The Chicago D...

VOLUME LII.—NO. 91. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893—SIX...

MANY ARE INJURED.

Excursionists in a Wreck at Leadville, Colo.

SEVENTEEN ARE HURT.

Rails Spread and the Entire Train Is Ditched.

SOME ARE CHICAGO PEOPLE.

Passengers Are Thrown Wildly in Every Direction.

FATAL WRECK DOWN IN GEORGIA.

LEADVILLE, Colo., March 31.—[Special.]—The Denver and Rio Grande passenger train from San Francisco to Denver left here thirty minutes late and was ditched about a mile below this city. The train was heavily loaded, there being over [illegible] passengers on board. There were eight passenger cars and two baggage.

The rails spread from the end and the two sleepers were first to leave the track. Then followed five coaches. Four of these were jumped on their side and passengers were hurled in all directions. The sides of the cars, the steps, and windows were smashed. Lights all went out, and a scene of confusion reigned.

It took a short time to get at the injured and they were brought to the hotels here. No one was killed, but many received cuts and bruises and seventeen were injured more or less seriously. At this hour, 11 o'clock, the injured have all been brought to the city.

The Injured.

The full list of the injured is as follows:

BOYLES, MRS. E., of San Francisco, Cal.; hurt about the head.
CAHILL, J. T., of Los Angeles, Cal.; thigh injured.
DOLTON, J. B., of Chicago, Ill.; badly bruised.
GUTHRIE, MRS. T. A., of Oakland, Cal.; badly cut about the face.
HAYWOOD, MRS. T. E., of Sacramento, Cal.; arms and head cut.
HAYWORTH, J. E., of St. Cloud, Minn.; head and back hurt.
HIGGINS, H. L., of Leadville, Colo.; head hurt, not seriously.
LYNCH, ANNIE, No. 15 Strong place, Colvers, N. Y.; arms, head, and hip injured.
MARTIN, MRS. HENRIETTA, of Dublin, Ireland; head hurt, internally injured.
NYE, T. N., of New York; shoulder broken.
OWENS, FRANK, attorney of Leadville, badly cut by broken glass and ear almost torn off.
PERRY, E. T., of St. Louis, Mo.; shoulder and wrist dislocated.
PIKE, E. R., of Chicago, Ill.; cut in thigh.
PIKE, MRS. E. R., of Chicago, Ill.; cut about the head, but not seriously.
WALLACE, J. L., of Mercer, Pa.; knee badly injured.
WALKING, C. H., of Shephard, Mich.; leg badly cut.
WILSON, MRS. GEORGE, of Chicago, Ill.; cut about the head.

At the time of the accident the train was rounding a curve and it is a miracle that no more damage was done. The track was plowed up for fully fifty yards, carrying [illegible] ... is supposed to be Eugene S. Pike, who lives at No. [illegible] Prairie avenue. The house was [illegible] empty last night, but it was learned there that he was on his way home from California with his family. He and his wife and son and two other members of the family have been making a protracted trip through the West and were expected home tomorrow.]

ONE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

Serious Result of a Railroad Wreck Near Jug Tavern, Ga.

JUG TAVERN, Ga., March 31.—A train on the Georgia and Florida railway went through a trestle a few miles from here this evening and was totally wrecked. One was killed and seven were injured. The killed is:

THOMAS, STEVE (colored), train hand.

The injured are:

DAY, [illegible] O., express messenger; slightly cut and bruised.
[illegible] GEORGE (colored), train hand; badly [illegible].
[illegible], conductor; cut over right eye and badly bruised.
SOWELL, MRS. ATTICUS, of Hoschton, Ga.; slightly bruised.
WILLIAMSON, MISS, of Social Circle; dangerously hurt, not expected to live.
WIMBURN, JUDGE, mail clerk; right leg and thigh broken and bruised internally.
WOOD, THE REV. J. H., of Jug Tavern; badly bruised upon the head and body and internally bruised.

The engineer remained on the engine. Eight freight and two passenger cars fell a distance of fifty feet. They were torn into splinters.

BOLD SCHEME TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Southern Pacific Passengers Reward a Heroic Toiler for Saving Their Lives.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 31.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a north-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific, near [illegible]. About 9 o'clock George E. Richardson, a laborer, found that a rail had been taken from the track near the end of a trestle. While debating what action to take to prevent a catastrophe five men suddenly appeared on the trestle, and one of them attacked him, beating and cutting him severely. Another man struck him on the head with a revolver, cutting his head open and knocking him senseless. They then pushed him off the bridge and he fell twenty-six feet and lay unconscious for over an hour. He crawled out of the gulch and made his way slowly down the track, where he met the overland train at 1:26 o'clock in the morning. As soon as he saw the headlight he took his handkerchief and set fire to it and then waved it as a signal for the engineer to stop. When the train came to a standstill the trainmen picked up Richardson, who was in a very exhausted condition. He told his story and the trainmen went ahead half a mile where they found the rail gone. Had the train been wrecked at that point the result would have been very disastrous. The passengers made up a purse of $100 for Richardson. Many believe that the wreckers' purpose was not robbery, but revenge on the railroad company for discharging white section hands and employing Japanese.

TWO MEN HURT IN A WRECK.

Illinois Central and Michigan Central Trains Collide at Seventieth Street.

Two trains, one an Illinois Central passenger, the other a Michigan Central freight, collided at Seventieth street last night owing to an engineer's mistake. The Illinois Central [illegible] was derailed and the following were injured:

DAVIS, THOMAS, conductor Michigan Central train. Head hurt. Not serious.
UPGROOM, LAFAYETTE, brakeman, Michigan Central train. Four ribs broken and internally injured. May die.

Both trains were running about twenty miles an hour when the collision occurred. The engineers and firemen had time to jump, and most of the crew, the only ones injured being Davis and Upgroom of the Michigan Central train, who were in the caboose. Upgroom was caught between two beams and narrowly escaped being crushed to death. He was injured in the right side and back, but it is thought not seriously. The passenger train was the through train from Cairo and was heavily loaded with passengers, all of whom were badly shaken up by the shock of the collision, though none was injured. Engine No. 415 of the Illinois Central train was in charge of Engineer A. [illegible] Fortin, who, the officials state, is one of the oldest and best men. Engineer Fortin said last night that the collision was due to a misapprehension on his part as to the location of the Michigan Central train, he thinking it was on a parallel track. When he discovered his mistake it was too late to prevent the collision although the lever was at once reversed and the brakes applied.

INDIAN FACTIONS READY FOR BATTLE.

Jones' Choctaws and the Militia Prepared for a Fierce Conflict.

ANTLERS, I. T., March 31.—The situation here is a problem. There may be a patched-up peace. The war may go on. If it is peace it will be enforced and unsatisfactory. Both parties want to wipe out their differences in blood. Active preparations for war have been going on all day. Both factions have been sending messengers throughout the country for men, and their friends have freely responded. Arms and munitions of war and all camp supplies have been obtained in large quantities. Locke is acting strictly on the defensive. The militia seem chary of making an attack. They are not as confident as they were before Tuesday's battle. It was thought that Gov. Jones would arrive at the military camp today at Goodland, and that some decisive action would be taken. He failed to reach Paris and no one knows his whereabouts. There were 125 militia at Goodland at noon, but about eighty of them, under command of Capt. Key Durant, left, saying they were going about ten miles northwest of Goodland. Locke, who was at his fort east of the Kiamitia River, was kept advised of every movement of the militia. His position is an exceptionally strong one. At 5 p. m. Locke had seventy-four men in the fort with 225 rounds of ammunition each, besides several days' supplies of food. In a short time more men reached him, and he was looking for a big force tonight. His men were eager to fight and wanted to go out and hunt the militia. However, it looks as if the strong hand of the government would be laid upon them and they would be compelled to desist. In response to a telegram sent last night Commissioner Gibbons received the following this morning:

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 31.—Commissioner J. C. Gibbons, Antlers, I. T.: Do everything to preserve the peace. Advise and induce as far as possible all United States citizens to obey the law. If anything happens wire me at Ardmore.
C. P. STUART.

This afternoon Mr. Gibbons received the following, which came in response to repeated and urgent telegrams:

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 31.—To John C. Gibbons, United States Commissioner, Antlers, I. T.: Please wire situation today, giving full particulars.
LEO BENNETT, Indian Agent.

To this Mr. Gibbons replied as follows:

ANTLERS, I. T., March 31.—To Leo Bennett, Indian Agent, Muskogee, I. T.: Opposing forces in camp a few miles apart preparing for conflict. Bound to have bloodshed unless relief is had. Hope United States citizens will not be involved. Am afraid they will. Will do all I can to prevent. I believe your presence necessary.
J. C. GIBBONS.

In a short time he received the following, which caused a feeling of relief to many:

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 31.—J. C. Gibbons, United States Commissioner, Antlers, I. T.: Please notify leaders that unless they forthwith disband I will bring military aid and enforce peace. I start for Antlers on first train.
BENNETT, Agent.

[illegible] immediately wired copies of these dispatches to the Federal authorities at Paris [illegible] commanders of the militia, and sent a copy to Locke. He went to Goodland at once, and Capt. Durant, who had been sent for, came in with his men, who said he would hold up until he could hear from Jones. Locke says positively that he will not disband until the militia have done so and gone away. It is the opinion of many that one party or the other will attack before Bennett reaches here, which will be tomorrow morning. Those who have lived here for years and know the spirit that dominates both factions do not believe it will be settled until after a fight to a finish. If a pitched battle is prevented, a long guerrilla warfare will ensue. The leaders of both factions are doomed.

ARE AGAINST FURS IN HOT WEATHER.

Esquimaux Object to Compulsion and Will Sue for Damages.

There is more trouble in the Esquimau village at the World's Fair. Some time ago one of the Icelanders named Zacharias was arraigned before Justice Porter charged with assaulting Interpreter Ford of the village company. Superintendent Daniels of the Esquimau company did not want Zacharias fined or sent to the House of Correction, but requested Justice Porter to have him locked up in the Woodlawn Police Station for two or three weeks to set an example for the rest of the colony, but this Justice Porter refused to do, and Zacharias was discharged. The same night he escaped from the village and the next day obtained a position with McArthur Brothers, contractors, and is still employed by them at $2.25 a day. Other Esquimaux hearing of this became dissatisfied, and soon Tom Deer left the village, claiming that he was badly treated and did not get enough to eat. Deer is now employed as a carpenter on one of the buildings at the grounds. James Sugarloaf and Peter Lacy have also left and are working for contractors at the Fair grounds. Feb. 16 two brothers, Tom and Peter Pallocier, came out of their huts attired in jeans, leaving their furs behind them. Daniels ordered them to don the latter, which they refused to do, and they were locked in their huts and told to stay there until they would comply with his orders. Daniels tried to have a force of Columbian Guards detailed to watch his prisoners, but Col. Rice refused to allow this, as it would involve the Exposition company in a suit for damages. Then Daniels employed a man named Meyers, who has been on guard and has kept the men in their houses. Thursday Peter Mesher, who represents the imprisoned Esquimaux, made application in the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge McConnell. Justice Porter said last night that he would soon begin suit in the United States Court here on behalf of a certain Esquimau family asking heavy damages from the company that brought these people to this country.

ACTS AS PEACEMAKER AND GETS HURT.

Frank Burchis Seriously Cut by a Belligerent Youth Called "Matches."

A number of little children were playing marbles yesterday morning at the corner of Throop and Adams streets. Among them was Arthur Holland, and when Theodore Machold, better known among his playmates as "Matches," interrupted the game, Holland told him to go way. A quarrel followed and the two boys decided to adjust the matter by a fist fight. "Matches" was beating the Holland boy on the head when Frank W. Burchis of No. 38 Throop street joined the crowd. He at once tried to defend Holland and "Matches" sprang at him with an open pocket-knife in his hand. He cut a deep gash in young Burchis' head and then tried to make his escape. He was captured and turned over to the police and locked up at the West Lake Street Station. Burchis was removed to his home and the physician who was called to dress his wound said it was serious.

PRICES GO UP TODAY.

RUBBER TRUST NOW PREPARED TO SHOW ITS POWER.

The Increase Roughly Estimated at 25 Per Cent—Jobbers, Retailers, and Consumers All Suffer—Jobbers Forced to Sign an Ironclad Agreement That Leaves Practically Everything in the Hands of the Trust—What Those Who Are Affected by the Move Say.

Today the gigantic rubber trust will make the first manifestation of its power that it has attempted in an action which affects every man, woman, and child in the United States who may buy a pair of rubber shoes during the next twelve months. It will institute an advance which averages 25 per cent on all rubber shoes and boots and it has provided for the maintenance of that advance by ironclad contracts, the like of which have never before been known in the business. The jobbers, so far as Chicago and the Northwest are concerned, have signed those contracts only after energetic protest and then with such grace as is displayed by a man who surrenders his wallet to a highwayman.

The organization of the United States Rubber company was consummated last year. Its capital stock is $50,000,000. The company, it is said, includes all but three of the rubber manufacturing concerns in the country. With the concerns outside it is said to have a complete understanding which provides that the latter shall maintain the trust's prices.

April 1 is the date on which the list price of rubber shoes is sent out by the manufacturers. Six weeks ago it became known that the trust would announce an advance, but there were only a comparatively few jobbers who believed that the combine would inaugurate its control of the situation by demanding so heavy a tribute as the price lists indicate it proposes to collect.

Changes in Prices.

The price lists reached the trade several weeks ago. They are gross prices and they are so cleverly drawn as to, at a cursory glance, deceive the reader into the notion that prices have actually been lowered. For instance, the old price of men's short rubber boots was $4.25. The new price is $3.25. Here is an apparent difference in favor of the consumer and consequently a stimulation to trade. But the pleased smile of the jobber who read it vanished when he absorbed the terms which the trust fixes for the sale of its goods. The list of 1893, sent out before the trust was formed, allowed a discount of 50 per cent to the retail trade. This made the $4.25 boots cost the retailers $2.12½. The trust shoves aside that discount and allows 20 per cent, which deducted from the $3.25 boots fixes the cost of the latter at $2.61, or an advance in the scale of 48½ cents.

Along the entire list similar advances are made. The same ingenious mind which framed a list that gouges more money out of the public has chopped down the percentage allowed jobbers for handling the goods and added more profit to the trust. Jobbers were allowed under the old lists 12½ per cent. After today they are to receive 8 per cent.

"We have gone over the whole list carefully and figured out the advance to be 25 per cent on the average," said the head of one of the largest jobbing firms in town. "It means simply that the farmer will have to pay about $1 more for his rubber boots, the shop girl 10 cents more for her cheap sandals in which she trudges to her work.

Little for the Retailer.

"Right through the list [illegible] indestructible. A [illegible] will not last through a season if given any kind of usage. It is impossible to guess the number of millions of people who buy rubber shoes and boots yearly, but the number is prodigious. And the aggregate sum of money which they spend will be swollen by one-quarter this year. All of this money goes into the treasury of the trust. The retailer gets no more profit than before. He may possibly even get less, for competition may force him to lower the selling price of his goods. But he will not be able to buy them any cheaper; the trust's prices are inflexible. The jobber gets none of the added plunder, for his percentage has been lowered."

Along with the list prices jobbers received contracts which they were invited to sign and return forthwith. The papers are drawn between the jobber and the manufactory with which he has been doing business. They specify in the clearest terms the discounts which shall be allowed to retailers; that 8 per cent per annum may be allowed for prepayments prior to Nov. 1, and that after that not more than 1 per cent for cash in ten days. The allowances which may be made for freight and the periods in which such allowances may be made are also specified. They require that damaged or out of style goods shall be sold at reduced prices only on the consent of the companies in the trust. The contracts contain various other stipulations and conditions which are looked upon as onerous by the jobbers.

Powers of the Trust.

"The contracts bind us to do business precisely in the way the trust shall dictate," said a jobber. "We are directed to give 20 per cent to retailers. If we give 21 or 19 we violate the contract. If we have old stuff on hand that we wish to work off the trust's permission must be obtained. Every jobber's trade is surrounded by conditions peculiar to itself and the jobber alone understands them.

These ironclad contracts were not signed until after they were thoroughly discussed by jobbers in this city. Several days ago representatives of twenty of the largest firms in this city and St. Paul and Minneapolis held a meeting. The contract was gone over clause by clause and each man spoke his indignation. The proposal to start a rubber factory as a relief from the necessity of doing business with the trust was canvassed.

"We found that the trust had a strong hold on the raw rubber supplies," said a man who was present. "We found also that it would require over a year to build and equip a plant and get the complicated process of mixing reduced to a system. In the meantime the trust might smash to pieces, although the probability that it will do so is mighty small. We signed the contracts, but another meeting will be held, and the subject of resisting this trust in some way will be discussed again."

LEATHER TRUST IN CONTROL.

Hope That Relief May Be Secured Through Western Cattlemen.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—[Special.]—It is said by a man who has been on the inside throughout the sole leather trust transactions that the trust beyond a doubt now represents $75,000,000, and that every avenue from which the tanners derive their supplies is controlled. The manufacturers will have to increase their prices for shoes, which is the only solution of the problem. There is no hope of breaking the trust, the head center of which is in New York, because each tanner is under heavy bonds not to violate the compact for a certain number of years. He thinks, however, that Armour and some of the Western cattle kings may go into the sole leather business and help the manufacturers of New England fight the combination. W. L. Douglass, one of the leading shoe manufacturers of New England, denounces the trust. He says it is a hard one to fight, but he intimates that some action will be taken by New England manufacturers at an early date.

ANNIE LEIDECKER SAVED FROM FLAMES.

Lieut. Haminger's Daring Work—Taken Unconscious from the Sixth Story.

Lieut. Helmer Haminger of fire truck 6 risked his life to rescue Annie Leidecker from the sixth story of a burning building at No. 130 Franklin street last night, and succeeded in saving the young woman from a certain death.

Fire was discovered on the second floor of the building—a six-story brick structure—a few minutes after 6 o'clock. The flames shot up the elevator shaft in the rear of the building and in a few minutes had a firm hold on the top story, occupied by W. G. Lloyd & Co., manufacturers of blank books. During the progress of the fire four persons were injured, two of them seriously. They are:

HAMINGER, LIEUT. HELMER, of Truck No. 6; burned about hands.
HART, CHARLES, pipeman of Engine Company No. 10; badly hurt by falling from second story; may die.
LEIDECKER, ANNIE, No. 855 Mead street; employe of Lloyd & Co.; overcome by smoke and severely burned about head, face, and hands; may die.
FIREMAN, Engine Company No. 10; overcome by smoke; carried into drug store and revived.

The fire was discovered by the engineer of the building, who sent in a still alarm to the City Hall, and as the flames had got such a hold of the structure a 4-11 alarm quickly followed. Flames were shooting through the roof and from every window poured volumes of blinding, suffocating smoke, when a girl's figure was seen at the top story window, clearly outlined against the dull red glare within. She was seen by the immense crowd which had gathered on the street and a dozen men burst through the line of police to attempt her rescue, but they were forced back. Quickly as they could work the firemen raised the great extension ladder towards where the girl still stood in the window. Twice she tried to reach the fire-escape, and twice she was driven back by the flames. The sight of her peril drove the crowd frantic and it surged dangerously forward in a vain hope of helping her.

The firemen whirled around the windlass of the ladder, but it rose too slowly to suit the crowd. Suddenly, before the ladder was raised half its length, Lieut. Haminger sprang upon the swaying structure and quickly climbed upwards. He had seen that the ladder was too short and that the only hope of rescue was to gain a footing on the iron fire-escape of the building. He reached the top of the ladder, but it was fully ten feet away from the fire-escape and time was precious.

Then the Lieutenant did a thing which will be remembered by all those who saw it. Steadying himself for an instant on that dizzy ladder he sprang across the intervening space and caught the iron ladder of the escape.

The cheer that burst from the crowd was stilled on the instant, for as the fireman made his spring a crash came from the burning building, there was a fresh rush of flames, and the girl's figure faded from the window. Haminger climbed steadily upward as the crowd watched. He reached the window and disappeared within. It was but a minute before he reappeared, but it seemed an hour to those watching below, and when he did come he had the girl in his arms. Then the crowd broke loose and a great cry went up—the crowd's tribute to a brave man. It was not a cheer—it takes a clear throat to cheer—and the crowd had a lump in its throat. But it must have been good to the man who earned it.

Soon [illegible] Lieut. Haminger was safe on the ground. Annie Leidecker, whom he had rescued, was unconscious, her face blistered, and her hair almost burnt off. She was taken to her home, No. 855 Mead street, in a serious condition. She was one of the thirty girls employed in the book-bindery of W. G. Lloyd, and had remained behind the rest to finish some work. When the fire broke out [illegible] was consumed and she was unable to escape.

Hamminger himself had not escaped injury. The flames had made the iron fire-escape nearly red-hot in places and the Lieutenant's hands were badly burned. Charles Hart of Engine Company No. 10 lost his balance and fell off a ladder from the second story. He struck on his head and is probably fatally injured.

The loss will reach $25,000, fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by the Hill estate, of which William Garnett of the Major Block is the agent. It is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The occupants and losses are as follows:

First floor—Rosenfield Bros., wholesale liquor dealers; $1,000 damage by water; insured.
Second floor—Hall & Jaeger, dealers in crockery; $1,000 damage by water; insured.
Third floor—Robinson & Smith, printers; $2,000 damage by water; insured.
Fourth floor—S. J. Armstein, printers; $3,000 damage by fire and water; insured.
Fifth floor—J. J. Collins; $3,000 by fire and water; insured.
Sixth and rear of fifth floor—W. G. Lloyd, blank book manufacturers; $10,000 loss by fire and water; insured.

EXTRA SESSION NEXT SEPTEMBER.

Cleveland Informs Crisp of His Plans and Secures the Speaker's Aid.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—A *Herald* special from Washington says: Ample confirmation of the announcement that President Cleveland would call an extra session of Congress in September was given today. Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Crisp and informed the Speaker that an extra session of Congress would be called in September. The two gentlemen discussed the situation at some length. The chief questions which will be considered at this extra session are the tariff and the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. Mr. Cleveland informed Speaker Crisp that the administration, through Secretary Carlisle, would have by that time sufficient data on hand regarding the reduction of the tariff to make the work of the Committee on Ways and Means in the preparation of a tariff bill comparatively easy. Among those who know of the visit Speaker Crisp paid to the White House and its object the impression prevails that the interview was of such a character that the administration will not find it necessary to oppose Mr. Crisp's reëlection. It has been evident to every observer in Washington that all that would be required to precipitate violent opposition to the reëlection of the present Speaker was an intimation from the administration that Speaker Crisp's views on the tariff and monetary questions are not in harmony with those entertained by President Cleveland and his advisers. All indications seem to point to the fact that Speaker Crisp has pledged his unqualified support to the administration in any reform it may attempt, be it the pension list, the tariff schedule, or the monetary question. It is also understood that Speaker Crisp was given this private information about the prospective extra session to find out his views in the first place, and, second, in case those views were in harmony with the administration, to suggest that the framing of committees should be given immediate attention.

Sues the Pullman Company for $50,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—[Special.]—In the United States Court here today, Mrs. M. M. Harriman of this city sued the Pullman company for $50,000 for injuries four years ago in a Denver sleeper. Ben Butler brought the suit originally, but died before it came up.

Billingsley's Defalcation Covered.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 31.—Attorney-General Little has just received a check for $5,632.34 from the bondsmen of D. W. Wilder, ex-insurance Commissioner, to cover the defalcation of Wilder's deputy, James L. Billingsley.

Mackay's Assailant Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—W. C. Rippey, who shot John W. Mackay and then himself, has been indicted for assault with intent to commit murder. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

Mr. Kelly Furnishes the Experience and Mr. Pendery the Capital—The Former Goes South on a Business Trip and Neglects to Return—Items on the Books Amounting to $8,000 Require Explanation—The Men Life-Long Friends—Creditors After the Visible Member.

A three-line advertisement in a local paper a few days ago announced the dissolution of the firm of Kelly & Pendery, commission merchants, No. 188 South Water street. There is nothing in the brief and formal announcement to show why either of the partners should hang about the Palmer House for six hours with a revolver in his pocket, or why one of the firm is "out of town" and the other under arrest. The story therefore must be read between the lines.

Dewey C. Pendery is the son of T. S. Pendery, a wealthy retired merchant residing at No. 11 Shillito avenue, Cincinnati. C. H. Kelly, the other partner in the firm, is also a Cincinnati boy, and was formerly at the head of the Kelly Produce company of that place. The two young men were friends from childhood. In June, 1892, young Pendery came to Chicago to become the Secretary of the E. L. O'Connor company, No. 84 Adams street. In September Kelly appeared in Chicago and the old friendship was renewed. Kelly had but $1.35 in his pocket and for some time was entirely dependent upon his friend for support. Not only did Pendery pay all of his old bills, but he took him to the Lexington Hotel, where apartments were engaged for both.

Pendery knew that Kelly was a successful business manager and that he thoroughly understood the commission business. Therefore when Kelly proposed a venture in the commission business he readily agreed. Pendery had money; Kelly had experience. The partnership was formed. Kelly was to take full charge of the business, hire the help, buy the goods, attend to the selling, and pay the bills. Pendery was to continue his connections with the E. L. O'Connor company and have no connection with the business except to draw out his profits. Quarters were rented on Wabash avenue Oct. 11. By January the business had so increased that a removal was made to No. 188 South Water street. The firm was undoubtedly making money, and Pendery was so well satisfied with his partner's success that he not only allowed all of his income from the business to go towards increasing the capital, but added more from his private income. Kelly was permitted to draw from the profits whatever was necessary for his personal expenses. Pendery knew that his partner dressed in the latest fashion, drove fine horses, and had many women friends, but had no suspicions.

Kelly Takes a Business Trip.

One day Kelly said it was necessary for him to make a hurried trip through the South to contract for Southern products. He said his destination would be New Orleans, and that he would stop a few days in Cincinnati. Several days after Kelly's departure he received a letter from a friend in Cincinnati, who informed him in a casual way that his partner was enjoying himself in the Queen City. Almost immediately after the receipt of the letter Pendery was notified that his checks were going to protest. Then an examination of the books followed and they were found in such condition that little could be understood, except the fact that explanations were necessary as to $8,000.

Kelly had agreed to return within ten days, and until the time had elapsed Pendery still hoped he would come back and straighten out affairs. But when the ten days had gone by and no word had been received from the absent partner, Pendery came to the conclusion that it was time for him to act. Dreading the publicity which would result from placing the matter in the hands of detectives he concluded to learn Kelly's whereabouts unaided. Suspecting Kelly was in New Orleans he sent him the following message:

Car of eggs arrived. Advise disposal.

Immediately the answer came:

Turn car of eggs over Bartan. Forward draft for $600 at once. Am buying cabbage. Will begin shipping Thursday.

The following day Pendery sent another message:

Two cars of potatoes on road. Advise what to do.

The answer came:

Will be back first of week. Why don't you send draft?

Then Pendery telegraphed:

For God's sake, come back. Avoid publicity and ruin. Will make everything good. You can carry on business same as before.

The reply was:

Will meet you at the Palmer House Monday night.

"I stood around the Palmer House with a revolver from 6 o'clock until midnight, but no Kelly showed up," said Mr. Pendery yesterday.

The Firm's Creditors After Pendery.

That message was the last that has been heard from the missing man. Pendery believes that he sailed for South America, as he often expressed a wish to visit the country. No further efforts have been made to trace him.

And now Pendery is in trouble. Large consignments of goods were sent to the firm from dealers all over this country and Canada. When the bills became due and remained unpaid several of the creditors caused the arrest of Pendery. He was bailed and is now awaiting the preliminary hearing, which was continued until next Saturday. It will determine whether Pendery will be compelled to make good the firm's deficit.

CUDAHYS EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

Deal with Cincinnati People by Which the Chicago Packers Net $300,000.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—The terms of the compromise between Cudahy of Chicago and the Union Stock-Yards were definitely agreed upon today, and the bargain will be consummated tomorrow. Cudahy & Co. are to receive $362,500 from the Union Stock-Yards, of which $100,000 is to be spot cash and the rest in half-yearly notes, with interest, the last of which will fall due Oct. 1, 1899. Cudahy and his partners, besides turning over to the Union Stock-Yards company two acres of land that they had secured, sign an agreement, with penalties, that none of them will attempt to organize competing stock-yards in Cincinnati during the next twenty-five years. This ends the Farmers' and Drovers' Stock-Yards company, with an estimated clear profit to Cudahy & Co. of nearly $300,000.

Father Mollinger's Chapel to Be Sold.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—The chapel built by Father Mollinger, together with his dwelling-house and stable, will be sold to Father Duffner, the present pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Name, within a few days. Negotiations have been going on for some time between the heirs of Father Mollinger in Holland and the Troy Hill Congregation, and yesterday a cablegram from the heirs was received accepting the terms offered. The price is $30,000.

Ex-Gov. Magrath Seriously Ill.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. A. G. Magrath, the last war Governor of South Carolina, is seriously ill and is not expected to live through the night.

Miss Goodley Wins Her Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.—[Special.]—The jury in the Goodley-Clayton breach of promise case has given a verdict for Miss Goodley.

... Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly colder.

Pages.

1 Seventeen Injured in a Railroad Wreck.
Price of Rubber Goods to Go Up.
Why Kelly & Pendery Was Dissolved.
Business-Men Solid for Allerton.
2 Citizens' Candidates Cheered on North Side.
Fight in Harrison's Twelfth Ward Meeting.
3 Southern Extension of the "L" Road Asked.
Charles Spence Loses Girl and Money.
Accused Nebraska Officials Ask for Fair Play.
4 Palmer Forgetting Political Friends.
To Prevent Railroad Discrimination.
Prime Reports Good Weather for Crops.
5 New Men Demanded in France.
Foul Play Feared for Young New-Yorker.
Warden Davis Sues Capt. Gill.
6 Henry Simms in Trouble at Hawthorne.
Weights for Local Handicaps.
Western Indiana's Real Estate Purchases.
7 General Trade Reported Good.
8 Police Applicants Have Answers Ready.
9 Japan's Building Is Dedicated.
Arrival of the Javanese World's Fair Party.
Only Five New World's Fair Directors.
Lightning Express for the World's Fair.
10 Review of Current Literature.
13 G. I. Burroughs Sued for $30,000.
Big Production by Chicago Breweries.

J. B. PARKER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

His Horse Killed and Buggy Smashed Between Two Grip Cars.

Passengers on the South Side cable line were badly frightened by an accident yesterday afternoon at Panorama place and Wabash avenue. A north-bound train reached the cross street just as a south-bound train came along at a lively pace in charge of Conductor R. R. Mather. At the same instant J. B. Parker, No. 382 La Salle avenue, was seen whipping up a spirited horse attached to a light buck-board wagon with the intention of crossing Wabash avenue ahead of the approaching trains. The gripman on grip car No. 609, as if determined to claim the right of way, made no attempt to stop the train until a collision was inevitable. Mr. Parker jumped for his life just as the two trains caught the horse and vehicle and crushed them. He fortunately escaped injury, but the horse was killed and frightfully mangled, while the wagon was smashed into many pieces. The dead animal was so tightly wedged between the trains that the line was blocked for nearly half an hour, required to clear away the wreck.

SHE FAINTED AWAY FROM HUNGER.

Predicament of a Young Woman Who Was Deserted by Her Husband.

A good looking young woman, apparently about 21 years of age, was found by the watchman of the Polk Street Station at 8 o'clock last night lying unconscious upon one of the seats. She was taken to a drug store where it was found she had fainted from hunger and exhaustion. At the Harrison Street Station she told her story to the police. Her name, she said, is Mrs. Mary Hooly. In company with her husband she arrived in the city from Winona, Minn., at 7 o'clock [illegible] morning. They went to the Polk Street Depot, where her husband left her for the purpose of purchasing tickets. He failed to return, however. She was without money and had had nothing to eat since the night before and knew nothing of the possible whereabouts of her husband. She could give no reason for his desertion, but furnished a description of him to the police. Mrs. Hooly was given quarters in the women's annex of the station.

CHUCKOIS PARTRIDGES IN CHICAGO.

They Came from India Consigned to W. O. Blaisdell of Macomb, Ill.

Four pairs of Chuckois partridges passed through Chicago yesterday on their way to W. O. Blaisdell of Macomb, Ill., from Karichi, India. The birds left India Feb. 14, and arrived in Liverpool March 13 in the best condition. They were shipped from there to E. B. Goldsmith of New York March 17, and consigned by him to Mr. Blaisdell via the Adams Express company. There were five pairs of birds when the compartment boxes carrying them left India, but two of the partridges must have died en route from Liverpool, for there were but eight of the plumed beauties when they arrived in Chicago yesterday. They are of slate color, with blue stripes in their wings, and with blood-red bills. In form they are stout and plump, resembling the American partridge in that particular. So far as is known they are the first birds of their species to be brought to this country.

FEAR THE STEAMER STURA IS LOST.

It Is Thirteen Days Overdue at New Orleans—Has a Crew of Forty-five Men.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—Anxiety for the missing Italian steamer Stura, now thirteen days overdue, has increased since the arrival today of the British steamer Wickham from Palermo, which reports having had fine weather the entire voyage, and came over the route which the Stura is supposed to have taken. The Stura sailed from Messina Feb. 13, Palermo Feb. 18, with 29,150 boxes of lemons and 2,800 boxes of oranges, called at Gibraltar for coal, sailing from there Feb. 23, since which nothing has been heard of it. It is an iron vessel, registered 1,496 tons net, carries a crew of forty-five men, and is owned by the Italian Navigation company of Palermo.

FAIR PLAY IN OPENING CHEROKEE STRIP.

It Will Not Profit Sooners to Make a Premature Rush On the Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Although the regulations which will govern in the opening of the Cherokee Strip have not been perfected yet it can be stated now that they will be prepared so as to prevent the possibility of any advantage being obtained by those who rush upon the strip before it is legally opened by the executive proclamation. A system is being perfected by Secretary Smith which will entirely do away with the priority claims resulting from physical seizure.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Ralph Shotwell, a boy, was burned to death yesterday in his father's home at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Admiral Gherardi, with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius, and Cushing, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Bob Talton, who was to have been hanged at Talequah, I. T., yesterday, was granted a thirty days' respite by Chief Harris.

The spinners, loom fixers, weavers, and card-room unions at New Bedford, Mass., organized the Textile Trades Council last night.

It is estimated that the public debt statement, to be issued tomorrow, will show a gain of available cash during the month of $1,500,000.

Secretary Carlisle wishes to have the fact announced that no one who has been discharged from the Treasury Department will be restored.

Owing to complaint of undue detention of steamers at Queenstown, Secretary Carlisle has requested Secretary Gresham to instruct the United States Consul at Queenstown that it is his duty to inspect only the passengers that embark on vessels at Queenstown bound for the United States, but not the passengers that may have come aboard at some other port.

...Five Hund...

...ness-Men Dec...

ALL LINES REPRESE...

Signatures to an Indorsement ... Good Government.

CANNOT GET ENOUGH VOT...

How Gang Leaders Look on the Sta... of the Fight.

COL. REND AND HIS POSITIO...

Business-men understand the value of business methods. Therefore they support the Citizens' municipal ticket. For three days the Business-Men's Executive committee has been at work among business-men and manufacturers in the interest of the Citizens' non-partisan ticket. They present this morning a proud indorsement of the movement and of the ticket. In the list will be found the names of men prominent in almost every line of commercial effort. It is a full and hearty acknowledgment that the business interests of Chicago believe in the application of business principles to the administration of city business and that they believe the Citizens' ticket, if elected, will put such principles into practice. The address under which each of the names printed below was written follows:

We, the undersigned, desire to see the municipal government of this city conducted upon strictly business principles, and that merit alone shall rule in the appointments in the civil service. We believe that this result is more certain to follow if the Citizens' non-partisan ticket, headed by Samuel W. Allerton, be elected, and we, therefore, give it our hearty and unqualified support:

MANUFACTURERS.

Webster Manufacturing company, Metcalf-McDonald company, Charles Kaestner company, Holmes, Pyatt & Co., Raymond Lead company, Hubbell, Olmsted & Co., Gould & Caldwell company, Fess & Noble, B. F. Sturtevant company, J. A. Fay & Egan company, Samuel Harris & Co., Rice & Whitacre Manufacturing company, Crandall Packing company, Job T. Pugh, E. Benjamin & Son, Vitrified Wheel company, R. H. Weymouth, the Erwin-W[illegible] Hydraulic Machinery company, E. D. [illegible]son, Berlin Machine works, E. W. Blatchford & Co., W. & B. Douglas, Morris Wall Point company, The National Malleable Castings company, Chicago Foundry Supply company, [illegible] Manufacturing company, Gilbert & [illegible] Manufacturing company, W. H. Chenoweth company, Aermotor company, McCormick Harvesting Machine company, The Chicago Stove works, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner company, James A. Miller, Schuttler & Hotz, The Plano Manufacturing company, David Bradley Manufacturing company, The Q. [illegible] company, [illegible] Works company, Charles [illegible], Patent Pulley company, [illegible] Brick company, Eckhart & Swan, [illegible] & Co., South Side Lumber company, Badenoch Brothers, Enterprise Carriage company, Kauffman Carriage company, Crittenden Carriage company, S. D. Kimbark, Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, Thompson & Holton Manufacturing company, Crown Lubricator company, Staver Engine company, Craver Manufacturing company.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

Schwab Lumber company, William F. Morris, Tegtmeyer Lumber company, R. B. Appleby & Son, William Farrell Lumber company, H. C. Turmort, L. K. Miller, Hayden Bros., Palmer, Fuller & Co., the Morgan company, Sawyer, Goodman & Co., Holmes & Smith, Lesh & Matthews Lumber company, Radford Sash and Door company, James O. Cole, William B. Crane & Co., the I. Stephenson company, S. W. Wyatt, H. Whitbeck & Co., the Union Planing Mill company, Cornelius Curtiss company, D. S. Pate, George D. Houston & Co., R. J. Goodwillie, T. Wilce & Co., Watkins & Fuller Lumber company, J. C. Deacon & Co., O'Brien, Green & Co., C. W. Davis, Maxwell Bros., Thompson Bros., C. C. Thompson Lumber company, Fair Lumber company, W. E. Kelly company, Hannah, Lay & Co., S. T. Gunderson, Brown-Chapin Lumber company, W. H. Horn Lumber company, Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick company, Jones & Kennedy, George E. Wood Lumber company, T. H. Sheppard & Co., Hamilton & Merrymann, Beidler Lumber company, Hemlock Lumber company, Perley, Lowe & Co., I. Tomlinson & Co., Hair & Ridgeway, S. B. Barker & Co., S. K. Martin Lumber company, True & True company, R. S. Whitcomb Cedar company, W. C. B. Palmer, Arthur Gurley & Co., Ketchan Lumber company, T. W. Harvey Lumber Co., the Cairo Lumber Co., C. B. Flint & Co., Krum, Frasier & Co., E. W. Brooks & Co., Howard Lumber Co., J. and G. K. Wentworth, Interior Lumber Co., C. A. Street, S. T. Gunderson & Son, F. Gustorf, J. C. Durgin & Co., E. P. Hinds & Son, George I. Gibbs, P. L. Auten, Frank Porter & Co., Bickford & Knox Co., W. R. Robbins, Badenoch Bros., Cross, Badger & Co., The Soper Lumber Co., Shoemaker & Co., Crandall, Schultz & Co., George B. Whitman, E. B. Miller.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Bogue & Co., Henry L. Turner & Co., Fessenden & High, Walter C. Nelson, Frank I. Bennett & Co., Knott, Tuttle & Lewis, B. F. Jacobs & Co., Ratledge, Wright, Horace A. Hurlbut, Davis & Brown, E. A. Ulrich & Sons, Robinson Bros., William A. Pridmore, F. C. Gibbs, C. U. Gordon & Co., Frederick T. Haskell, Cooper & Burnhams, William A. Bond & Co., W. H. Cairnduff & Co., Charles A. Vail, W. S. Denslow, J. H. Whiteside & Co., Isaac R. Mansfield, Harvey S. Brackett, E. G. Pauling, George R. Allen, Lewis Wernecke, Galloway, Lyman & Patton, Clinton B. Evans, Belden F. Culver, Williams & Peterson, Washburne & Lewis, C. B. Richards & Co., Walter H. Wilson, Charles Kozminski, Henry P. Kranss, Nelson Thomasson, John T. Donlan, Baird & Bradley, Adolph Loeb & Bro., Golsen & Co., Thompson & Brandenburg, C. S. McCarty, W. B. Gilbert, Charles S. Smith, John Wain, Thomas M. Wignall, Nichol & Rider, J. C. Magill & Co., Burbank, Beams & Co., John T. Tutor, Dunlap Smith & Co., Henry Lesch, Jerome P. Bowes & Co., Andrews & Piper, C. P. & F. P. Silver, O. L. Benedict, C. H. Edlette & Co., Bass, Kessler & Co., Geo. E. Bennett, Roy & Nourse, Lewis H. Seeberger, John Gould, George B. Cruickshank & Co., E. B. Cadwell, J. A. Brophy, D. W. Adams & Co., H. M. Nichols, Demorest & Kamerling, Chandler & Co., A. S. Leib, F. S. Eberhart, James R. Putnam, A. E. Stanley.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Tobey Furniture company, S. G. Wilkins & Co., Hildreth Furniture company, Crocker Chair company, Milwaukee Chair company, George S. Knapp & Co., J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., William Karpen & Co., The Henry Dibblee company, A. H. Andrews & Co., National Parlor Furniture company, Almira Furniture company, The West Side Furniture company, Titcomb & Pratt, Empire Bedstead company, A. A. Parker, A. Bernstein, Moore Brothers, Straus Furniture and Carpet company, John M. Smyth, Alexander H. Revell, C. W. and H. C. Story, J. A. Colby, American Desk and Seating company, Chicago Fireplace company, Beckler & Brown, O. W. Richardson & Co., C. H. Somes, American Curled Hair company, Wirts & Scholle, Thomas Kane & Co., Haywood and Morrill Rattan company, Ames & Frost company, Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing company, the Ideal Folding Bed company, L. M. Hanlime & Co., L. E. Steinman & Co., Herman N. Spiegel, J. H. Conway, Ketcham, Rothschild & Co., J. G. Woodworth, Amos Jones, John ...

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...ished associates are addressing an enthusiastic audience they devote their time trying to ...ve that Allerton is a pig-sticker, and ...ong advising workingmen they say Allerton is not a ...sticker but an aristocrat. The truth is he is ...ther the one nor the other, but, on the contrary, he is a big, clean-cut business man, a man ...the people, approachable by both rich and ...r; he is the type of man that has made this ...and country great and prosperous.

...Why should the people of Chicago elect Carter ...rrison? His record as Mayor was certainly ...—crime and lawlessness were never more rampant than then. Gambling houses and dens of ...any were never more openly conducted, and ...mblers, boodlers, and criminals of every class ...re never more daring. The same element ...hich dominated his administration then are his ...ief supporters today. It is openly charged, ...d I have not heard it denied, that the gamblers and dive keepers are contributing to his campaign. What does that mean, if not that they ...e guaranteed protection in case of his election? ...re is no use mincing words—Chicago is ...threatened today as it was never threatened before by the gambling and criminal element.

We stand aghast at the possibility of cholera breaking out here, yet the domination of these classes would be even a greater calamity.

VETERAN UNION LEAGUE'S MEETING.

The List of Those Who Will Be Present Is a Large One.

One of the largest mass-meetings of the series held in the interest of the citizens' movement for Samuel W. Allerton for Mayor promises to be the meeting at Central Music Hall under the auspices of the Veteran Union League this evening. Music will be furnished by glee clubs and bands. This last rally of the campaign will be addressed by these speakers: Eugene Cary, Jr., Lyman J. Thomas, John W. Ela, A. C. Hesing, Bernhard Niebling, James C. McShane, James A. Sexton, Richard S. Tuthill, J. M. Longenecker, Samuel W. Allerton, and other prominent speakers.

The Committee on Political Action has sent notices to the following citizens, informing them that in the interest of municipal reform their presence is desired as Vice-Presidents:

R. M. Mitchell, Col. W. B. Keeler, D. J. Lynn, George B. Swift, J. J. Moore, J. R. E. Van Cleave, J. E. Bish, W. R. Vaughan, Dr. J. H. Magee, W. B. Keep, James H. Gilbert, Dr. J. H. Plecker, Samuel B. Raymond, John Stephens, Henry Wolf, S. E. Keough, A. C. Hesing, Walter Riderborg, O. D. Wetherell, John H. Witbeck, Col. Henry S. Dietrich, Daniel J. Avery, Maj. John W. Burst, William H. Harper, Frank J. Campbell, G. Frank White, William Eisfeldt, Henry E. Wenner, John P. Wilson, Louis Hutt, Col. Frank B. Davis, Henry Best, David W. Clark, James L. Campbell, D. Harry Hammer, William A. King, J. W. E. Thomas, H. P. Thompson, A. H. Revell, G. A. Busse, Fred S. Baird, Elbridge Hanecy, John F. Finerty, the Hon. J. B. Leake, John M. Smyth, Arthur Dixon, E. D. Morris, A. L. Bridgett, E. C. Hamburger, William Boldenweck, Frank M. Blair, Edmund Burke, Miles Kehoe, David Kelley, D. W. Mills, J. M. Longenecker, the Hon. C. H. Farwell, W. L. Barnum, George Bass, W. H. Gleason, William J. Bryan, Jacob Gross, M. C. Bullock, E. B. Butler, Emil Hirsch, Julius Rosenthal, William J. Campbell, C. F. Davis, George W. Spofford, R. W. Patterson, L. K. Boyeson, Dr. A. C. Cotton, T. E. Bryan, W. R. Page, F. Q. Ball, Leo Mayer, Jacob R. Custer, O. S. A. Sprague, John V. Farwell, Thomas Dent, H. F. Baines, John B. Drake, James W. Elsworth, A. M. Pierce, Gyrus Garnett, R. Eckert, Amos Grannis, John H. Hamline, A. C. Oldenburg, Lyman J. Gage, D. Kerr, Dewey, Charles W. Drew, William T. Underwood, G. W. Smith, G. W. Stanford, John J. Glessner, William E. Hale, Charles O. Swigert, S. D. Kimbark, H. H. Handy, Isaac G. Lombard, A. A. Maxwell, E. H. Blount, Philo A. Otis, Charles H. Case, William J. Chalmers, Thomas E. Milchrist, C. C. Kohlsaat, F. A. Riddle, R. J. Mason, James Otis, Joseph N. Otis, A. L. Chetlain, the Hon. David Blackman, H. H. Gage, Frank Hitchcock, W. C. Kinney, L. C. Collins Jr., Kirk Hawes, Thomas Cratty, W. D. Preston, A. F. Stevenson, D. C. Osman, Benjamin Butterworth, Gen. Joseph R. Stockton, Col. James B. Mann, Elliott Anthony, L. L. Bond, W. S. Coy, Gen. I. N. Stiles, James W. Nye, George R. Davis, D. V. Purington, John W. Hepburn, George Prussing, Thomas W. Sennott, Sidney Smith, John Vandercook, Jarvis Hunt, H. G. Selfridge, Thomas W. Saunders, F. C. Lyon, William A. Stanton, Norman B. Ream, John A. Roche, F. C. Nyeling, C. W. Woodman, R. H. Peters, George W. Sheldon, Abner Smith, A. G. Spalding, Melville E. Stone, John P. E. Studebaker, Charles Andrews, A. Vanderkloof, Edwin Walker, George S. Willits, J. W. Scott, John R. Walsh, H. H. Kohlsaat, Col. E. Calkins, Irus Coy, Frank B. Tobey, A. L. Underwood, Robert Vierling, James H. Walker, J. Frank Aldrich, Victor F. Lawson, William Penn Nixon, Frank Gilbert, T. M. Avery, Le[illegible] B. Bane, Gilbert Montague, Charles E. Sin[illegible] L. Wadsworth, Henry D. Nicholls, Charles [illegible] D. Gannon, Henry Scherer, B. F. Nicholson, William Vocke, George E. Adams, E. C. Ke[illegible]er, Luther Laflin Mills, Ephriam Banning, Sever[illegible] T. Gundersen, Andrew Exam, S. D. Hanke[illegible] John H. Dunphy, C. R. Matson, Henry Cribben, Washington Resing, Philip D. Armour, H. [illegible] Higinbotham.

MUEHLER HALL CROWDED.

Democrats Unite with Republicans for the Citizens' Ticket.

Muehler's Hall, at the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, contained last night one of the notable gatherings of the campaign in the interest of good government as represented by the Citizens'-Republican ticket, headed by S. W. Allerton. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Adolph Sturm. It was addressed by Samuel H. Kerfoot, who has been a Democrat since he was able to spell his name, but who has now come to the front in the campaign which the moral element of Chicago is waging against the walking pestilence represented by Carter H. Harrison and the "gang." Among the other speakers were A. C. Hesing, Mr. Allerton, W. J. Loddy, Sylvester R. Kehoe, and John W. Ela. The meeting was a sort of love feast, in which Democrats and Republicans joined, registering a vow that so far as in them lay they would endeavor to give the city during the next two years the benefit of a square-toed, honest administration.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL FILLED.

Large Gathering of Voters to Hear Citizens' Ticket Candidates.

An immense gathering of voters was called to order last night in the North Side Turner Hall by J. B. Leake, who officiated as Chairman. The hall was crowded from the platform to the door, and even standing room was barred. This hall is located in a section of the city which Carter Harrison claims as his own personal property, but no meeting exhibiting greater enthusiasm for the Citizens'-Republican ticket has yet been held anywhere within the limits of Chicago. The meeting was addressed by Theodore Gestefeld, J. W. Ela, Washington Hesing, William T. Ball, George S. Willits, Samuel H. Kerfoot, Gustav L. Nelson, and the next Mayor of Chicago, Samuel W. Allerton. The principles upon which the campaign is being waged were ably discussed and received the heartiest indorsement of the assembled thousands.

Enthusiasm at Hooker's Hall.

Hooker's Hall, Hinman street and Blue Island avenue, was the scene of an enthusiastic Allerton meeting last evening. Among the speakers present were Judge C. W. Woodman, J. F. Finerty, H. C. Bartels, Patrick Canfield, F. Crowe, Joseph Bidwell, Miles Kehoe, G. W. Kroll, and A. C. Hesing.

West Side Men for Reform.

Citizens enthusiastic for Allerton and the entire Citizens' ticket occupied Robman's Hall, No. 3076 West Lake street last night. The principal speakers were: Thomas Sayles, candidate for Alderman; J. L. Monaghan, candidate for West Town Assessor; C. J. Tindell, Charles B. Reeve, A. T. Harley, D. U. Owen, Odin Severtson.

Calumet Theater Is Filled.

Caumet Theater, South Chicago, was crowded with enthusiastic Allerton supporters last night. The speeches made were frequently interrupted with cries of approval. Those who spoke were: John F. Finerty, A. C. Hesing, L. H. Bisbee, Senator Candee, J. W. Ela, W. J. Fornan.

Slavia Hall's Enthusiastic Audience.

Slavia Hall, Forty-seventh street and Winchester avenue, was crowded last night with adherents of the Allerton cause. C. R. Temple spoke first and then came A. M. Batton. These and George Wahl were enthusiastically received.

Concordia Hall Is Filled.

An Allerton meeting was held at Concordia Hall, Clybourn and Cleveland avenues, last night. The hall was filled with people devoted to the Citizens' cause. The speakers were E. E. Hoyt, W. L. Martin, and W. B. Wells.

Large Meeting at Roseland.

Senator Crawford, Ald. John O'Neill, and Ald. Bartine addressed a large Allerton meeting at Berry's Hall, Roseland, last night.

Englewood People in Line.

Samuel W. Allerton was indorsed for Mayor at a meeting of citizens held at Henrietta Hall, South Englewood, last night.

Imports of Dry Goods at New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were $2,453,663, and the amount marketed $2,387,148. The total imports exclusive of specie for the week were $14,331,367, of which $11,877,704 were general merchandise.

FIGHT ON THE S[illegible]

LIVELY ROW AT THE [illegible] TWELFTH WARD HARRISO[illegible] MEETING.

Rival Factions Want [illegible] and the Contest Gre[illegible] Carter Has to Arise [illegible] der—When Quiet Is [illegible] His Regulation Spee[illegible] Things He Did for Ch[illegible] ings.

Carter H. Harrison's m[illegible] tion Army citadel, Madiso[illegible] last night was the scene o[illegible] esting row. Matters took [illegible] the question of chairmans[illegible] rison was on the platform [illegible] leave the meeting. He ch[illegible] calmed the anger of the f[illegible]

The meeting was called [illegible] by President Angles. T[illegible] to suffocation.

On the platform were [illegible] President Russell of the [illegible] rence E. McGann, Charles [illegible] A. Douglas, M. W. Gl[illegible] Brady, and twenty other D[illegible] nence. President Angles [illegible] arrangements for the m[illegible] elated over the large crow[illegible] spose to the call of the T[illegible] cratic club. He as well [illegible] members believed in th[illegible] their own Chairman. Jan[illegible] tary of the club, was favor[illegible] and Mr. Anglen requested h[illegible]

To his surprise, however[illegible] started to deliver a speech [illegible] and calls for Donohue, t[illegible] kept on speaking. He sai[illegible] about Mr. Allerton's gram[illegible]mar and the audience laughed. The good [illegible]umor lasted for a few minutes only, and then there came cries of "Shut up" and "Sit down," intermingled with calls for Donohue and Carter.

Harrison Calls for Order.

Mr. Harrison got up and said he was not willing to go ahead with the meeting unless order was restored. Peace ruled a few minutes longer and then pandemonium broke loose. John D. Anglen jumped to the platform and Leon Hornstein retired, saying he would introduce Mr. Harrison. Mr. Anglen was wild with rage. He said that although the Twelfth Ward Democrats had got up the meeting others had the audacity to usurp authority and force on the assembly their own Chairman. His remarks were received with cheers. Just then President Russell jumped to his feet and seized Mr. Anglen. The latter swung his big rattan cane, and but for the interference of one of the men on the platform would have brought down his opponent.

There were eight policemen in the hall, but they were not called upon. If they had been they would have experienced trouble in reaching the platform, as hundreds were crowded about it and others stood on chairs and yelled their approval or disapproval.

Mr. Anglen was induced to retire and Mr. Harrison got up to speak. He said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I regret exceedingly that Democracy is so exuberant tonight and that every man in its ranks wants to be Chairman. I hope that these little differences will not result more seriously than when cats are fighting in the back yard."

Mr. Harrison said that during the eight years of his career as Mayor no Chicago newspaper dared to attack his administration on the ground that it was not economical, for the people knew that it was and would not put up the misrepresentations of the press. When he became Mayor the city was $2,500,000 in debt, an amount which he wiped out entirely within three years.

Enumerates His Good Deeds.

I found impassable streets and I left 300 miles of splendid pavements. I built the City Hall for $1,700,000 when its twin and duplicate, the county building, had cost $2,700,000. I forced Mr. Yerkes to build the Clark street [illegible] Wells street iron bridges. When I went into office signs were hung on the bridges announcing a 55 fine for driving over the bridges faster than a walk. I stationed policemen on the [illegible] frontier custom. I found the Police Department [illegible] politicians; when I left it was a force of Spartan braves. I invented the police patrol system which is now borrowed by every city on the face of the globe.

They say that Mr. Allerton will stop gambling. Why, he is one of the biggest frogs in the whole gambling puddle. The Board of Trade. But [illegible] and his wife will make an excellent Mayor. Now John V. Farwell and Charles B. Farwell usually combine, the one to do the praying and the other to do the playing. This time the one is with me and I'm glad it's so, for praying I think is not very valuable. The newspapers have concocted a story about Mike McDonald and me. And they know it is a lie that I am a partner of that building. Last year unaided the *Times* smashed Garfield Park. The other papers did not say a word till I had it smashed, I want to teach these editors that they don't own this great city. Rooted in the consciousness of my own rectitude I know that the people will not quietly see my character blackened and smirched with foul slander.

Other speakers were M. P. Brady, M. E. Dickson, and Lawrence E. McGann. Mr. Brady dwelt with much emphasis upon Mr. Harrison's superior ability as a speechmaker and as a man who could receive the world next summer in a graceful and winning manner.

TALK IN TWO LABOR STRONGHOLDS.

Cregier and His Party Associates Speak in Grand Crossing and Kensington.

The United Citizens' (Cregier) party held meetings last night at Grand Crossing and Kensington. There were large and enthusiastic audiences in both those industrial centers. At Grand Crossing a band paraded the streets all afternoon playing lively airs, while labels breathing labor ideas were stretched along the wagon sides and over the horses. When the train for Chicago reached Grand Crossing bearing the speakers for the meeting they were met at the depot by the band and 300 citizens and escorted to Turner Hall.

Thomas Griffin, the horseshoer, called the meeting to order.

C. S. Stattler, candidate for Treasurer, spoke in favor of the entire ticket. He reviewed the records of the candidates on the other tickets, told of some of their demerits, and pleaded for a full support of the United Citizens' ticket. B. H. Ettelson, candidate for Attorney, spoke briefly. He promised if elected to prosecute the vices of the city, of which so much complaint has been heard, and to drive them out of the city. He was loudly cheered. J. J. Linehan, President of the Trades and Labor Assembly and candidate for City Clerk, made a rousing speech on the necessity of a united effort being made by labor men to secure recognition at the polls.

D. C. Cregier was greeted with deafening cheers. He reviewed his public career and based his claims for recognition on his record as a friend of union labor, as the iatroducer of the eight-hour working day into the municipality.

John F. Coyle, the iron worker from Homestead, Frank E. Baker, Bernard Dolan, Walter Graves, President of the Seamen's Union, and George E. Starbird, Labor candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-fourth Ward, also spoke.

At Kensington a great crowd greeted the Labor people. John Carney of the Coal Unloaders' Union presided. All the candidates spoke. Mr. Cregier was warmly greeted. Hoyt Raymond read the platform of the party, which was cheered clause by clause. Ed Mulraney read the eight-hour working day ordinance, which was made a law by Cregier while he was Mayor.

Harrison Speaks at Other Meetings.

Mr. Harrison spoke to citizens in two other sections of the city last night and told them plainly and candidly that he ought by all means to be elected Mayor. At the Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, he was greeted by a large audience. The other orators there were Emil Hoechster, Ald. Frank Brookman, George A. Trude, and Congressman Goldzier. Later in the evening Mr. Harrison and others among these speakers addressed an enthusiastic crowd in the Northwest Turner Hall, Clybourn and Southport avenues.

The Polls Close Early.

CHICAGO, March 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been surprised at the number of men I have met who suppose the polls will remain open next Tuesday until 6 p. m. Do all you can to make it known that they will close at 4 p. m.

M. F. H.

[The fact that the polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 4 p. m. has been extensively advertised. The same rule has been in force ever since the new election law went into effect. It would seem,

"THE HUB"
N. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

A FORCIBLE ARGUMENT

In favor of our Spring Overcoats is the extreme care taken in the making. It is hard to tell a cheaply made garment from a well made one at a first glance—it's only after a few weeks of wear that the weak points will crop out in a poorly tailored suit or overcoat. We pride ourselves on never permitting any cheaply constructed clothing to enter our store. To be honored with a place upon our counters a garment must be made strongly and tailored reliable, and we will guarantee every Suit or Overcoat to give full satisfaction to the wearer.

This season we have been particularly fortunate in the selection of Spring Overcoats at low prices, and we quote a few splendid cost strong objects for every visit THE HUB before buying from a merchant tailor.

The same goods, equally as well made, just as stylish—just as finely trimmed,

At a Saving of from 25 to 40 Per Cent.

It's worth while investigating.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Superior Melton and All-Wool Diagonal Cheviot Spring Overcoats—also 100 strictly All-Wool Columbia Melton Overcoats—very finely trimmed—silk sleeve linings—every one a true $15 Spring Overcoat—for the low price of..... $10

Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats $14

Of black Bannockburn Cheviots and finest Meltons and Kerseys—lined throughout and to the edge with silk—Skinner's satin sleeve linings—worth fully $20—For only..... $14

OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 10:30 P. M.

AMHERST CLUBS WILL ARRIVE TODAY

They Will Give Their Concert at Central Music Hall Monday Evening.

The Amherst College Glee [illegible] of fourteen members, will arrive [illegible] this morning, where they [illegible] Tuesday morning. Tomorrow [illegible] octet from the choir of the College [illegible] will sing in the Fourth Presbyterian church on Rush street. It was hoped that the choir would be able to sing in other churches at the Easter morning services, but the tax upon the voices of the singers in so severe of late that the leaders think that the members should rest before the concert at Central Music Hall Monday evening. The Amherst Glee club has maintained a continuous organization since 1830.

The present trip of the club is a joint concert at Northampton by the Amherst and Harvard clubs. During the week the Amherst club has given concerts in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, singing in each place to crowded audiences and houses. The concert in Central Music Hall Monday evening promises to be one of the social events of the year. The following ladies are patronesses of the concert:

Mrs. S. E. Barrett, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Hall McCormick, Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mrs. W. Bishop, Mrs. John S. Runnells, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mrs. C. P. Kimball, Mrs. Watson Blair, Mrs. S. Prentice, Mrs. [illegible]

The program of the concert follows:

Glees: "Song to Alma Mater," [illegible]
"Old Amherst,"
"Normandie March,"
The Banjo Club.
Glees: "Now to the Dance,"
"Maid of Philippopol"
"Bedalia Jane McCann"
Solo by Mr. S[illegible]
Airs from "The Sphinx,"
The Banjo C[illegible]
Intermission.
Glees: Quintet,
From the Fencing M[illegible]
"The Best People,"
Solo by Mr.
Selected, Mr. Gane and
Glees: "The College Wi[illegible]
H. W. Boynton, '91; A[illegible]
Solo by Mr.
"Hey Diddle Diddle,"
"She Had to Decline,"
Solo by Mr.
Pot Pourri, Steambo[illegible]
Darky's [illegible]
The Ba[illegible]
"Amherst Medley,"
The G[illegible]

Price of Wire N[illegible]

CLEVELAND, O., March [illegible] facturers are still raising [illegible] were held in this city ab[illegible] a result an aggregate in[illegible] finished product was [illegible] is the high price of [illegible] about a dozen of the [illegible] Weddell House and d[illegible] another dollar.

Cooperage [illegible]

TRENTON, N. J., Mar[illegible] corporation of the A[illegible] age company has be[illegible] incorporat[illegible] York, and [illegible]

Standard Excellence

The place [illegible] ious flavor [illegible] in the pul[illegible] us in the [illegible] ard excell[illegible] Every ho[illegible]

PRICE'S Flavoring Extracts

will endorse the above [illegible] In using them you have [illegible] rmity, strength, [illegible]

THE CHARGE AGAINST SERGT. BONFIELD.

Report of Inspector Koch on Police Gathering Campaign Funds.

It appears from the report of Inspector Koch to Chief McClaughry that Sergt. Bruton is not the only officer who has been engaged in the disreputable work of blackmailing dive-keepers out of money for the purposes of the gang campaign. The report reflects seriously on Sergt. John Bonfield of the Third Precinct station. It was filed with Chief McClaughry yesterday afternoon and reads as follows:

In compliance with orders I visited in company with Lieut. Timothy Barrett the following named places in order to investigate whether or not money had been collected by officers of the Twenty-second Street Station in aid of the coming campaign, and have found the following, and herewith respectfully submit the same:

Lieut. Barrett and I visited the house kept by Mrs. Annie St. Clair, No. 211 Armour avenue, and she makes the following statements against Patrol Sergeant James J. Bruton of the Third Precinct Police Station:

"Sergt. Bruton came to my place the evening of March 25 and asked me to contribute

Clayton Marks, who gathered the splendid list of manufacturers, said that he found very few among either employers or men who favored the resumption of gang rule in the City Hall, and H. C. Staver, who was out among the carriage and wagon factories, found but one man who announced himself for the gang ticket.

At each meeting of this Business-men's Executive committee every member has been present. They have already done a splendid work and have more mapped out and under way.

GANG MANAGERS FACE DISASTER.

Incident of the Executive Committee Meeting—Rows Over Money.

Already split up by internal jealousies the news of the great growth of the Citizens' movement came to the gang managers yesterday like a blow in the face. Frightened before, they were terrified then. As illustrating the feeling, an incident is told of the meeting of the gang Executive committee held yesterday. The meeting had just been called to order when one of the members arose and made a few remarks.

"Gentlemen," he said, "as a member of this committee I wish to say frankly that I do not see how it is possible for Carter Harrison to be elected. If he is elected it will have to be after the polls close on Tuesday next."

The last sentence is suggestive of tactics which have not always been absent from previous elections in which the gang took a leading part.

As indicating the pleasant feeling which now [illegible]ails among the gang managers the [illegible]g paragraph clipped from the person[illegible] of Michael Cassius McDonald is significant: "The cheese and the sauer-Kraus are the go-bys at headquarters these fine

[illegible]men referred to as "cheese and sauer-[illegible]" are John G. Neumeister, wholesale [illegible]dealer, and Adolph Kraus, between [illegible] and Michael Cassius a bitter quarrel has arisen over the handling of the campaign fund of $130,000, which Michael, with his "important business" letters, was so influential in collecting. This difference has raised a merry row in the gang camp in McDonald's old gambling rooms.

Messrs. McDonald, Hankins, Skakel, Kraus, and Doyle have thus far refused to turn over the money to the Executive committee, of which Mr. Donovan is Chairman. They have been formally requested to do so. If they refuse there will be trouble. Mr. Donovan is not in a temper to be trifled with. The demands on Chairman Gaynor of the Finance Committee are also becoming importunate. Part of the money, in Mr. Gayner's opinion, ought to be put into the wards immediately. McDonald and Hankins are said to be willing but Kraus and Doyle object. Some jealousies are also cropping out on account of the distribution of the offices. Larry Boyle claims the Corporation Counselship because he turned over the Election Commissioners' office to Harrison. But the Town of Lake bush wants to put Charley Thornton into the place. There are bickerings also about the other jobs.

HENRY BEST'S BUSINESS RECORD.

The Candidate for South Town Assessor a Careful, Trustworthy Citizen.

Henry Best, candidate for South Town Assessor on the Citizens' ticket, is one of the best-known men in his division of the city. He was born in Chicago and educated in the public schools here. He has served the public faithfully in several capacities. He has been perhaps the most efficient clerk Cook County has had. He has always been courteous and accommodating and his ability is unquestioned. If elected South Town Assessor he will make an honest and fair assessment. Opposed to him is William Fitzgerald, the candidate of the "gang," who has been trying to break into the office of Assessor for nearly twenty years. The last time he attempted it some of his supporters stole a ballot box and tried to count him in. He has never dared to present himself as a candidate since then until now. Considerably more than half the property of the city is in the South Town. It contains all the banks, the leading hotels, the railroad depots, the street car termini and loops, the great wholesale houses. It is of the utmost importance that a careful, prudent, trustworthy man should assess this property. Such a man is Henry Best. His nomination has added strength to the Citizen-Republican ticket. He is as popular among Democrats as among Republicans and his election will be a triumph for good government. His associates on the ticket are all popular men. The German voters, irrespective of party, are nearly all for Mr. Best, who is himself of German parents. His father was one of the first brewers of Chicago and one of the first Germans who settled here.

SPEAKERS INSULTED BY HEELERS.

Shouters for Harrison Ejected from Twelfth Street Turner Hall by Police.

An attempt was made by the "gang" Nineteenth Ward heelers last evening to break up the meeting held at Twelfth Street Turner Hall in the interests of Samuel W. Allerton for Mayor. A large number of the "gang" were scattered in the audience and as soon as Chairman J. E. Ogden called the meeting to order they began to jeer and cheer for Harrison. The first speaker, George Mueller, was subjected to repeated insults from this contingent, and after reviewing the past history of Harrison as Mayor and referring to his insatiable ambition he was obliged to retire on account of the disorder in the hall. The disturbers hurled vile epithets at the speakers on the stage until it became necessary to call in the police and eject them forcibly from the hall.

When order was restored Christopher O'Brien addressed the audience, saying the people were not out as Republicans or Democrats, but as the people banded together for the protection of their homes and families against a common enemy. Thomas Berkebile said he represented the young voters in this campaign.

Short speeches were made by Charles Bary and others.

Fifth Ward Allerton Meeting.

The Allerton meeting held by the Fifth Ward Citizens' club at Germania Hall, No. 2311 Wentworth avenue, was well attended, though the speakers did not arrive until late. The meeting was called to order by John Koelzer, who made a short talk and introduced as first speaker David S. Geer, who made an eloquent argument in favor of a business administration. George Braham opened his remarks by announcing that he was a Democrat, but not a Harrison man. The speaker was interrupted by a crowd of rowdies who attempted to break up the meeting, but were expelled from the hall by the police. W. O. La Monte was the last speaker. The Fifth Ward Citizens' club is composed entirely of Democrats and has 243 enrolled members. The meeting was adjourned after indorsing Dr. John Krebs, the independent candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward.

Colored Citizens Are Enthusiastic.

An Allerton meeting was held by colored citizens at Zion M. E. Church, No. 2365 Dearborn street, last night. The hall was well filled with representative colored men. The South Town Republican ticket was indorsed. Among the speakers were Robert Warring, who was Chairman; David S. Geer, Dr. J. H. Magee, E. R. Morris, and F. A. Dennison, W. O. La Mont.

LINCOLN TURNER HALL MEETING.

Enthusiasm Shown at the Gathering—Cheers for the Candidates.

The enthusiasm for the ticket headed by Mr. Allerton is growing rapidly, and if the crowded meetings held in various parts of the city are any indication whatever, the success of the Citizens' movement is assured. At Lincoln Turner Hall, on the corner of Diversey street and Sheffield avenue, last night, the citizens of the surrounding district gathered to the number of 1,500 or more to indorse the ticket presented by the honest citizens of Chicago, who are opposed to "gang" rule as represented by Carter H. Harrison. Peter Buschwah presided and Henry Noble acted as Secretary. The speakers were: The people's candidate for Mayor, Samuel W. Allerton, who was loudly applauded by the magnificent audience; R. C. Craft, Frank H. Scott, James Pease, James J. Wilson, A. H. Kleinecke, and James C. McShane, the popular and able gentleman who will transact the legal business of Chicago after the result of the coming election is announced. Mr. McShane addressed the meeting as follows:

A larger or more representative meeting was never held at the Stock Yards than that held in Exchange Hall today. It was composed of the men who own and control that great institution and of the workingmen therein employed. In one thunderous burst of applause they sent word to Carter Harrison that even though Sam Allerton may not suit the crowned heads of Europe who may visit us he does suit us. These men know him better than any other men on earth, and, irrespective of party, they say to the people of Chicago that Uncle Sam Allerton is broad-minded, that he is able and honest and deserves to be Mayor of Chicago. Yet Carter Harrison and his henchmen say that Mr. Allerton is not the friend of labor.

Sam Allerton could not be otherwise than the friend of the workingman. When Carter Harrison was at college receiving that polish which so charms and deceives us Allerton was working upon a farm at 25 cents a day. During the long years that followed, while Carter was working with his mouth Sam Allerton was working with his head and his hands; he was then in touch with the working classes of this country, and so he is today. When Harrison and his more or less dis-

Meetings Held Throu[illegible]

Bechinger Hall, at the corner o[illegible] avenue and Paulina street, is a long way out from the heart of the city, but the Allerton wave which started from the city convention has swept in increasing volume far out toward the outskirts of the city and last night reached this distant point. The hall was crowded to overflowing with workingmen who earn their daily wage in the numerous neighboring manufactories. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by John W. Turner, who acted as Chairman. Paul Frickow was elected Secretary. A number of eloquent speeches were made in advocacy of the principles which form the foundation of the Citizens' movement, and the responses from the audience demonstrated their appreciation of the issues involved in the campaign. The meeting was addressed by William Bohnsack, H. H. Anderson, Anthony Brooks, William Finkler, and the People's candidate for Mayor, Samuel W. Allerton. Mr. Allerton was received with a round of cheers as he appeared at the front of the platform, and he addressed the audience as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I had hardly expected in this remote part of the city to be greeted by such a magnificent audience. Looking into your earnest faces and participating in the enthusiasm which pervades this splendid assemblage, I am convinced now it never before that the present spontaneous uprising of our citizens for good government is about to be rewarded by an overwhelming victory over the vicious elements opposed to us. [Cheers and cries of "That's the talk, Sam."]

I need not say that I am glad to meet you, and it is proper that you should know me, that you should know I am a plain business-man. [Cheers.] This matter of running the city government is like running any other business. If it is run on business principles it will be a success, but if you turn it over to Carter Harrison and his "gang" what can you expect but failure, so far as the welfare of this great metropolis is concerned. No one doubts that it would be an immense success for the "gang," but is that what you workingmen and taxpayers want? Now, in the administration of the city's affairs as between the movement which is represented by the Citizens' ticket and that moral pestilence which is headed by Carter Harrison, what is the real issue? It is to remove the business of Chicago as a municipality from the field of politics. It is to raise a barrier between the "gang" and the city's money.

Judged by our past experience with Carter Harrison's administrations, we can pretty accurately foretell what will be the result if he and his following are again placed in control. On the other hand, we propose to separate entirely from politics the police, the schools, the water-works, and all other public improvements, in order that all the city departments may be placed on the high plane occupied by our Fire Department, which is conceded on all hands to be the best in the world. [Cheers.]

Use of City Money.

Suppose you have $1,000,000 appropriated to clean the streets and alleys. You know it takes so much money to get so much work done. Now, suppose you have a corrupt administration and half of that million dollars—which is about the usual rate—goes to the "gang" to be stowed away in their pockets without any return to the city, don't you see that you will only get half the amount of work done on your streets and alleys that you would get if the money was honestly spent. [Cheers.] If I am elected your Mayor I propose to see that every dollar paid into the City Treasury is expended for the benefit of the city. [Cheers.] There is another point in this connection that suggests itself to me. That half million of dollars that the taxpayers don't get, together with the other half million, would, under an honest administration, go into the hands of the city's employés instead of going to the "gang," and it would be distributed not only for the benefit of the laborer but also for the benefit of every man who does business on any street in the city. [Cheers.]

Carter Harrison and his crowd are on the run. [Cheers.] Knowing they could find nothing in my business career that would furnish a foundation for a charge against me, they poke fun at my grammar. Now, I don't pretend to be much of a grammarian, but if I do slip up on a word now and then I never let go of the principles that underlie this great uprising of the citizens of Chicago. [Cheers.] I am a taxpayer myself and believe I know that the taxpayers want their money to be used for the benefit of Chicago. [Cheers.] Carter Harrison has adopted a campaign of personal abuse. He has called me a "pig-sticker." Well, for that matter, I don't know but what an honest pig-sticker is as good and maybe a little better than a man who is willing to associate with and receive the help of the thieves and thugs that infest some of our localities in this city. And let me tell you, boys, that on election day the biggest hog of all of them will be "stuck," and he will be labeled "Carter Harrison." [Laughter and cheers.]

Record with Laboring Men.

Harrison says I am not the friend of the laboring man. Is he? What did he ever do—and I say this in all earnestness—what did he ever do for the laboringmen of Chicago? [Cheers and cries of "Nothing, nothing."] What does he know of the want of the workingman? Did he ever go an honest day's labor in all his life? [Cheers and cries of "No, never."]

Many of you are workingmen. I served my apprenticeship at hard work. I worked on a farm for two shillings a day, and it was a long hard day either. It so happened that by industry I got ahead in the world. Out in Deadwood there are 500 or 600 miners who look to me for payment for their labor. I have tried to treat them well because I was a workingman myself and I know something about their ways of thinking. A few days ago I received a letter from them congratulating me on my nomination for Mayor of Chicago. I have no doubt Carter Harrison could get a diamond bordered testimonial signed by all the gamblers and toughs of the civilized world, and that is about all he could get. [Laughter and cheers.] Down in a little town in Indiana are several hundred file makers who get their wages from me. Within the last week I have received their congratulations on my nomination.

In this age of strikes, while I have been signing the pay-roll of thousands of workingmen, none of them ever struck on me. [Cheers.] And yet Carter Harrison says I am not the friend of the workingmen. [Cheers.]

I want to say a word about my associates on the ticket. Barney Mantling needs no praise from me. [Cheers and cries of "That's what."] He is a man who can be trusted, and when he pledges himself on his honor that he will devote the interest on the city's money to the city's uses, I know you believe him. [Cheers.] All over Chicago Van Cleave is known [cheers], and wherever he is known he is respected. James C. McShane [cheers], that brilliant young lawyer, has no need to call on me for any indorsement. [Cheers.] In his hands the legal business of the city will be transacted to your satisfaction and that of every citizen of this great metropolis. As for myself I can only renew the pledge I have made that if I am elected your Mayor I will see that every dollar of taxes shall be expended, not for fat salaries to men who do nothing, but expended on business principles for the benefit of the people of Chicago. [Tremendous cheers.]

LINCOLN TURNER HALL MEETING.

Enthusiasm Shown at the Gathering—Cheers for the Candidates.

The enthusiasm for the ticket headed by Mr. Allerton is growing rapidly, and if the crowded meetings held in various parts of the city are any indication whatever, the success of the Citizens' movement is assured. At Lincoln Turner Hall, on the corner of Diversey street and Sheffield avenue, last night, the citizens of the surrounding district gathered to the number of 1,500 or more to indorse the ticket presented by the honest citizens of Chicago, who are opposed to "gang" rule as represented by Carter H. Harrison. Peter Buschwah presided and Henry Noble acted as Secretary. The speakers were: The people's candidate for Mayor, Samuel W. Allerton, who was loudly applauded by the magnificent audience; R. C. Craft, Frank H. Scott, James Pease, James J. Wilson, A. H. Kleinecke, and James C. McShane, the popular and able gentleman who will transact the legal business of Chicago after the result of the coming election is announced. Mr. McShane addressed the meeting as follows:

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"HUB"
and Jackson-sts.

ARGUMENT

...ur Spring Overcoats ... care taken in the ma... to tell a cheaply made ... a well made one ... —it's only after a few ... ear that the weak points ... ut in a poorly tailored ... vercoat. We pride our... never permitting any ... onstructed clothing to ... tore. To be honored with ... on our counters a gar... t be made strongly and ... reliable, and we abso... rantees every Suit Over... ants to give full satisfac... wearer.

...son we have been par... fortunate in the selec... ing Overcoats, and the ... we quote for these ... ts should make it a ... ect ... for every one to ... HUB ... chant tailor.

...goods, equally as well ... as stylish—just as fine ... d,

...om 25 to 40 Per Cent

...while investigating.

FOR TO-DAY

...n and All-... eviot Spring ... 100 strictly ... abia Melton ... ry finely ... eeve linings— ... e $15 Spring ... e low price

$10

...ring Overcoats

...kburn Chev... Meltons and ... throughout ... e with silk— ... sleeve linings

$14

...T UNTIL 10:30 P. M.

WILL ARRIVE TODAY

...dard ...cellence

...Price's Delic... ...racts have won ... nation, sustains ... that for stand... ...y have no equal ... who has used

...CE'S ...ring ...racts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

...the above statement ... you have purity, uni... ...gth, and fine flavor.

WANT MORE "L" ROAD

PROPERTY OWNERS ASK ITS EXTENSION TO SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.

The Railroad Company, Despite an Offered Bonus of $100,000, Cannot See Its Way Clear to Building Just at Present—Two Boys Get Forty-Year Sentences for Murder—Metropolitan "L" Pays No Damages for Unimproved Property Used—Other Local News.

Residents and property-owners in the section east of Wabash avenue and south of Sixty-third street are making an effort to secure an extension of the Alley L road to Seventy-fifth street along the alley between Calumet and Prairie avenues. They have offered a bonus of $100,000 cash to the company to build the extension. Representatives of the property-owners say that the company, while at first willing to build now looks at the matter in a different light.

"The subscription of $100,000 was secured from 100 property-owners on an assessment of $2.25 per foot on their ground," said Dr. E. E. Prescott. "The money was pledged in a short time. W. W. Gurley, counsel of the road, gave us much encouragement. Yesterday he talked differently. The engineer of the road was busy, he said. If he could find him the extension might possibly be made.

"The people in the section now have to depend upon the Fort Wayne and Lake Shore roads or else the Calumet electric lines by means of which they can strike the cable or the L road at another point. In either case the fare is higher than it would be if the L road would accept our offer. The Alley 'L' bonds specify that the road shall go to Sixty-seventh street and also to Van Buren. Neither of these provisions have been complied with."

W. W. Gurley was not in his office when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called, but President Barnard said that Mr. Gurley had referred Dr. Prescott's letter to him. It would be laid before the directors at their next meeting he said.

An official of the company said that the proposition was hardly in acceptable shape.

"We are anxious to do business and to make such extensions as are possible to that end," said he. "But Dr. Prescott and his friends want us to commence the extension not later than June 1 and have it finished by Sept. 1. That would be an impossibility. To get the right of way and to procure an ordinance from the Council would take months. There is also the difficulty of securing iron for the structure. Every foundry in the country that could mold it is crowded with orders enough to keep it going to its full capacity for months. We are so hard up for material that we pay premiums for iron used in the stations. There is another difficulty too—the question of equipment. To run the fast express trains that we propose next summer it will be necessary to have a number of sidings where the slow trains can be switched to let the flyers pass. We haven't provided for all of these sidings yet, and until we do cannot tell how many new cars we shall need, because upon the sidings to a large degree depends the character of the schedule. As to Dr. Prescott's claim that the road's bonds specify that the structure shall be built to Sixty-seventh street, it may be said that such extension was to be made if in the discretion of the trustee it was necessary. It wasn't thought necessary, and we didn't go to Van Buren from Congress street because it would have cost $1,000,000 to do it."

SENTENCED TO FORTY YEARS.

Penalty of William Blunck and John T. Luviene for Albert Eckroth's Murder.

William Blunck and John Thomas Luviene were condemned to forty years each yesterday for the murder of Albert Eckroth. The jury was out about an hour, retiring at 4:30 o'clock. When the members filed in and handed their verdict to Clerk Dunne the courtroom was crowded, as many were attracted by the youth of the prisoners and the enormity of their crime.

When the verdict was read Luviene dropped his jaw, as if paralyzed, but Blunck was unmoved. Attorney Ennis, for the defense, raised the question of the prisoners' age with a view to getting their verdict changed to a House of Correction sentence. The jury was therefore sent back to amend its verdict by finding the ages of the prisoners at the time of the crime. They retired and amended their verdict to read that Blunck was 14 years and Luviene 15 years of age. While the jury was out the second time a time a brother of young Blunck approached him and said:

"Well, this is too bad, Willie."

"What's it to you?" the young convict replied. "Go off and don't bodder me."

The grieved brother turned away with his hand to his eyes. "It was just that very day I told him to try and be better," he said, "and that night he was locked up for murder."

This is an unusual verdict on account of the youth of the prisoners, and the length of their terms—forty years—is a life sentence. The jurors were not anxious to discuss their deliberations, but one of them was found who wanted to relieve himself by telling somebody how the verdict was found.

"Every one of us felt the responsibility," he said; "and I don't want any more of it. On the first ballot there were seven for life and two for hanging, while three were for various sentences. Then we finally compromised on forty years. If the boys had been older they would have been condemned to hang, without doubt."

Attorney Ennis moved for a new trial. The motion will be heard next Saturday.

The crime for which Blunck and Luviene were tried was the murder of a young chemist, Albert Eckroth, the night of May 15, 1892, on Western avenue. Eckroth was returning home about 11 o'clock at night from a picnic at Kunze Park. He had left his sweetheart at her own door and had gone but a few feet farther when he was approached by two young men. One of them asked for a cigarette and the other flashed a revolver in his face. They caught his watch, the revolver was discharged, and Eckroth fell dead on the sidewalk. Blunck was arrested while fleeing from the scene, and Luviene, who fired the shot, was apprehended a few hours later on Blunck's confession. The trial of the case occupied nearly three days in Judge Hutchinson's court.

TESTIMONY IN SYKES' CASE TAKEN.

Trial of the Alleged Swindler Begun in Judge McConnell's Court.

The trial of James W. Sykes, charged with obtaining $22,000 from the Hide and Leather Bank on a fraudulent warehouse receipt, began in Judge McConnell's court yesterday afternoon. The work of impaneling a jury was completed at noon and the taking of testimony commenced. The jurors selected are:

F. L. Kinney, George Peterson, George W. Wyman, C. E. Lackorn, James Rogers, O. J. Davis, Louis Brucks, C. R. Johnson, William Clark, J. A. Conners, John Roberts, and E. F. Winters.

Charles Gray, President of the Hide and Leather Bank, was the first witness called by the State. He testified to the negotiation of the loan, which was on what purported to be a warehouse receipt for 600 bags of cloverseed, supposed to be in Sykes' warehouse, Nos. 90 to 100 Michigan avenue, Sept. 25, 1886. The charge is made that Sykes removed this seed and cleared $7,000 by the operation. Frank A. [illegible]ner, who was the assignee of Sykes' affairs, was the next witness. He testified to entering the premises of the defendant, James W. Sykes, Oct. 2, 1886, and finding there a large quantity of seed being prepared for shipment. Warner will finish his testimony this morning.

VERDICT FOR THE METROPOLITAN "L"

No Damage Allowed for Unimproved Property—Pays Only for Land Used.

A verdict was returned yesterday evening at 7 o'clock in the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad condemnation proceedings. It was a verdict for the road, as no damages were allowed for unimproved property. The road will only pay for what ground it actually uses.

The case has been on trial for over three weeks in Judge Baker's court. It involved the right of way of the proposed West Side "L" road for a distance of two and one-quarter miles, extending from Sacramento avenue to West Forty-eighth street along Flournoy street. The verdict amounts to about $125,000 to the different property-owners along the route, and as no damages were allowed this will pay for the right-of-way will occupy and the damage done to improvements on the [illegible] house. The award for damages in cases like this varied from $100 to $500.

The Schoenberger estate, which owns five blocks of ground on the line of the road, was the principal defendant in the suit. The property of the Schoenberger estate is all unimproved and it lies in such shape that the road runs over five-eighths of a mile of it. Isaiah Goldy also owns a large tract of ground run over and the other pieces of property mentioned in the verdict a[illegible].

The fight of the [illegible] in the suit was for damages [illegible] to the price of the land actu[illegible] for the right of way. They [illegible] that they were entitled to damages [where] the road ran along on the back ends of lots and shortened them, holding that such occupation diminished the value of what remained. The answer of the plaintiff was that the damage done in such instances was more than repaid by the benefit extended to all the property in the vicinity of the route of the proposed road. The verdict of the jury is regarded as sustaining that position of the plaintiff.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Substitute Patrolman Jennings Commits Suicide at His Home.

Substitute Patrolman William K. Jennings of the East Chicago Avenue Station committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the left temple at his home, No. 111 North Lincoln street. His wife found him lying in the bathroom with blood flowing from the wound in his head. Lying at his side was a revolver. Mrs. Jennings reported the matter to a passing police officer. The body was removed from the room and placed on a bed. Jennings had been on the police force but three months and was assigned to the East Chicago Avenue Station. Mrs. Jennings said that she frequently heard her husband complain of the lack of work at the station, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the family was maintained on his small earnings. He came to his home shortly after noon yesterday, and, although he tried to appear pleasant, Mrs. Jennings noticed that he was more despondent than usual. He went into the bathroom without saying anything to his wife, and after remaining there a short time the report of a revolver was heard. When Mrs. Jennings arrived he was dead, the bullet having entered the brain. No cause other than despondency was assigned for the shooting. He was 30 years of age and had a wife and two small children.

THOMAS USURY CASE IS ARGUED.

Judge Tuley Will Probably Render His Decision Next Week.

The Thomas usury case was argued before Judge Tuley yesterday. A decision will probably be rendered next week. The firm of W. H. Thomas & Son borrowed money from D. H. Tolman and the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank and, it is said, agreed to pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent a month. When the collapse finally came the Thomas firm was indebted to Tolman and the bank about $6,000, for which the latter was given securities said to be worth $30,000. Mr. Thomas Sr., wanted more money, but Tolman refused to let him have it without additional collateral. The collateral was all hypothecated with Tolman and the bank at that time. Through a friend a tender was made of the money actually borrowed by Thomas & Son with the legal rate of interest. This Tolman refused, but, as he says, five minutes afterwards sold the Thomas paper to W. W. Charles. Meanwhile Thomas claims to have enjoined Tolman and the bank from disposing of his notes. The Midland Guarantee company, in which D. H. Tolman is the principal stockholder, plays a conspicuous part in the much-mixed case because of testimony being adduced to the effect that it was responsible for the payment of Thomas' notes.

CENSURES THE COMPANY.

The Coroner's Jury Verdict on the Death of Allen Nesgitt Last Wednesday.

The contractors constructing the Mackaye Spectatorium were censured by a Coroner's jury yesterday which inquired into the death of Allen Nesgitt, who was instantly killed Wednesday while at work on the building. Nesgitt was engaged in carrying iron bars into the building when he was struck on the head by a falling block of wood. The block was used to keep a chain from marring a beam nearly 100 feet above the ground and was sixteen inches long and six inches square. A number of men employed on the building testified that the chain was being removed from the beam when Nesgitt was passing under it and that it was considered a dangerous thing to remove the chain when men were at work below. They said the blocks invariably fell. As it appeared that the men below received no warning, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death and censured the company for not exercising proper caution in protecting its men.

SAW IT IN ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

How Timothy Guirn Discovered and Recovered His Lost Horse.

Timothy Guirn, who lives at No. 3941 Dearborn street, lost a valuable horse in July, 1892. He advertised several times, offering large rewards for its return, but he failed to find the animal. During the St. Patrick's day parade he was standing at Adams and Desplaines streets when he saw his horse, gayly bedecked with green ribbons, mounted by a boy in the [pro]cession. He immediately ran into the [street and] demanded there and then the re[turn of] the horse, but the boy was equally de[termi]ned not to give up possession. He said [it be]longed to Patrick Carney. Mr. Guirn [learne]d where Mr. Carney lived and when he [refus]ed to give up the horse suit was com[menc]ed before Justice Blume for the posses[sion] of the animal. After hearing the evidence Justice Blume ordered the horse turned over to its rightful owner.

Items.

Thomas Terry, who for the last three days has been on trial before Judge Dunne on a charge of attempting to murder Patrick Smith May 5, 1892, at Hogan's saloon, Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets, was acquitted yesterday.

John Carn died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of injuries he received while at work on the drainage canal at Lemont Thursday. Carn was a quarryman in the employ of the Western Stone company. He was about 30 years old and resided at Lemont.

Under the auspices of the Pastors' Aid Society an Easter sociable was held in the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. A musical program under the direction of Miss Jessie N. Patton was rendered. Supper was served, the proceeds of which are to go to the musical fund of the church.

Freedman Benjamin, No. 2412 Dearborn street, was driving across the cable tracks at Polk street yesterday when his wagon was struck by the grip car. Benjamin was thrown to the pavement and the wagon passed over his left leg, bruising it badly. He was removed to his house.

Edouard Remenyi, the violinist, will give a complimentary recital before the members of the Ashland club and their friends this evening, April 1. Mr. Remenyi will be accompanied by W. E. C. Seeboeck, pianist. Five hundred invitations have been issued. A reception will be given to Mr. Remenyi after the concert.

J. A. Colby & Sons, send the following to THE TRIBUNE: "We notice in the morning TRIBUNE our name mentioned as one of the unhappy creditors of H. H. Holmes. We would say that we sold Mr. Holmes some goods, but we insisted on a mortgage and we received every cent of our money. We are not a creditor of Mr. Holmes."

Henry Meyers, who claimed to be a collector for the Chicago Mutual Building and Loan Association, and who was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Lyon last Saturday on complaint of J. W. Erickson, who said he had been defrauded out of $32.50, says he does not represent the Chicago Mutual company and has never had any connection with it.

Aldine Lodge No. 129, Knights of Pythias, will give an "April Fool" masquerade social this evening at their hall, No. 75 Randolph street. It will be an invitation affair, none being admitted except those who have been especially asked by the lodge. It is to be the closing social of a series of eight which have been given by the lodge during the winter season.

Payment of pensions will commence April 4 next. Yesterday Pension Agent Clements gave orders to this effect. About $3,500,000 is stored up in the Subtreasury to meet the demands of the pensioners, and there are about 70,000 of these on the rolls here, but the greater part of the business is done by mail and not more than about 6,000 personal applications are expected.

Isaac Roberts, a second-hand dealer at No. 533 State street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Lyon in bonds of $500 on the charge of receiving stolen property. Last Sunday night the carpenter shop of S. H. Russell, No. 82 and 84 Sixteenth street, was broken into and $300 worth of tools stolen. Douglas Ingram was arrested for the burglary and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $60. Ingram then said that he had sold the tools to Roberts. They were found hidden [illegible]

OUT MONEY AND GIRL.

CHARLES SPENCE OF TOLEDO TELLS OF BLIGHTED HOPES.

He Courts a Comely Widow and Comes to Chicago to Marry Her—Gives Her $100 Before Starting for the License—Then Finds That Another Fellow Is Already Her Husband—The Couple on Their Wedding Trip—Rigors of the Winter in the North.

Two men on a bridal trip with the [same] bride is quite a novelty, even in Chicago. Charles Spence of Toledo, O., according to his story, is the victim of cheated hope and blighted anticipations of matrimonial happiness. Wistfully he watched the elevator of the Great Northern yesterday and nearly precipitated a scene when a buxom little woman, fashionably attired, cast a look of disdain at him as she passed jauntily out at the Jackson street entrance accompanied by a young man who glanced about nervously.

"Well, possession is nine points of the law, I suppose," said Mr. Spence, as he dropped into a chair.

"What's the trouble?" asked a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"Nothing, only I've been badly fooled," replied the excited man. "It [was] like this. I live at Air Line Junction, [a su]burb of Toledo, O., and work at the M[illiken] Wagon Works. Last summer I met a [dashi]ng widow on an excursion to Presque [Isle] and our friendship culminated in an [enga]gement. She gave her name as Maggie S[chultz] and lived in a cottage on Cherry street with her mother. I told her I would have [mon]ey enough saved to start for ourselves this spring and trusted her implicitly. As her mother objected to our marriage it was agreed that we should come to Chicago, see the World's Fair grounds, and get married here. Monday I drew $200 from the bank and went to the Union Depot in Toledo, according to previous arrangement. She was there all right, but a man named Morgan, a former clerk in the Jefferson Hotel, monopolized all her time, and during the whole journey to Chicago he occupied the car seat with her and I was obliged to sit alone. After leaving Elkhart she actually laid her head on his shoulder and went to sleep. This made me pretty mad and I half made up my mind not to marry her when we reached Chicago. The fellow said good-by at the depot here and I supposed he would let my bride alone. We came to the Great Northern, and she said she guessed she'd do some shopping while I hustled for a marriage license, so I gave her $100 and started out to arrange for the marriage. Later in the day on my return to the hotel I found that Morgan sitting on a sofa beside her in the ladies' parlor.

"'Say, I like your nerve,' I said, walking up to him. 'This lady is my affianced wife.' 'Well, I guess not,' said he, 'I can go you one better. She is my lawful wife. We were married Saturday in Toledo and are on our wedding trip.' I saw I was badly duped and made an effort to get back my $100, but she said she had spent it. Well, I let them go, and I guess I've got the best of the bargain after all. A fellow can never tell who he's marrying nowadays, can he? Guess I'll go back to Toledo and keep on making wagons."

A. J. Blethen of Minneapolis is at the Palmer. "The last winter has been the most severe experienced for years in the Northwest," said Mr. Blethen yesterday. "Snow has fallen to a great depth and business is exceedingly depressed, owing to the blockades on the transcontinental railway lines. Hundreds of freight cars are snowed in on side tracks and are useless until spring advances, and it now takes two weeks for a carload of wheat to reach Chicago, owing to the scarcity of [ca]rs and the difficulties in transportation."

The Cornell Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin club breakfasted yesterday at the Auditorium, en route for the Northwest. They are taking the longest glee club tour of the season, covering 4,000 miles. They return to Chicago by special train on April 6 and give their concert in the Northwestern railroad at Central Music Hall.

T. E. Bout[on] of the Jonesboro *Gazette* is in the city. He says that the prospects for a full crop of all the fruits in Southern Illinois are good. The strawberry crop will be short, one-third of the usual yield.

Palmer House—B. B. Richards, Dubuque; T. A. [illegible]; D. Bowden, Plainfield, N. J.; J. Hou[illegible], [De]troit; J. Silberman, New York; A. Tay[lor], [Ro]chester, N. Y.; Charles H. Platte, Fort Worth; John B. Shaw, Youngstown, O.; R. W. [illegible], Louisville, Ky.; Robert B. McG[illegible], Cincinnati; J. A. Fleming, Provence, R. I.; A. J. Blethen, Minneapolis; J. E. Jenkins, New York; J. B. Case, Kans[as]; J. E. Bleekman, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Bostman, San Francisco; A. F. Bailey, Boston; J. Makenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; J. W. Robinson, Philadelphia; J. L. Gittings, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. S. Reeves, New York; A. W. Croil, Toronto; [illegible] Mershon, Vermont; G. Glass, Portland; O. H. Higgins, New Orleans; H. Warren, Boston; J. D. Radgesky, San Francisco, Cal.

Auditorium—J. W. Atkinson, Moline; D. A. Lewis, New York; F. W. Carter, St. Louis; A. E. Nordell, Liverpool; A. Brierly, New Orleans; George W. Allen, Nathan Frank, St. Louis; W. F. Wakeman, George Kremertz, New York; J. P. Smith, California; J. H. Leonard, Piqua, O.; L. Dele, Ecarde, Paris; C. R. Hayward, Burlington; Fritz Hello, Worms, Germany; Alex. M. Hay, Duluth; F. W. Bart, Vancouver; H. J. Mayham, Denver; Cameron Currie, Detroit; O. H. Dean, Kansas City; H. A. Walker, St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert Dickson, San Francisco.

The Lexington—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wagner, Jamestown, N. D.; Miss Hattie Harvey, New York; J. M. Turner, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Stone, Mattoon; A. M. Tollerton, San Francisco; J. L. Joseph, Cincinnati; W. G. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Minneapolis; D. Richards, St. Paul; H. C. Clement, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Philadelphia.

Tremont—J. C. Lathrop, New York; J. E. Spofford, Boston; John Wayman, New York; S. S. Hooks, Tacoma, Wash.; Thomas McDonald, Toledo, O.; M. R. Kirby, Milwaukee; A. Rosenthal, San Francisco; Daniel Kane, New York; W. D. Bowles, Detroit; George W. Gates, Oshkosh; H. J. McBride, Pittsburg; C. A. Hanes, Detroit.

Wellington—Walter Behrens, Manchester, Eng.; C. G. Comstock, Quincy, Ill.; J. W. Brown, Pittsburg; J. F. Murray, St. Louis; George Heldt, Great Falls, Mont.; F. N. Shaw, St. Paul; T. B. Hubard, Stockton, Cal.; H. S. Oakley, New York; W. T. James, Duluth; C. L. Fair, San Francisco; L. A. Tucker, New York.

Victoria—Henry McNamara, Detroit; W. H. Watrous, Hartford, Conn.; J. V. Martin, New York; Thomas P. Barry, Iowa; P. D. Russell, G. W. Cole, St. Louis; V. P. Kline, Cleveland; J. Armstrong, Rochester; J. E. Campbell, Pittsburg; W. H. Jones, Columbus, O.; J. N. Patrick, Omaha; T. G. Sheppard, New York.

Grand Pacific—S. F. Smith, Davenport, Ia.; J. H. Lovell, St. Louis; K. Luntstein, Stockholm, Sweden; E. H. Webster, Kansas City; F. E. Shearer, San Francisco; M. A. Crump, Kentucky; M. Ribard, Paris; W. C. Doudiet, New York; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; George F. Hook, Denver.

Sherman House—John Carmichael, New York; H. J. Balch, Minneapolis; W. Van Tassel, New York; Thomas B. Dickson, Duluth; F. N. Perkins, Kenton, O.; J. W. Arnold, Lockport, Ill.; John Forgie, New York; F. O. Bissell, Buffalo; Theodore Lindenberg, Columbus, O.

Great Northern—F. J. Smith, E. E. Long, C. L. Lewis, C. F. Davis, Boston; C. E. Gilman, New York; R. Gray, S. F. Booth, San Francisco; M. D. Millen, St. Paul; S. K. Page, New Haven, Conn.; C. R. Boynton, New York; E. Cranston, Cincinnati, O.

Leland—R. Best, New York; George C. Lester, Dallas, Tex.; R. S. Kingsley, Indianapolis; T. M. Maton, Austin, Tex.; C. E. Mills, Detroit; M. S. Jaeger, L. Meyer, New York; J. H. Menton, Wilmington, Del.

Richelieu—Samuel R. Kaufman, Marquette; B. Berges, Mercer City, Cal.; H. P. Finlay, William F. Havemeyer, New York.

Metropole—C. Uthermann, W. Weshniahoff, St. Petersburg; Jesse Hawes, London, Eng.; N. Engalitcheff, St. Paul.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Officer Cronin's Wild Ride.

Officer Cronin of the West Chicago Avenue Station had a narrow escape from serious injury Thursday afternoon. He had placed John Meister, a colored man, under arrest for driving at breakneck speed across the Ashland avenue viaduct. The officer stopped the horses and when he stepped into the buggy Meister gave the spirited animals a sharp cut with the whip and throwing the reins out jumped into the street. At Austin avenue the buggy collided with a lamppost, smashing it. The officer was thrown into the street, but escaped with a few bruises. Meister was arraigned before Justice Severson, who fined him $50.

Tried for Contempt of Court.

Edwin J. Burke, a juror in Judge Dunne's court, was fined $10 yesterday for flagrant contempt of court and if some of his family had not been sick he would have been locked up. Burke was one of the jurors in the case of Thomas [Ter]ry, who was acquitted yesterday on a charge [of] shooting Patrick Smith. Wednesday after[noon] Burke appeared in court intoxicated and the Judge was obliged to continue the case until Thursday morning. Then the case was resumed, Burke being perfectly sober. After the jury had brought in its verdict yesterday Judge Dunne called on Burke to explain his conduct. The court lectured him severely and ordered him sent to jail for five days, but at the intercession of Assistant State's-Attorney Todd, Attorney Dan Donahue and several jurors the sentence was changed to a fine of $10.

Easter Festival for the Waifs.

Arrangements are being made by the Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School to give the "newsies," "shinies," and in fact all the wards of the mission a treat Easter Sunday at Cavalry Armory at 2:30 p. m. It is thought by the officers of the mission that it will be much easier to enlighten the waifs as to the significance of the Easter festival after a hearty lunch, and the public is invited to send gifts of eggs, pies, cakes, and other good things of which the street children are seldom permitted to partake. Gifts of flowers will also be acceptable. Articles may be delivered at No. 44 State street up to noon Sunday. An interesting program has been arranged. Among those who volunteered to take part are Mrs. Ragna Linne-Strable, Master Franklin Richardson, Master Arthur Wallace, Master Bryant Webb, and the McCormick Seminary Quartet. Several prominent citizens will talk to the boys.

Hoffman Detected the Change.

Henry Jones adopted a novel plan to secure possession of a suit of clothes which struck his fancy. He went into J. J. Hoffman's clothing store on South Halsted street Thursday afternoon and intimated that he wanted to purchase a suit. Mr. Hoffman showed several. A suit was finally brought forth which pleased Mr. Jones and he asked to be allowed to try it on. He was shown into a room and he soon appeared apparently much stouter, but without the clothes. The proprietor, suspecting something wrong, left the man in charge of a clerk and telephoned to the Maxwell Street Station for a police officer. When Mr. Jones was searched the suit was found under his clothes. When arraigned before Justice Dooley yesterday morning he said that he wanted to see if Mr. Hoffman could detect his change in appearance. He was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds.

Hills to Represent Northwestern.

George P. Hills of Ottawa or Elmer I. Goshen of Farmington, Ill., will represent Northwestern University at the third annual contest of the Northwestern Oratorical League at Oberlin, O., May 5. The league represents the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, Oberlin College, and Northwestern University. The prize for the winner is $100. The six young men who competed last evening at Evanston for this honor and to incidentally win the $25 prize given by R. K. Nesbit, an alumnus of Northwestern University, were John F. Bonebright, Elmer I. Goshen, Edson B. Fowler, William A. Pease, Carl R. Latham, and George P. Hills. Mr. Hills' subject was "Wendell Phillips."

Evanston Women's Club's Officers.

The regular annual business meeting of the Women's club of Evanston was held yesterday afternoon. Reports of committees were made and officers and directors were elected. The officers are: President, Mrs. F. B. Harbert; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. N. D. Hillis, Mrs. H. W. Rogers, Mrs. S. F. Kendall; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah Dickenson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Raddin; Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Boltwood. Directors, Mrs. N. C. Gridley, Mrs. W. N. Green, Mrs. C. S. Mathews, Mrs. Charles H. Betts, Mrs. Charles F. Grey, Mrs. E. D. Brooks, Mrs. George B. Reynolds, Mrs. C. J. Whitely, and Mrs. F. F. Hurlburt.

John Philip Quinn Arrives.

John Philip Quinn, the converted gambler and originator of the anti-gambling crusade, arrived yesterday from Washington in his private car Roanoke. During the last year Mr. Quinn and his coworkers have been carrying on the crusade in all the principal cities in the East in churches, Y. M. C. A. buildings, opera-houses, and before ministers' meetings and kindred organizations with marked success. The peculiar feature of Mr. Quinn's work lies in the unique method of demonstrating with the gambler's own instruments the impossibility to win from the professional in faro, roulette, and other games of chance. He is here now to coöperate with the National Anti-Gambling League in its work.

Held to the Criminal Court.

Blanch Wright, the 16-year-old colored girl who was shot in the back at No. 492 State street a few weeks ago by John W. Leach, appeared in Justice Lyon's court yesterday to testify against her assailant. Leach was a roomer in the house of the girl's mother, and without any provocation fired two bullets into her back and one into his own head. The only explanation he made of his conduct was that he was out of his head at the time of the shooting and knew nothing about it until told by the nurse at St. Luke's Hospital. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $2,000.

Seize Imitation Coins.

Customs officials at the appraisement warehouse seized a package of sample imitation German coins yesterday addressed to B. Wolf & Co., No. 250 Madison street. The package was contained in a case of goods consigned by Heinrich David of Leipsic. The coins were gilded and of small size, in imitation of marks and pfennigs. They were of the pattern used in Europe for card markers. Capt. Porter took charge of the samples, but he will not proceed against Wolf & Co., as they had not ordered any of the goods.

Assaulted by a Burglar.

Early yesterday morning R. Riddell, proprietor of the "Tip Top" restaurant, No. 308 State street, was assaulted by a burglar while asleep in a room in the rear of the restaurant. Mr. Riddell had quite a sum of money in his possession, and was awakened by the noise of some one moving in the room. Before he could make an outcry the intruder struck him on the head with an iron poker, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Mr. Riddell then shouted for help, and the burglar made his escape without securing any booty.

Hanged Herself After Three Attempts.

Mrs. Annie Melms of No. 454 South Union street committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself in the barn while suffering from nervous prostration. The body was discovered in that position by her son, Frederick Melms, a government clerk. Mrs. Melms had been a sufferer from paralysis for two years, and in that time made two attempts to take her life. She tried to hang herself in the same barn last summer, but the rope broke. Then she tried to hang herself on the bedpost.

No Settlement Yet Made.

No agreement has yet been reached between the cement finishers and their employers. Yesterday for the third time a committee representing the Finishers' Union assembled at the Sherman House to meet the dealers before whom they wished to lay their demands. Only a few of the dealers were present, however, and these could not speak for their colleagues. The union committee, therefore, adjourned for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Building Trades Council.

Held for Stealing Tobacco.

Joseph Lee was arrested Thursday night by Officer Wagner of the West Chicago Avenue Station. The officer caught him in the act of stealing two pails of tobacco which were standing in front of H. O. Dickinson's store on Milwaukee avenue. When the officer placed him under arrest the man fought so desperately that he was compelled to use his club. Lee was arraigned before Justice Severson yesterday morning and held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds.

Peter Smith's Will.

The will of Peter Smith was probated yesterday. The estimate placed on his estate is $135,000. To Mary and Dion Smith the testator left $5,000 each; Edward Scott, $4,000; Loretta and Geneve Smith, $5,000; and John and James Smith, $10,000 each. To the widow he left the residence at No. 2725 Indiana avenue and the residue in trust to John J. Healy and Patrick McHugh. The widow is to receive $4,000 a year from the income for her support.

Ald. O'Brien Asks Time.

Officer Eagan did not serve the warrants yesterday taken out for the arrest of Ald. Michael O'Brien and County Commissioner John G. Panoch for selling liquor without a license. The Commissioner, it is said, has paid up his back licenses, therefore the warrant was not served upon him. Ald. O'Brien, however, waited upon Capt. Blettner of the Maxwell Street Station and said that he would pay his saloon license if given time.

OPTION EXTENDED FOR TWO WEEKS.

More Time for the Y. M. C. A. to Raise Money to Purchase La Salle Club's Property.

The option on the La Salle club's property held by the Young Men's Christian Association has been extended two weeks. L. W. Messer, Secretary of the association, said yesterday: "Of the $50,000 needed we have raised $36,000, and will in all probability raise the remainder in the time required if some of the philanthropic West Side citizens respond to our appeal. The object is a worthy one and deserves the coöperation of all West Siders. Jacob Beidler has contributed one-half the necessary amount. Outside of his contribution the money has been collected in small amounts. We have a committee of fifteen members at work and they are doing all in their power to achieve our end."

Has Quit the Democracy Forever.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—[Special.]—Strenuous efforts have been made to make it appear that ex-Congressman Watson was about to drift back into the Democratic party. He says: "Under no circumstances will I falter in the course I have taken or abandon the creed [illegible] I purchase [illegible]

PLEAD FOR FAIR PLAY

ACCUSED OFFICIALS IN NEBRASKA WANT AN OPEN INQUIRY.

The Legislature Adopts the Report of the Committee and Impeachment Proceedings Will Be Begun—Wisconsin Senate Passes an Anti-Pinkerton Bill That Will Prevent Employes Being Armed to Protect Property—Two Hundred Fruitless Ballots Taken at Effingham.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special.]—The resolution for the impeachment of the four accused State officers was this afternoon adopted by the joint Legislative convention by a vote of 127 to 4 after the word "malfeasance" was changed to "misdemeanor."

A committee consisting of Senators Lowley and North and Representatives Cotton, Van Housen, and Barrie was appointed to prepare articles of impeachment and present them to the joint convention tomorrow forenoon. The adoption of these articles suspends the three who are now in office until after the trial shall have been had, and the Governor will be called upon to fill the places with temporary appointments. It is rumored that P. O. Hedlund, Deputy Auditor, will be made Secretary of State.

Before the resolution was adopted Senator Pope offered the folowing, which was made a part of the record:

To the Members of the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly: The members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings have been charged before your honorable body with certain official neglect and misfeasances in office and steps have been taken looking to the impeachment of the officers comprising that board. We are anxious to have a full, fair, and impartial investigation of any and all charges which have been or may be brought against us, where the star-chamber method of investigation will not prevail, but where we will be permitted to know the accusation and face our accusers, knowing as we do such a trial can only result in our vindication. We therefore respectfully ask that the resolution looking to our impeachment may be adopted and that such measures may be taken as will result in a speedy trial of the charges, and that we may be given an opportunity to refute the same and be heard in our own defense, an opportunity which has been wholly denied to us up to this time. We ask those members of the Legislature who have conscientiously opposed the methods that have obtained in the partial investigation thus far carried on, to withdraw such opposition and let the resolution pass. We only ask that judgment upon the case may be withheld until we can produce our proof and be heard in our own defense.

A. R. HUMPHREY,
President of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

JOHN C. ALLEN,
Secretary of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

GEORGE HASTINGS, Attorney-General.
J. E. HILL, ex-State Treasurer.

RIGHT OF SELF-PROTECTION DENIED.

Wisconsin Senate Adopts a Sweeping Anti-Pinkerton Bill.

MADISON, Wis., March 31.—[Special.]—A so-called anti-Pinkerton bill passed the Wisconsin Senate today. It goes to the length of forbidding the employer to protect his own property with his own employés. The bill is as follows:

The use or employment of bodies of armed men to act as militiamen or peace officers who are not duly authorized or empowered to act in such capacity under the laws of this State is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; and no person, firm, company, or corporation shall hereafter use or employ any such body of men to act in the capacity aforesaid for the protection of person or property or for the suppression of strikes within this State, whether such armed men be employés of detective agencies (so-called) or otherwise. Any person who as officer or agent of any firm, incorporated company, or corporation aids or assists in the employment of such armed men shall be deemed to have employed the same within the meaning of this act. Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than three years nor less than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

TWO HUNDRED FRUITLESS BALLOTS.

Convention at Effingham Sits Twelve Hours Without Result.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—Promptly at 9:15 this morning the Second District Judicial convention was once more called to order in the court-room in this city by Chairman Hope of Alton, and the monotonous business of calling counties and recording votes was resumed. The first ballot made it evident that no change had taken place during the night; that Gen. Phillips and Judge Jones were still the favorites. At one time last night during nine successive ballots Phillips stood within three votes of a nomination. Today, during the taking of sixty-four ballots, he held his forces together and at times gained considerably on the field. It became plain that no nomination was going to be made without a long contest. Accordingly at 11:30 p. m. the convention adjourned to meet in Alton next Thursday, having in all sat twelve hours and taken 201 ballots without effecting the purpose for which it was called together.

TAX BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Minnesota After Telegraph, Electric, and Sleeping Car Companies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 31.—[Special.]—The Senate passed the bill to tax the gross earnings of telegraph, electric light, and sleeping car companies and placing a tax of 2½ cents per ton on iron ore. In the House the bill to regulate express companies was recommended to pass. It places such companies under the jurisdiction of the State Warehouse and Railroad Commission.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
August Carlson, Louise Larson	28—28
Emil Kuhn, Lizzie Erdman	33—24
Albert Roesner, Mary Pellouski	27—24
Jacob Wajciezyk, Annie Wolle	33—25
Patrick Murray, Kate Mahoney	19—21
George Barth, Mary Reisner	22—22
Schoning Sorenson, Gunhild Schon	26—21
August Lindholm, Mathilda Peterson	28—21
Richard Primrose, Clara Rose	27—20
Edward Doyle, Inga Pederson	22—21
Reinhold Trepton, Philippina Schroeder	30—38
Cornelius Linehan, Annie McNulty	21—17
Barthold Lehmann, Katie Kranz	29—26
Joseph Gordon, Ana Roseboom	22—19
Keith Heron, Christina Turner	55—45
George Rozceggles, Mary Harper	21—22
Russell Whitman, Alice Miller	32—31
Albert Juds, Pauline Finger	23—23
George T. Searle, Fannie L. How	28—26
William A. Jeffries, Clemence Eustis	37—34
Patrick Darcey, Katie Johnson	28—28
Charles Meyer, Annie Rosow	21—21
Gaines L. Bibelow, Anna C. Hardy	46—42

DEATHS.

BODFISH—The funeral of the late Cyrus K. Bodfish will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. P. Pugsley, 1855 Melrose-st., Saturday, April 1, at 12 o'clock m. Tama City and Des Moines papers please copy.

BUCKLEY—Michael, 62 years, at his late residence, 120 E. 18th-st. Funeral Saturday, April 1, 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

CANNON—At St. Elizabeth Hospital the 30th inst. at 5 a. m., Mrs. John Cannon (nee Ridley). Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUDDY—March 31, James E., beloved husband of Jenny Cuddy (nee Walsh), aged 34 years. Funeral Sunday, April 2, at 9:30, from residence, 3115 Dearborn-st., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DUNN—Mrs. Mary Dunn, widow of the late Nicholas Dunn and mother of Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Dalton, Daniel and Nicholas Dunn. Funeral from her late residence, 2129 W. Madison-st., Sunday at 9 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

ELEBERT—Thomas Elebert, March 29, beloved husband of Catherine Elebert, at his residence, 89 Fremont-st. Funeral Sunday, April 2, at 10 o'clock to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Court Hancock, No. 128, I. O. F. Ohio papers please copy.

FITZMORRIS—John Fitzmorris, aged 56 years, brother of James, Patrick, and the late David Fitzmorris and Mrs. Dan Quinn. Funeral from his late residence, 2819 Wentworth-av., Sunday, April 2, at 9:30 a. m., to St. James Church, thence by C., M. and St. P. Ry. to Calvary Cemetery.

GRIM—Nicholas, beloved husband of Clara Grim (nee Lehmpuhl), aged 27. Funeral from late residence, 544 Sedgwick-st., Saturday at 1 p. m. to Rosehill.

JENSEN—At her home, 3860 Cottage Grove-av., 12:30, March 3, 1893, Carrie, beloved daughter of Mr. Christ and Mary Jensen, nee Crosby, aged 13 years 1 month 26 days. Funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday to Oakwoods Cemetery.

We miss thee from our home, dear,
We miss thee from thy place.
A shadow o'er our life is cast;
We miss the sunshine of thy face.

KULCSAR—March 31, Mrs. Hannah Kulcsar. Funeral April 2, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. B. Grossman, 3734 Ellis-av. Private.

McELROY—Mrs. Norah Buckley, beloved wife of Owen McElroy, aged 32 years. Funeral from her late residence, 3614 Fifth-av., Sunday, April 2, at 9:30 a. m. to Nativity Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

McMANUS—At her late residence, 143 Milton-av., Friday, March 31, 1893, Margaret, beloved wife of the late Charles McManus, aged 57 years. Funeral Sunday, April 2, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Church of the Holy Name, [illegible] Calvary via C. & N. W. [illegible]

OHIAS—At Independence, Ia., March 29, Jesse, father of S. R. Ohias of this city, aged 60 years 4 months and 17 days.

SULLIVAN—Mortimer, son of Patrick H. and Elizabeth Sullivan (nee Simmons), aged 9 years and 3 months. Funeral Sunday, April 2, by cars to Calvary by C. and N. R. R. from residence, 1613 State-st.

SHEEHAN—Agnes Sheehan, dearly beloved daughter of Michael and Mary Sheehan, nee Keelly, aged 16 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, April 2, from 39th-st. and Archer-av. at 8:30 a. m. to St. Agnes' Church, thence by carriages to C., M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

TRUDE—Thursday, March 30, Frederick Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Trude, aged 2 years 9 months. Funeral private, Saturday, April 1, at 3 p. m. No flowers.

VAN MUSDEN—March 29, Joseph, beloved husband of Augusta Van Murden, aged 40 years. Funeral Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 3290 Graves-pl., to Graceland.

WETTERLUND—On the 31st day of March, 1893, Gustav Wetterlund, aged 69 years 10 months and 3 days. Funeral will take place Monday, April 3, from his late residence, 157 N. Carpenter-st., at 1 o'clock sharp, to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church on May-st., between Ohio and Erie-st., where services will be held, thence by carriage to Rosehill Cemetery.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Weather conditions and general forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois, light local showers, followed by clearing in southern portion; generally fair in northern portion; slightly colder; northwesterly winds. Conditions are favorable for severe local storms in southern portion.

For Indiana, threatening weather, with light local showers, clearing quickly; cooler Saturday night; winds shifting to westerly.

For Wisconsin and Iowa, generally fair Saturday; cooler, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.70	82	90	S.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.78	40	46	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.90	42	50	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.76	46	50	E.	Rain	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	29.74	70	76	S.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	60	76	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.78	46	54	N. W.	Fair	
Chicago	29.42	66	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	29.70	70	74	S. W.	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	29.64	56	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	29.40	68	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.78	54	68	N. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.62	54	74	N.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.52	52	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.70	66	88	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.36	42	42	S. W.	Fair	.06
El Paso	29.82	80	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	29.68	54	54	S. E.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	66	70	S.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.38	58	64	S.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.32	40	46	N.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.02	38	44	W.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	29.78	44	50	N. W.	Clear	
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.60	68	74	S.	Cl'udy	
Jacksonville	30.12	66	78	S.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.54	72	76	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Keokuk, Ia.						
Knoxville	29.92	70	76	S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.44	48	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Little Rock, Ark.	29.78	72	78	S.	Fair	
Louisville, Ky.	29.70	70	76	S.	Fair	
Manistee, Mich.	30.36	56	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	29.26	42	46	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	29.86	70	78	S.	Cl'udy	
Miles City						
Milwaukee	29.34	58	62	S.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa	29.66	26	40	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Montreal	29.88	34	40	S. W.	Fair	
Moorhead	30.52	36	40	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.12	64	72	S.	Clear	
New York City	29.94	50	51	N. W.	Fair	
Omaha, Neb.	29.74	50	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.86	38	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	29.92	72	80	S.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.84	46	50	W.	Fair	Trace
Pittsburg	29.76	62	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	29.56	46	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	29.76	64	74	W.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.90	42	48	N. W.	Fair	
St. Louis	29.54	72	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul	29.50	42	50	N. W.	Fair	
Salt Lake	30.12	48	50	N. W.	Fair	
Santa Fe	29.96	52	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City	29.72	46	68	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.60	68	78	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.56	72	80	S.	Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	29.52	64	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 52 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 54; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 60; 12 m., 64; 1 p. m., 64; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.33; 8 p. m., 28.98.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Polaria from Stettin, Gellert from Hamburg, Normandie from Havre.
KINSALE—Passed—Kansas from Liverpool.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALLERTON MEETING, CENTRAL TURNER Hall, Evergreen and Milwaukee-avs., Saturday evening, April 1, 1893.

West Side Turner Hall, 778 West Chicago-av.
Bohemian Gymnastic Hall, 22 and 24 Emma-st.
John Hank's Hall, 2513 S. Halsted-st.
Zenischek's Hall, North and California-avs.
John Kollock's Hall, 325 N. Carpenter-st.
Garfield Turner Hall, 576 Larrabee-st.
Apollo Hall, 226 Blue Island-av.
National Hall, 18th-st. and Center-av.
Corrigan's Hall, Van Buren and Nassau-sts.
Vahn Frye Turner Hall, 725 Ogden-av.
Koch Hall, 2525 S. Halsted-st.
A. M. E. Zion Church, 2935 Dearborn-st.
Loffer's Hall, 37th and Blue Island-av.
Olympic Club Room, Lock and Lyman-sts.
Loeffler's Hall, 38th and Bloom-sts.

ALLERTON MEETING—Northwest Thurner-Hall, Southport and Clybourn, Sunday evening, April 2, 1893.

Zoellner Hall, 552 Blue Island-av.
Clinas Hall, California-av. and 25th-st.
Lion Czeslawski Hall, 32d and Laurel.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold a meeting this evening, 8 o'clock sharp, Sherman House club-room, for the purpose of perfecting organization; a full attendance particularly requested.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING OF THE Town of West Chicago will be held Tuesday, April 4, 1893, at the Town office, Room 10 Haymarket Building, 161 W. Madison-st., City.
M. J. SCANLAN, Town Clerk.

REV. CARLOS MARTYN WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in Willard Hall, The Temple, today. Gospel temperance prayer meetings daily (except Sunday), from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE KINDERGARTEN CLUB WILL MEET Saturday, April 1, at 10:30 o'clock, in the New Jerusalem Church, 17 Van Buren-st. Miss Mosley will speak on "Physical Culture."

THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING OF the Republicans of the Third and adjoining wards at Arlington Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PAPERHANGERS—PIECE WORK. ROLAND A. CRANDALL, 100 22d-st.

PAINTERS—35C PER HOUR. ROLAND A. CRANDALL, 100 22d-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; capacity for 200 persons; terms, one-third of receipts, $5,000 to be paid in advance. Address L 175, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE WITH reception-room. 187 La Salle-st., Room 78.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS HAT SALESMAN; must be a hustler. Apply 137 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $500 FOR amusement enterprise at present running to enlarge for the Fair; must be a hustler. Call Saturday between 8 and 9 p. m., Vernia Hall, 47th and Halsted.

WANTED—PARTY TO DISCOUNT NOTE FOR $7,500; secured by second mortgage at 7 per cent on improved Chicago property worth $29,000; equity worth $9,000 above both mortgages; note runs 2 years. Address L 174, Tribune office.

WAITRESS—AND PARLOR MAID—EXPERIenced, with good references. Apply today between 10 and 2 o'clock. 2126 Prairie-av.

WILL GIVE BUILDER FOUR LOTS AT MORgan Park with $2,500 to build me four cottages in Avondale, near Belmont-av. L 173, Tribune

WANTED—COATMAKER — FINE CUSTOM work; steady employment. R 48, 84 Adams-st.

$3,000 WILL BUY FINE GROCERY AND MEAT market on South Side; splendid location; daily average $100; very superior chance. Address L 176, Tribune office.

$18,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON Chicago property, improved, near 75th-st. and Cottage Grove; will pay off $6,000 first year, $4,000 second year, $8,000 to remain five years; 7 per cent interest; property worth $27,000. Address L 172, Tribune office.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
This Saturday, April 1, Matinee 2:15,
ELEONORA DUSE
Under the Management of CARL and THEODOR ROSENFELD.
FEDORA.
Monday, April 3—Fernande. Tuesday—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera. Thursday—Fedora. Friday—Farewell performance—"Camille." Seat and Box sale now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1893,
BETTY DAMHOFER!
COMIC OPERA! ——— COMIC OPERA!
The Great Success:
NITOUCHE! —— NITOUCHE!
SEATS NOW FOR SALE.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
Thirty-sixth year under the same management.
Eugene Tompkins' Gorgeous Spectacular Ballet Production,
MATINEE TODAY 2 O'clock. Bring the Children. Every Night At 8.
THE BLACK CROOK.
Hundreds go away nightly unable to secure seats, which can be bought two weeks in advance.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Matinee and Evening. Last Times.
THE AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE POWER OF THE PRESS
Tomorrow Night—THE WHITE SQUADRON.

CHIC... R... ASSOCIATIO...
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
SPRING MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR S...
Five or More Races Each Day
Books Made on Foreign Races
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central ... & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Rando... at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren... bash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av.; returning, trains leave the race track at 4:50 p. m. immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., at all intermediate points. Regular train depot at 2:20, will transfer passengers for the ... at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will ... race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at ... Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND ...

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
LAST TIME Tonight. Every Eve. except Sunday— FRANCIS WIL... AND COMPANY IN THE Lion Tamer.

SPECIAL.
SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2.
Russell's Comedian...
The Great CITY DIRECTORY Company, In the Newest Absurdity,
A SOCIETY FA...
BUILT ON LAUGHING LINES.
THE COMPANY.
DAN DALY, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, WM. CAMERON, J. C. MIRON, JOHN JENNINGS, TYRONE POWER, JULIUS WITMARK, JOS. JACKSON, MARGARET ..., RICE, NELLIE PARKER, KATE ... ETHEL ... EDMONDS
The American Dancer AMELIA GLOVER...

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Last Matinee and Night
Of the remarkably successful engagement of THOMAS Q.
SEABROOKE
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
In the Brilliant Spectacular Comic Opera,
ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE
Next Monday—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—EXTRA
Seats Now on Sale for the Engagement of
MR. RICHARD
..MANSFIELD
Beginning Monday, April 3.
REPERTORY FOR FIRST WEEK
Monday—Beau Brummell. Tuesday— ... Letter. Wednesday Mat.—Beau Brummell. ... day Night—Prince Karl. Thursday—A Pari... mance. Friday—Beau Brummell. Saturday ... Prince Karl. Saturday Night—Dr. Jekyll ... Hyde.

SCHILLER THEATER.
—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL ...
First Time in Chicago
A NEW FRENCH CO...
With Specialties.
English adaptation by EDW... PAULTON (author of ... and Erminie)
SEATS AND BOXES ON SALE.
A SHINING LIGHT
DIRECTION CHAS. FROHMAN.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TONIGHT
LAST POPULAR CO...
Chicago Orchestra under the Dir...
THEO. THOMAS
SOLOISTS:
WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE, Tenor. EDWARD SCHUECKER, Harpist.
APRIL 14 and 15 | LAST TWO CONCERTS. WAGNER NIGHT.
LAST 2 WEEKS

THE AUDITORIUM.
Paderewski
LAST RECITAL IN CHICAGO,
At Auditorium, Tuesday Afternoon, April 11th, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ROBY RACE TRACK.
SPRING MEETING AT THE
Roby Race Tra...
5—RACES EACH DAY
Starting at 2 o'clock.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern: Tr... a. m.; 12:01 and 1:05 p. m. Returning ... and 5 p. m. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne ... at 1:15. Returning at 4:45. FARE ... TRIP, 35 cents. Tickets sold on trains. GOOD ON BOTH ROADS.
ADMISSION FR...

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and D...
LAST NIGHT OF
ARISTOCRA...
LAST MATINEE TODAY.
Tomorrow Night, April 2—COUNTRY ...
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGR...

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. ...
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Ma...
BRIGHT BEAUTY allied with the ARENA'S STAR! Every day at 2. Every ... Lilly Clay's Colossal Co... KING KELLY! Poets say ... and slow—poor devils, they ... see this show! Prices—... 50c; night, 25, 50, 75c.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THE...
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager
25c Matinees Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, 25c Matinees
MR. POTTER of ...
Next Week—"THE CRUISKEEN LAWN."

PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
JO. BAYLIES, Proprietor and Manager.
NEXT SUNDAY MATINEE, THE EARLY BIRDS' BIG BURLESQUE CO.
Today at 2—Night ...
Metropolitan Sta...
Only Big Variety Show ... Matinee Every Day ... PRICES ... 15c, 25, 35c.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone ...
H. R. JACOBS
ALL THIS WEEK.
The Struggle of Li...
Easter Sunday—KATIE EMMETT in K...

HAVLIN'S—Tel. South 12...
CARROL JOHNSON In a New Play. THE ... STATES...
Next Sunday—Hopkins' Big Boo... The Atheneum Co. and Trans-Oceanic Comb...

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN M...
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
Two Performances Today—2:30 and 8:15
HAVERLY'S U... MINSTRELS
EVERYTHING NEW, ALL NEW ...
Revised Editions of the Great Acts ...
"KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN KEY," "THE CRINOLINE WE..."
General Admission, 25c. Seats, ... Musee Department open from 10 a. m. to ...

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...MORY.

...AVE PO- ...NESS.

...ces as to Favors Divided in a Singular Manner—Owen Scott and Others Having a Hard Row to Hoe—Binns, Springer's Man, on the Inside Track—Frank Jones Sadly Disappointed, While Wike Is Hoping Against Hope—Removal of Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—[Special.]—...nois officeseekers are talking of getting a search warrant for Senator John M. ...lmer's memory. They complain that he ...gets his own indorsements, let alone his ...romises. In this way it has happened that a ...mber of patriots who thought they were ...e sole recipients of the Senator's favors ...ave found that it has been divided. He signed ...e paper indorsing Owen Scott for Collector ...f the Springfield district. He sent Rastus ...inehart of Effingham home disgruntled ...ecause W. J. Murphy of Pinkney-...ville was his choice for the Southern District, and he took Hunter of ...nox County over to Secretary Carlisle and ...roduced him as his candidate for the Peo-...ia district. In spite of this it is asserted that Palmer is hedging in both the Springfield and the Peoria districts. Whether this is true or not Owen Scott is finding it an uphill climb. The Congressmen-at-large are not for him, their choice being Harrington. The main fight, however, is making for Ed Binns, who has the support of Springer, whose constituent he is; of Representative McDonald of the Quincy district, of ex-Congressman Anderson of the same district, and a host of other influential Democrats. Some of them went home tonight, but others came in to take their places. Another case of defective memory which stirred up a world of trouble is that of ...k H. Jones of Springfield, one of the ...young Democrats in all the State of ...is. Jones was one of the "101" who ...oy Palmer and made him Senator. He ...to be Solicitor of the Treasury and the promise of the Senator's support. It ...arged that Palmer was so forgetful that ...ven fo... the address of Jones and his ...nds, for he never answered their letters ...telegrams. There are half a dozen other ...s equally flagrant of lapses of memory ...ch threaten no end of bitterness.

...erwood Dixon and Caleb C. Johnson, ...faithful companions that they are, go ...e tomorrow. It is all settled and Dixon ...o be District-Attorney. His papers were ...d in the Department of Justice today. His ...orsements include that of James Eckels of ...awa. This is the same Eckels, tariff re-...ner and bosom friend of Grover Cleveland, ...up to a week ago, was himself a candi-...for District-Attorney. Eckels is going ...t something good in Washington, and he ...fore pulls out and gives his indorsement ...ixon. Now let everybody be happy.

...tt Wike, fresh as a Pike County daisy ...a brand-new spring overcoat of violet hue ...new edition of his last year's smile, re-...ared on the scene today. He expected a ...age to take Asa Matthews' place as First ...roller. The message did not come and Wike concluded to return to Washington ...elf and see if the wires were still down ...een the White House and the Illinois ...ration. The Illinois colony was forced to ...m tonight that direct communication ...ot yet been established.

...retary Carlisle today appointed W. J. ...ott of Illinois Chief of the Customs Di-...n of the Treasury. This is in the nature ...ersonal compliment to Col. W. R. Mor-... Mr. Talbott came to Washington from ...ville with Col. Morrison years ago. He ...Clerk of the Ways and Means committee ...s one of the leading tariff experts of the ...try.

...ois, Indiana, and Wisconsin were repre-... the Treasury Department today, ...ackson of Chicago leading off with ...tion for a position as Special Agent. ...ump, claiming Indiana as his home, ...e a Collectorship of Internal Revenue ...Seventh District. A Kenosha man ...ames Pennefeather wants to be Chief ...on in the Fifth Auditor's office.

...XWELL'S AX FREELY SWUNG.

...ves Fifty-nine Fourth-Class Post-...ters and Appoints 136.

...among fourth-class Postmasters are ...sing at the rate of a hundred or more ... Mr. Maxwell today appointed 136 ...h-class Postmasters, which involved fif-...ne removals. The largest number of ap-...tments was made in Indiana, where there ...e 36, involving 18 removals; in Missouri ...re were 16 appointments and 7 removals; ...Tennessee 20 appointments and 7 removals; ...Vermont 11 appointments and 10 removals; ...Kentucky 9 appointments, and 2 removals; ...nd in West Virginia 8 appointments, all of the incumbents having resigned. L. G. Irwin ...r. was appointed Postmaster at Seabright, N. J., vice C. L. Walters, resigned, and M. C. Bean at McGrawville, N. J., vice C. A. Jones, removed.

Among the commissions sent West this aft-...oon were the following:

...linois—Bethany, D. E. Pea; Brownstown, D. ...uchanan; Dietrich, G. W. Wright; Mount ..., W. Friede; and Winter Rewd, J. S. Goss-...

...o—Oakthorpe, D. M. Andrews; Uniontown, ...G. Buchanan; Arasden, J. Cullen; Bre-... J. L. Naskin; Ceylon, F. W. Boehm; Flat ... T. F. Wyant; Laroe, J. Hogan; and Rush-... H. Kerr.

...aska—Lewiston, T. H. Carmichael; Stein-... Stemper; West Lincoln, J. H. Higgins.

...onsin—West Prairie, J. F. Hayden; Amory, ...abcock; Barron, H. G. Ellsworth; Blanch-... H. W. Lowier; Chetek, B. Moe; Mus-...Bremmer; Blair, J. R. Weiss; Rising Sun, ...an; Spring Bluff, Mrs. J. L. Hubb; Sil-...Houthon; Wheeler, F. J. Basner.

...—Brooksburg, T. Reed; Bufkin, J. F. ...rnett, Z. Doty; Cass, W. H. Grew; ...ville, F. Brandenburg; Clayton, H. ...eveland, Ira Bevil; Cloverland, Mrs. ...Dillman, R. L. McFadden; Domestic, ...Arsdale; Eden, J. M. Trueblood; ...F. Danner; Ferdinand, T. Gobman; ...G. Gallagher; Hillham, W. A. Line; ...H. J. Davidson; Hobbieville, T. ...nera, Dora Beckett; Kirkpatrick, J. ...ick; Lapland, G. W. James; Lena, ...White; Merriam, J. Addin; Milligan, ...Mohawk, A. F. Wilson; New Goshen, ...New Richmond, J. W. McCardle; ...port, F. H. Munson; Patoka, L. F. Riley; ...lston, C. H. Cook; Perth, N. H. Vagoe; Phil-...phia, J. Garner; Pleasantville, A. Gilmore; ...sville, G. S. McG. Easton; Taylorsville, G. ...ook; Wallace, Mrs. E. Bashat; West Shoals, McCarty.

LITTLE TRUST IN BAYARD.

Can't Help Uncle Sam Much in the Bering Sea Matter.

...SHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—[Special.]—...ns who have kept well informed on the ...cts to be discussed at the ensuing Bering ...onference do not anticipate any other re-...han additional safeguards being thrown ...d the sealing industry. A mistake was ...they say, in agreeing to a closed sea ...the cause of the United States has not ...advanced by the appointment of Thomas ...Bayard, who made such a muddle of fish-...ters when he was Secretary of State. ...will be recalled that, during the Garfield ...administration, this subject was broached and ...progress made, but it was reserved for ... Cleveland administration to make ...to Great Britain for some definite ...ment. Nothing, however, came of ...the administration of President ..., who within forty-eight hours had ...from her Majesty's government by ...bitration was assured and Commis-...agreed upon between the two coun-... is pretty well understood that no in-...will be paid in this matter, but that ...imply resolve itself into an agreement ...Great Britain and the United States ...a mare clausum, which the Unit-...alone should control. Great Britain ...poked its nose into a transaction ...had no part, and should not have ...anced in its efforts to become a ...seal fur interest.

...to discrediting the acts of the ...administration regarding this mat-...effort has been made by Secretary ...m to create a mountain out of a mole-... charging fraud and even peculation ...e part of his predecessor in constituting ...Bering Sea Commission. Secretary ...am is endeavoring to create the impres-...hat extravagant ideas have controlled ...ster in making arrangements for the ...ssion of which he is the head, but those ...ormed ...out such matters assert that ...could have been properly ap-... the sum set aside by ...e expenses of the Bering Sea Commission. Long after the other members of the Cabinet had left the White House today Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle remained with the President endeavoring to convince him of the correctness of their statements concerning the commission, in support of which they produced estimates of expenses culled from the books of the State and Treasury Departments. It was suggested that Maj. Halford, who was sent abroad as the disbursing clerk of the commission, might very properly be recalled and assigned to other service, but in the case of John W. Foster there seemed to be a hesitancy about doing anything which would tend to mar his usefulness as a member of the commission. Some of the blatherskites who have been trying to foment a scandal out of this commission and its appointments have been demanding the recall of Mr. Foster, but this step the President does not seem inclined to take.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—[Special.]—The story from Washington of a scandal, affecting the staff of the Bering Sea commission, now in Paris, was shown to ex-President Harrison today. Mr. Harrison reluctantly took the article, and, after perusing it about halfway, handed it back, and said, with some show of resentment, "I don't know anything at all about it."

He courteously explained that it was a matter about which he did not desire to be interviewed, but on being pressed for some explanation said:

"Well, Gen. Foster was employed by Mr. Blaine, at what pay I do not know. I know that Gen. Foster, however, has done a noble work. About the other charges I have nothing to say, as I am ignorant of the facts."

Mr. Harrison spoke with a view it seemed of giving Mr. Blaine credit for the Bering Sea negotiations, and that the arrangement of the commission with attachés, salaries, etc., were in line with the late Secretary's policy, and could not be construed as a reflection on the administration under which the commission was appointed.

CARLISLE USES THE SNICKERSNEE.

Dismissals in the Treasury Department to Make Room for Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Secretary Carlisle was busy today, this being the last of the month, in making official changes in the Treasury Department. He called for the resignation of H. C. McLean, Chief Clerk of the Architect's office, and in his place appointed Charles F. Kemper of Staunton, Va. The resignation of Frank Smith, a Chief of Division in the Architect's office, was tendered and accepted. Gen. Daniel McCauley, late Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Immigration Bureau, vice Hall resigned. Two messengers were discharged and two Democrats appointed in their places. One of the discharged men had been in his place twenty-one years.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employés of the Treasury Department, with the salaries they receive, and will have it arranged by States. When completed, it will show the number of employés credited to each State, the aggregate salary the people from the State receive, and a column showing what by the law of appointment the State should receive. The list has been prepared already to such an extent as to show a great disproportion among the States, some having many more clerks than their proper quota and others less. The District of Columbia is credited with more than 1,000 out of 4,000 employés, when its quota, it is said, should only be eleven people. Secretary Carlisle, it is understood, intends, by every means in his power, to reduce the District of Columbia's list of employés, that the States may receive their proper quota of appointments.

OPPOSITION TO M'ALESTER.

Reasons Why He Should Not Be Marshal of the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary was engaged for a time this morning looking into the charges that have been made by W. F. Weeks, Chairman of the Indian Territory Democratic committee, against J. J. McAlester, nominated to be United States Marshal for that Territory. It is claimed that McAlester, by reason of his having married a Chickasaw woman, is no longer a citizen of the United States, but of the Territory, and therefore ineligible to appointment; also that he has opposed the Democratic organization in the Territory, and aided and abetted the Indians in their recent uprising. These charges are met by counter statements on the part of McAlester and his friends who appeared before the committee. Senator Lindsay, Chairman of the subcommittee, postponed the matter until Monday, when he will refer it to the full committee for decision as to whether the subject should be inquired into. In the meantime Mr. Weeks will see the President for the purpose of bringing his charges before him and urging the withdrawal of McAlester's nomination.

PLACES FOR TAYLOR AND VAN ALEN.

The First Named to Go to Marid and the Latter to Rome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Two diplomatic appointments are expected to be made shortly. They are: Mr. Hannis Taylor of Mobile, Ala., to be Minister to Spain, and Mr. John Van Alen of New York to be Minister to Italy. These appointments are believed to have been practically decided upon. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of ability and an author of some repute. Mr. Van Alen is a man of great wealth. He married into the Astor family and is a gentleman of culture and refinement.

In regard to Minister Eustis and the French mission, it has been practically decided to renominate him as Ambassador, as a safer plan of action than for the President to assume the authority of designating him as such under his confirmation as Minister Plenipotentiary. In order that Mr. Eustis may have the distinction of being the second Ambassador appointed, it is more than probable his new nomination will be sent to the Senate early next week, probably Monday.

NEW MILITARY ATTACHES.

Indications Are That There Will Be Changes at the Various Legations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—[Special.]—There will soon be a shaking up among the military attachés. Should the new Ministers to Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Brussels have favorites of their own in the army, some of those who have not completed a full term are liable to be relieved. It is expected that an officer will shortly be assigned to the Legation at Paris to fill the vacancy caused by the summary recall of Capt. Borup at the request of the French Government last summer. Two officers whose terms have expired are Capt. O. L. Hein, First Cavalry, attaché to the Legation at Vienna, and Capt. J. C. Post, Engineer Corps, attaché to the Legation at London. Col. Lamont is now looking over the list of applicants who desire to succeed these officers. The other officers serving as attachés, with the dates of detail, are Lieut. A. H. Allen, St. Petersburg, May, 1890; Lieut. F. W. Harris, Fourth Cavalry, Brussels, June, 1892; Capt. J. C. Bingham, Engineers, Rome, June, 1892; and R. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, Berlin, June, 1892.

Two New Steamship Lines.

The Department of State has been informed of the establishment of two new transatlantic steamship lines, having New York for their terminus on this side. The first is a freight line reported by Walter E. Gardner, Consul at Rotterdam. It is called the North American Transport line, comprising seven steamers, sailing every other Wednesday. The other is a passenger and freight line, to be called the Scandia line, the terminal ports being New York and Stettin, on the Baltic. It is operated by the Hamburg-American Packet company and gives direct communication between this country and several ports heretofore off main lines of travel. The new line is composed of six vessels and the sailing will be fortnightly.

State Agents Appointed.

Secretary Morton has appointed five State Agents in the Department of Agriculture, to take effect April 1. They are: Frank A. Dilalush of Illinois, vice S. D. Fisher, removed; A. S. Mercer of Wyoming, vice E. A. Slack, removed; G. L. Fryer of Tennessee, vice T. H. Reeves, removed; L. M. Fay of Wisconsin, vice H. C. Adams, removed; and Nathan Pratt of Detroit, vice Daniel B. Stewart, removed.

New Tests for Spoilsmen.

Secretary Morton has devised a plan to test applicants for positions in the Agricultural Department that are not governed by civil service rules. Each aspirant will be required to answer certain questions as to moral and physical conditions, and also questions bearing upon the work he desires to perform.

"Go to the Gulf, Thou Northman."

A special excursion to that famed spot, North Galveston, Texas, will leave Chicago Tuesday, April 18th. Remarkable inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, Agt., 301 Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

TO PROTECT CHICAGO.

WESTERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION LINES ON THE WARPATH.

They Refuse to Submit to the Southern Pacific's Demand to Accept Reduced Proportions on Transcontinental Traffic—It Would Discriminate Against Chicago Merchants—Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission—Other Railway News.

Serious trouble threatens to be the result of the refusal of the Western Freight Association lines to prorate with the lines west of the Missouri River on traffic to San Francisco and California points at the reduced rates recently promulgated by the transcontinental lines. The action was taken to meet the reduced rates made by the lines to North Pacific coast points, and to protect the Southern Pacific. The latter, however, as usual, wants to take all the cream and leave for the lines east of the Missouri River nothing but the skimmed milk. The Southern Pacific insists that the Western Freight Association lines must not have a larger proportion of the through rate than the present percentage allows them. To comply with this demand of the California monopoly would give the Western Freight Association lines only about six cents per 100 pounds on transcontinental traffic from Chicago to Missouri River. They demand 17½ per cent of the through rates. The regular rate from Chicago to the Missouri River is 25 cents. The Chicago-Missouri River roads feel that they cannot comply with the Southern Pacific's demand because it would discriminate against Chicago merchants and prevent them from competing with the Buffalo and New York merchants. The Southern Pacific makes substantially the same rates via its "Sunset Route" from New York to San Francisco as are being made from Chicago direct, and from Buffalo the rate is only five cents per 100 pounds higher, while from interior points in Central Traffic Association territory this side of Buffalo the rate is 15 cents per 100 pounds above the rates from Chicago lines. The Chicago lines can see no good reason why they should shrink their percentage on through traffic from the East, and thus add to the discrimination heretofore existing. Several of them say they will rather go out of the business than comply with the demand of the Southern Pacific.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Western Traffic Association lines with General Traffic Manager Gray of the Southern Pacific was held yesterday, and the above matter thoroughly discussed. Mr. Gray made a lengthy argument, trying to show why the Western Freight Association lines should bear their share of the reduction in rates, and that the Southern Pacific is entitled to the lion's share because it has steeper grades and more expenses in handling the business. The Chicago-Missouri River controverted Mr. Gray's assertions and showed that they would lose money if they accepted the proposed percentage. The Chicago and Northwestern is the only line which is claimed to be inclined to submit to the dictation of the Southern Pacific, and it is believed that this road has contracts in connection with the Union and Southern Pacific which it must carry out. No result was reached, and another meeting will be held this morning.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.

Important Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just rendered an important decision in a case by James and Abbott against the Canadian Pacific, Maine Central, and Boston and Maine railroads alleging discrimination in rates on shingles. The opinion of the commission in brief is as follows:

The statute provides that no "complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant," and defendants are therefore not entitled to a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the petitioners, being merely commission merchants, can sustain no direct or material damage under the rates in question.

When water competition is alleged to justify rates in any case under the statute the carrier must affirmatively show by proof which does more than create a presumption and which clearly establishes that such competition is a controlling factor in the transportation of traffic important in amount from the point in question.

Manufacturing industries should not be deprived, through a carrier's adjustment of relative rates, of advantages resulting from their favorable location in respect of cost of raw material supplied from a common source, or of distance to the common market for the finished product.

A departure from equal mileage rates on different branches or divisions of a road is not conclusive that the rates are unlawful, but the burden is on the company making such departure to show its rates to be reasonable when disputed.

When the reasonableness or relative reasonableness of charges is challenged, every material consideration which enters into the making of such charges, including the apportionment thereof to connecting roads in a through line, is pertinent to the inquiry.

The "drive" of shingle logs down rivers which flow past the place of cut in Maine to a seaport in Canada where shingle mills are located, and from which the product may go by sea to market ports, affects shingle traffic from competing mills located along these rivers at a place in Canada and a place in Maine, but operates with less force at the latter point. The rail rate from the Canadian mill to market being fixed with especial reference to the effect of the log drive to and water competition for shingle traffic from the seaport, the rate from the Maine mill should be made upon the same basis.

Defendants ordered to restore the relation of rates on shingles to Boston which they established after the filing of complaint herein, but soon after discontinued—towit: a rate from Fort Fairfield in Maine of not exceeding 6½ cents above the rate in force from Fredericton in Canada.

TO OPEN ITS CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Chicago and St. Louis Electric to Lay Track on an Extensive Scale.

Construction work on the Chicago and St. Louis Electric railroad, which has been suspended during the severe weather of the last four months, is to be resumed on an extensive scale during the coming week under the recent contracts with Garvey Bros. and Bagnall Bros of St. Louis. These call for the completion of the entire track construction within a year at a cost of $5,500,000. It is stated that a force of engineers and graders are to open the work in ten different places along the line. A great deal of roadbed material has recently been purchased. General Manager Adams is at present in Boston arranging the details of the electrical equipment. The company intends to push the work as rapidly as possible, and expects to have a considerable portion in operation by August while the Fair is in progress. The line will be double-tracked at first, and later on two additional tracks are to be laid.

The electrical apparatus consists of "multiphase" motors, these being the only kind capable of carrying the current over such a distance at an even pressure and with economy. Such a system has been in use the last year between Lauffen and Frankfort, Germany, where several hundred horse-power were transported a distance of 108 miles at an efficiency of 72 per cent.

The General Electric company, the largest manufacturers of electrical equipment in the world, has announced that it is prepared to equip the entire line with this class of machinery and guarantee it to travel at a speed of 100 miles an hour with perfect safety. Negotiations with this firm are now pending for all the electrical equipment.

New Indiana Railroad to Chicago.

PERU, Ind., March 31.—[Special.]—There is every reason to believe that with the opening of spring active work will begin on the new Chicago, Indiana and Eastern railway line from Muncie to Peru, and ultimately to be extended into Chicago and Cincinnati. For thirty years this road has been built on paper and never before now reached a point when it was considered practicable to build it. The line will pass through the very cream of the Indiana gas and oil territory, which heretofore has been without railway facilities. The route as outlined shows that there will be no competing line within thirty miles on either side, and will form with the connections proposed a direct air line from Cincinnati to Chicago. The Chicago connections will be made at North Judson and the Cincinnati at Muncie. The line to be built from Muncie to North Judson will be about 120 miles long, and surveys show it can be built cheaply, there being very few grades and fills and only one large river to cross, the Wabash at this city. For thirty years the people of this city and the country adjoining have endeavored to secure an independent line into Chicago, without avail, and from the active energy now exhibited there is every reason to believe the line will be completed speedily.

Railroad Notes.

General Superintendent Dunlap of the Rock Islan... that hereafter all matter form-merly...

...the company west of the Missouri River ... in charge of A. J. Hitt, Assistant General Superintendent, Topeka, Kas.

Final arrangements are about complete ... the construction of the Chicago, Union City, Cincinnati railroad and upon the return of J. Passett, the contractor, from New York, work will be commenced. The greatest trouble has been to obtain the right-of-way through Portland, O., but the City Council has given the road the privilege of running along Water street.

Commissioner Donald of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association issued notice yesterday that the meeting of compilers and rate clerks, which had been called for Tuesday, April 4, at the association rooms in The Rookery, to make changes in the quarterly issues of joint rate sheets, has been postponed to Thursday, April 6, 1893.

There is no truth in the report that the Wisconsin Central threatens to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association if the Burlington put on a fast limited train between Chicago and St. Paul. The Wisconsin Central simply stated at a meeting of the association that if such train should be put on by the Burlington it would decline to join the other roads in an agreement on World's Fair rates.

Commissioner Donald of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the association lines to be held in "The Rookery," Chicago, Wednesday, April 5, 1893. Among the more important subjects to be considered are the following: World's Fair traffic, consideration of details engendered by the action of the meeting of managing officers at Chicago March 21, and of joint committee meeting at New York March 29. Rates and arrangements for a number of meetings and conventions.

Commissioner G. R. Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has issued a call for a meeting of the General Managers of the railroads in the territory of the Central Traffic Association, to be held at the association rooms in "The Rookery" next Wednesday, April 5, at 10 a. m., for the consideration of matters regarding World's Fair rates and the payment of commissions at intermediate points in Central Traffic Association territory, in order to give effect in territory of the association to action similar to that taken by the Joint committee at a meeting held in New York a day or two ago, as well as for the consideration of important freight subjects.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round-trip for the following occasions: Annual Teachers' Institute, Lanark, Ill., April 3 to 8, fare and one-third from points in Carroll County; annual meeting State Medical Society of Wisconsin, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin and Northern Peninsula of Michigan; annual meeting Iowa State Congregational association, Muscatine, Ia., May 16 to 19, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; general assembly United Presbyterian Church of North America, Monmouth, Ill., fare and one-third from association points.

STATE AID IN IMMIGRANT INSPECTION.

The Board of Health Will Assist the City Authorities.

Chicago has failed to supply its Board of Health, according to the officials of the body, with sufficient money to establish by the inspection of immigration a safeguard during the World's Fair against cholera and other infectious diseases. Those officials have appealed to the State authorities for aid and Gov. Altgeld has granted it. The matter was brought to the Governor's attention by the following letter which he received from Dr. F. W. Reilly, Secretary of the board:

The State Board of Health is in receipt of advices from the Health Department of the City of Chicago to the effect that owing to the reduction of its estimates it will be impossible for the department to maintain, unaided, its system of inspection of immigrants arriving in Chicago, and the assistance of the State Board of Health is asked. These inspections are relied upon to prevent the introduction of Asiatic cholera, smallpox, and other epidemic or malignant disease, and in the judgment of the board they should be continued. It is, therefore, recommended and advised that such assistance as, after due investigation, may be found necessary to maintain the immigrant inspection system at Chicago, be authorized, the expense thereof to be defrayed from the contingent fund appropriated for such and kindred purposes.

Upon the receipt of this letter Gov. Altgeld at once made the following reply to Dr. Reilly:

I have your favor of this date advising me that the Health Department of the City of Chicago, because of reduced estimates, is about to discontinue the inspection of the immigrants arriving in that city. It seems to me to be of vital importance that every possible precaution should be taken to keep our State absolutely free from all epidemics and contagious diseases, not only for the protection of our own people, but to give confidence to the people of the other countries of the world, whom we have invited to visit us during the coming summer, and, inasmuch as it is reported that Asiatic cholera is now raging in one or more of the ports of Europe, where some of the immigrants are liable to embark, I approve of the recommendation of your board to have the State do what is necessary to maintain the immigrant inspection system, and I would suggest that you take such steps at once as, upon a thorough examination, may be found necessary.

JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor.

ENGLEWOOD RENTS SOAR SKYWARD.

The Nearness of the Place to the World's Fair Grounds Is the Cause.

Englewood citizens, appreciating the good fortune which has brought the World's Fair in such a near proximity to them, are planning to reap a golden harvest of dollars from sightseers during the coming six months. Rooms there are and to spare located on Stewart avenue, Wright street, Harvard, and Yale, but not one can be rented at moderate rates to permanent roomers. Many rooms, nicely furnished, that have been rented during the winter for $10 and $12 have been raised to $25 and $30. Regular roomers have been compelled to find other rooms because of this increase.

Every room that can be utilized from cellar to garret has been prepared for World's Fair lodgers at prices ranging from $1 to $3 a room a day. The residents of Englewood who have rented rooms regularly at moderate prices are not the only participants in this sudden advance. Property-owners, who have large, commodious residences, are turning their homes into lodging-houses for the coming season.

Several of them said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE: "We think we might as well have those in our houses who will pay as to have guests who won't pay."

One resident on Stewart avenue had concluded to rent a room permanently at $1 a day. At another home the reply was: "We have decided to rent our rooms at $10 a week. That is the lowest price we have heard for any room."

Englewood has been scoured by agents promising any and every price to those having rooms if they will keep them vacant of permanent occupants during the World's Fair season.

GROWTH OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Many New Manufacturing Enterprises Established During the Last Quarter.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 31.—The quarterly statement of Southern industries prepared by the *Tradesman* of Tennessee shows that for the first quarter of 1893 the new industries established exceed those of the first quarter of 1892 by 198. While for the first quarter of this year only 8 development companies have been incorporated, during the same period for last year 27 were formed. The quarter just ended also shows 76 cotton and woolen mills established, 59 flour and grist mills, 29 canning factories, 40 oil mills, and the building of 32 waterworks plants. That the extensive timber interests of the South are not only attracting attention but capital is shown by the fact that 195 new wood working plants have been established during the last quarter, as against 122 in 1892 and 141 in the first quarter of 1891. Tennessee heads the list with 33 new industries in this line to its credit; Georgia and North Carolina are close rivals with 24 and 23 respectively. All of the Southern points, however, are well represented in this development, Mississippi with seven being the smallest number. Seventy title industries were established in the quarter, as against 28 in the first quarter of 1892 and 45 in the same period of 1891, and the general character of this development is shown by the fact that only three States, Arkansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia, are not represented in this total. Alabama leads the total with 22; North Carolina, 16; Georgia, 13; Carolina, 8; Virginia, 5; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee and Texas, 3 each; Florida and Louisiana, 1 each. This quarter shows 58 flour and grist mills established, as against 29 for the same quarter of 1892. The increasing demand for cotton-seed oil and its products, together with the advance in price which has recently taken place, accounts for the large number of new oil mills organized during the quarter; a total of 40 is shown, as against 10 in 1892 and the same quarter for 1891, over half of the total number being located in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the cotton States. Twelve brick and tile plants are reported, 22 cotton compresses, 21 electric light plants, 22 foundries and machine shops, 7 ice factories, 32 waterworks plants, with 93 other miscellaneous industries.

St. Louis and Galveston Limited.

On Sunday, April 2, a new fast train will be put in service between St. Louis and Galveston over the St. Louis and San Francisco and Santa Fé route. This train will be of Pullman vestibule cars throughout and will carry the only line of dining cars in the State of Texas. The train leaves St. Louis Union Depot at 9:20 every night, arriving at Fort Smith 12:15 noon, Paris, 5:50 p. m.; Dallas, 9:40 p. m.; Houston, 10:15 a. m.; Galveston ... a. m., giving the fastest time and the ... service into Texas. For tickets, ...

PRIME'S CROP REPORT

FARMERS HAIL THE ADVENT OF REAL SPRING WEATHER.

Winter Wheat Shows Considerable Improvement—Good Conditions Reported from Many Points—Some Oats Have Been Sown and with a Continuance of the Present Weather Seeding Will Soon Be General—Farmers Are Selling Only Enough Wheat to Pay for Taxes.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—We ...ve enjoyed this week four consecutive days ...of sunshine, something we have not had before during the entire month of March. Not enough sunshine or settled weather, however, ...s yet make much progress with spring ... As a general rule farmers are inclined ...ld their wheat on account of low prices ...vailing, but as April approaches, when ...ments must be made, there is more talk of selling. April comes with no seeding of spring wheat anywhere in the spring wheat belt, or any indication of seeding for at least ...o weeks. Some few oats have been sown ...this week, but not generally. Little ...nd has been plowed for corn, and, although spring looks backward, we see nothing to hinder good progress in getting in spring crops ... the weather conditions, and, as we have th... surplus State, with a week or two of every... ...her and plenty of sunshine farmers would ... enabled to soon make up for lost time.

In ...ern Nebraska few oats have been put in ... ground and with changeable weather littl... ...f any, spring work can be done. Little co... is moving and unless quotations go up farmers will be slow to sell, as most of them are i... good condition to hold their crop. In Souther... Nebraska nothing has been done in the way of putting in spring crops. Winter wheat is sh...ing little signs of growth, as the ground se... ...s cold and dry. In Iowa the last week has s... more snow on the ground than at any ti... during the present winter. No oats ha... ...een sown and no land plowed for corn. The... ...o not look for a free movement of corn unt... ...he coming crop is assured. The ground see... ...o take up the moisture, and it will only ta... ...few days of sunshine to make the ground ... ...or sowing.

In Wiscons... should the present weather continue, farm... would commence to work their land in a ...ek or ten days. The general indications see... to be for less wheat to be put in and mo... ...ats and barley. In Minnesota no oats o... spring wheat has yet been sown. All cond... ...ns seem favorable for putting in the spring ...heat crop.

Good Co...ition in Dakotas.

In North Da...ta the prospects were never better fo... ...ng. The ground is nearly all plowed and ... never in better shape for a crop. In South ...kota a little wheat has been sown. The ...eage will be about the same as last yea... The acreage of rye will be increased. Fa...ers are selling little, as the roads are bad ... prices no inducement.

The weather has ... ...n a little more favorable for winter wh... an... the winter wheat has made some g...th and in a few States shows a slight im...vement. In Ohio it is beginning to grow ... little and most of the fields show up gree... The early sown covers the ground well, ... while the late sown does not have as ...od a stand it looks healthy and strong. ...pring work is being pushed. A little whea... is moving. In Northern Indiana a great de... of rain has fallen and wheat shows little inc...ased growth. Little progress is made with ...pring work. In Central Indiana wheat see... ...s thin on the ground and has made but ...ttle growth. Most of the spring plo... ...g is yet to be done. Warm weather ... improved the condition of wheat in South... Indiana. It looks healthy. The late sown ...heat is much poorer and will require good we... ...her to make a crop. Spring work generally is ...ckward. Farmers are selling wheat more ...eely, as they are obliged to raise money t... ...ay taxes.

In Michigan the whe... has hardly commenced to grow. No spr... work of any kind has been done. About the ... only result of the warm weather in Central ...inois has been to green up some of the fie... ...of wheat. The plant is small and thin on ... ground. While some oats have been sown ...farmers as a rule are just getting ready t... ...ut in the crop. With warm, sunshiny weat... ...e first week of April will see a great ma... oats put in the ground.

In Southern I...ois.

In Southern Illinois t... wheat has commenced to grow, but do not cover the ground well and seems ...all. Not much progress made with spring ...rk. Millers are only fairly well supplie... with wheat. Rains have improved ...at prospects in Northern Missouri. A go... many farmers have sown oats but the bulk of the land is yet to be seeded. A great many ... flaxseed-ing within the next ten days. In Southern Missouri wheat begins to ...ow signs of growth. About half the oats ...e been sown, but there has been too much r... lately for plowing. Mills are only fairly ...ell supplied with wheat.

There are no improvements ...n the wheat conditions in Kansas. Spring w...k is generally backward. Through most ...tions of the State the complaint of dry weather seems to be general. In Kentucky whe... has begun to grow and is looking green; it ...s every indication of being in a health condition, although it is much shorter and much more backward than usual at this time ...f the year. Spring work is not as far advan... as usual at this season. Farmers are sell...g a little more wheat, and another week or ...n days of growing weather will increase the ...isposition to sell.

In the Province of Ontario wheat shows no signs of growth. The conditions a... bad for wheat. There has been no spring g...n sown and no plowing done. In Oregon a... Washington the conditions are favorable f... winter wheat. Rain interferes with spri... work. Little spring seeding has been done. Millers have light stocks. Many mills are sh... down. In Oklahoma wheat is in fine condition and covers the ground well. Oats are all i...

Blooming Orchards.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex dated March 31, says: "The pear orchards throughout the fruit belt in the coast country adjacent to North Galveston are now in full bloom, and present a lovely appearance. So great is the number of strangers now 'seeing' the be... that railroads are running special excursions from the cities of Galveston and Houston at round trip rates for those who desire to see the orchards."

False Report.

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., dated March 31, says: "The mammoth Hotel Eastman Hot Springs, Arkansas, will not close this season until May 15. Tourists are coming to Hot Springs in larger numbers than ever before. The weather is simply perfect here during April."

From and after April 1 the city ticket office of "The Nickel Plate," the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, will be located at No. 199 Clark street.

Tickets to all points East. Sleeping car accommodations reserved for any future date.

A Trip Worth Taking.

A special excursion to that famed spot, North Galveston, Texas, will leave Chicago Tuesday, April 18th. Remarkable inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, Agt., 301 Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

The cadet uniforms and blue overcoats so frequently seen on our streets during the Easter vacation are largely from the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, Ill. This old and thorough school is growing in favor with Chicago patrons, and provides, within the State, an excellent school, which is doing a great educational work, sending its graduates to Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and other colleges demanding a high grade of preparation. In fact, it is sending more boys to Princeton than any other school in the West.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Occult science explains the cause of every ill. Ormsby, 1313 Masonic Temple.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is never too late to cleanse the teeth, and render the breath odoriferous with fragrant SOZODONT, but it is best to use this wonderful Vegetable Elixir before the teeth begin to fail and the breath to lose its freshness.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters...

WORK OF ILLINOIS WOMEN ARTISTS.

Pictures That Have Been Chosen for Exhibition in the State Building.

Illinois women artists who are to have their pictures shown in the Woman's Department of the State Building were yesterday notified of their good fortune by Mrs. Frances Wells Shepard, Chairman of the Fine Arts committee. Two hundred and fifty pictures were offered when Mrs. Shepard appointed a jury consisting of Mrs. Davidson, Miss MacDougall, J. H. Vanderpole, A. F. Brooks, and B. H. Bigelow. The following pictures were accepted:

Chapel Scene, Miss Lucy E. Sturtevant, Jacksonville; Marine View, Ellie J. Trabue, Jacksonville; Marine View, Mary Boswell Tyler, Griggsville; Petunias, L. G. Sherman, 49 Athenæum Building; Dreaming Hills, Mrs. J. B. Crockett, No. 301 Sixty-third street; Oil Head, Victoria Ulrich, No. 4850 Kimbark avenue; Old House, Jacksonville Sketch club, Jacksonville; Child's Head, Ellie J. Trabue, Jacksonville; Madonna, Mayda M. Hewerman, 1107 Auditorium Building; Pears, Minnie E. Palmer, Evanston; Nasturtiums, L. G. Sherman, 49 Athenæum Building; Fruit, Kate Burton, Geneva, Ill.; Narcissus, L. G. Sherman, 49 Athenæum Building; A Pose, Mrs. E. E. Freeman, Martinville; Fruit, L. G. Sherman, 49 Athenæum Building; Lunch Table, Carrie Wiet, No. 40 East Madison street; Head, Mrs. Gates Strawn, Jacksonville; A Georgian Scene, Gertrude Page, Rockford; Table Rock, Mary L. Lord, No. 142 De Kalb street; Landscape, Mrs. W. K. Mosley, Jacksonville; Country Road, Mrs. Gates Strawn, Jacksonville; Water Color, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, Jacksonville; Vegetables, Elizabeth Rinn, No. 615 La Salle avenue; Vanity, Marie K. Lusk, No. 529 East Forty-seventh street; Crushed, M. J. Chapman, No. 3217 Vernon avenue; Candle Study, C. P. Bowen, Springfield; Smokers Corner, Elizabeth O'Connell, No. 532 La Salle avenue; Charcoal Head, Elizabeth Brooks, 80 Athenæum Building; Chrysanthemums, Miss G. Stiles, Jacksonville; Holly Hocks, M. E. Morse, Jacksonville; Oil Head, Miss Belle Emerson, Rockford; Musical Study, Philena Taylor, Springfield; Roses, Mrs. J. A. Wadhams, Irving Park; Roses, Eva Lewis, Oak Park; Early Morn in the Woods, M. J. Chapman, No. 3217 Vernon avenue; Marine View, Mrs. H. W. La Fayette, No. 95 Fifth avenue; Birch Trees, Mrs. H. W. La Fayette, No. 95 Fifth avenue; oil, Corn, etc., Charlotte L. Olson, No. 166 Locust street; O'er True Tale, Adele Fay, Joliet; Roses in Glass Jar, Mary B. Tyler, Griggsville; Chrysanthemums, Mary B. Tyler, Griggsville; Pansies, Mrs. Lilian Sherman, No. 3156 Vernon avenue; Broken Heart, Marie K. Lusk, No. 529 East Forty-seventh street; The Story, Marie K. Lusk, No. 529 East Forty-seventh street; Charcoal Portrait, L. M. Bartels, Room 41 Athenæum Building; Sleeping Beauty, Blanche McManus, city; Winter, Elizabeth O'Connell, No. 532 La Salle avenue; Coming, Minnie E. Palmer, Evanston; Head of Old Man, Clara Hatch Stevens, Jacksonville; Grandma, Minnie E. Palmer, Evanston; Golden Days, Josephine D. Parke, Chicago; The Old Violin, Minnie E. Palmer, Evanston; Roses in Blue Jar, Jennie S. Rugar, Galesburg; Study Head, M. J. Chapman, Chicago; Roses, L. G. Sherman, Chicago; John Huss, Mrs. M. K. Guck, Chicago; Four Sketches, M. S. Baker, Barry; One Sketch, Elitha Long, Barry; Seal, Rachel Pomeroy, Barry; Sketches, C. Bernhard, City; Pen and Ink Sketches, Ada L. Snively, Austin; Dandelions, Miss M. E. Morse, Jacksonville; Fleur de Lis, Miss M. E. Morse, Jacksonville; Across the Hills, Josephine D. Parke, Chicago; Chapel Scene, Lulu D. Hay, Jacksonville; After the Harvest, Kate Burton, Geneva; Psyche, Magda Henermann, Chicago; Curfew, Victoria Ulrich, Chicago; Old Man, Charlotte L. Olson, Chicago; Peaches, Mrs. M. A. Davenport, Chicago; Still Life, Gwendoline Laurence, Springfield; Resting, Frances N. Bond, Chicago; Sea View, Ellie J. Trabue, Jacksonville; Sketch, Elitha Long, Barry; Gretchen, Elizabeth O'Connell, Chicago; Dying Day, Mrs. I. B. Crockett, Chicago; Still Life, Della Antisdell, Clinton; Country Road, Kate Burton, Geneva; Over the Hills, Josephine D. Parke, Chicago; Fruit, E. B. Atwell, Chicago; Landscape, Lulu D. Hay, Jacksonville; Old Mill, Mary A. Lord, DeKalb; Old Boat-House, E. E. Freeman, Martinville; Head, Martha L. Baker, City; Great Spirit Lake, Mrs. I. B. Crockett, Chicago; Portrait, L. M. Bartels, Chicago; Snow Balls, Mary B. Tyler, Griggsville; Still Life, Susie Douglass Merritt, Springfield; Chrysanthemums, Miss M. E. Morse, Jacksonville; Peaches, Lydia A. Samuels, City; Country Road, Mrs. I. B. Crockett, Chicago; Grandmother, Charlotte L. Olson, Chicago; Landscape, Lulu D. Hay, Jacksonville; Sunset, Josephine D. Parke, Chicago; Chrysathemums, Frances N. Bond, Chicago; Portrait of Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. E. E. Freeman, Martinville.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Important Pension Decision Rendered by Assistant Secretary Bussey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Assistant Secretary Bussey today rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the ground of new disabilities, in which he overrules the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in allowing an attorney's fee of $10. The claim for increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the Assistant Secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims, whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only $2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

Capital Briefs.

Henry Phelps of Massachusetts, property clerk in the Department of Agriculture, has tendered his resignation.

There seems to be no likelihood of any changes being made among the officials of the United States Fish Commission.

The Treasury Department has decided that allowances for drawback cannot be made on less than a package withdrawn from bond.

As far as the Treasury Department is advised no gold for export will be carried by outgoing steamers from New York tomorrow.

Mrs. Cleveland usually receives Fridays, but she did not receive today. Instead she went out for an airing in the open carriage with her baby.

Secretary Carlisle today appointed S. M. Gaines (his private secretary) chief of the Mail Division of the Treasury Department at a salary of $2,500.

Treasurer Nebeker today mailed ...7,326 checks, aggregating $4,859,093, for the in... for April 1 on United States registered 4... consols of 1907.

The commission of Thomas F. Ba... Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo... to Great Britain was signed this aftern... Secretary Gresham.

John E. Risley, the new Minister to ...mark, called at the State Department this ...noon to bid good-by to Secretary Gresham. He received his instructions and expects to sail for Copenhagen shortly.

Secretary Hoke Smith today gave a hearing to representatives of the Big Blackfoot Mining company and the Bitter Root Development company on the question of the revocation of their permits to cut 50 per cent of the timber on twenty-six sections of lands in Montana.

GRAND WORDS OF TRUTH.

It is easy for people to talk about themselves, and state what they may have done, but it is far better to have other people speak for you. The words which follow are the frank expressions of people who know of what they speak.

Rev. Wm. W. Whitney of Linlithgow, N. Y., says: "I have been afflicted more or less for six years past with malaria, ague, have had pneumonia three times, and have been troubled with bronchial and catarrhal trouble of the throat. Two years ago I had the grip, which ran into catarrhal pneumonia. I was very sick for twelve weeks and the doctors thought I would die. While in this condition I began taking something of which I had heard much but knew little, and am rejoiced to say that I have been practically cured by the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey."

Mr. John Kelly Chase, Amesbury, Mass., says: "For some six years past my wife has been suffering from nervous prostration. For years she was troubled with insomnia and nothing recommended by the most eminent physicians would induce sleep. Under the advice of physicians she recently tried Duffy's malt whiskey in small quantities and with the most satisfactory results. While Mrs. Chase has always been staunch in her temperance principles and consistent in practice, she has no hesitation in recommending to invalids who need a gentle stimulant, Duffy's pure malt whiskey."

H. H. Babcock, the celebrated wagon manufacturer of Watertown, N. Y., says: "Myself and wife are using Duffy's pure malt whiskey and it is doing us good. We celebrated in November last our fiftieth anniversary and we are now looking forward to the seventy-fifth, and believe that a good tonic may help us along."

E. C. Avila of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, says: "I have used Duffey's malt whiskey for the past two years, having suffered from severe headaches and nervous prostration. I have been very much relieved by the use of the whiskey and have gained nearly seventeen pounds in weight."

The above statements speak for themselves.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.:

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. **RHEUMATISM** After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S.S.S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free...

YOUTH AND ENERGY.

These Have Made a Young ...tective Great.

A Man of Experience with Criminals of All Classes.

He Talks About a Matter of the Gre... Interest.

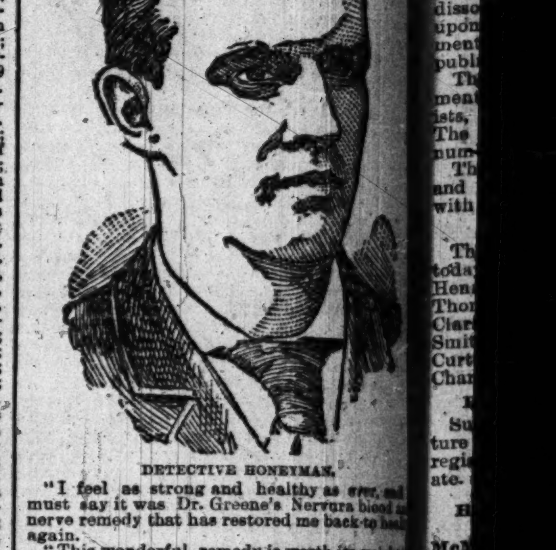
Phenomenal indeed is the energy which placed young detective Philip S. Honeyman the head as General Superintendent of the National Detective Agency of 371 Fulton ..., Brooklyn, N. Y. Although still a young man has now a name which many older detec... might well envy, and the scope of his busi... almost world wide. But like many men of ... ability and ambition, Mr. Honeyman broke ... for a time under the strain of his ex... labors. He is at present, however, in ... health and full of his old energy and enth...

"Yes, I was completely broken down in ..." he said, "and suffered from extreme exha... and could not rest day or night.

"I had an all gone feeling in my stomach ... terrible palpitation at my heart.

"I had to give up business for some time after consulting and treating with two ... physicians with no benefit, I at last tri... Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I have taken two bottles and the all gone ... ing has disappeared, as also has the palpi... at my heart.



DETECTIVE HONEYMAN.

"I feel as strong and healthy as ever, and must say it was Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy that has restored me back to health again.

"This wonderful remedy is worth its weight in gold, for I found it to do just as it was said it would do, and I will never do without it in the house."

This is especially good news at this season of the year, for most everybody needs a spring medicine. So many people are run down in the spring, feel weak, tired, languid, and nervous, and ... their usual strength, energy, and ambition. Detective Honeyman's recommendation of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to restore health and vigor comes just at the right time. It is purely vegetable and harmless and sold by druggists for $1.00.

What makes it most popular as the ... and most used spring medicine is ... that is the prescription and discovery of a physician, DR. GREENE, Of 35 West 14th-st., New York City, Who is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The Doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

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ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

ORIENT Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD.

DUCAT, LYON & CO., 201 LA SALLE-ST., ARE NOW ...

DR. STRONG'S SANITA...
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, ... ation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, ... fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on ... Suites of rooms with baths. Massage, ... All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish, Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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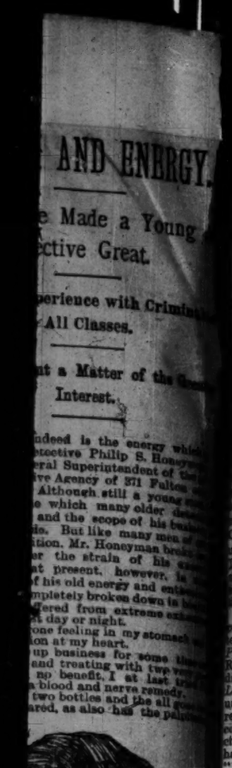

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Dr. Greene's Nervura blood
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personally or by letter.

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vator, electric bells, a
and promenade on
baths. Massage. E
dial agents. New Yor
for illustrated circular.

7 Your hair use M
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D FOR NEW MEN

UP CABINET IS NOT NTED IN FRANCE.

ly Dissolution of the Chamber of Depu-ties Is Probable—Speculation in Mines and Lands Causes a Heavy Failure at Chihuahua—Budget of News from Mex-ico—Pope Leo Will Receive No Royal Catholics Who Attend Humbert's Silver Wedding—Other Foreign News.

PARIS, March 31.—The Cabinet crisis is a subject of general discussion both in the press and in public places. Most of the newspapers, including the Republican organs, concur in demanding that the ministry shall be com-posed of new men. The refusal of the Chamber to grant M. Tirard supplies for more than a month is regarded as clear proof that the Chamber desires dissolution to be deferred until after the budget has been voted and the Legislature will have come into entente with the new Cabinet, which it is believed is likely to be called upon to issue a decree for holding the general elections.

The *Journal des Debats*, Conservative Re-publican, and the Republican *Siecle* both pro-test against a patched-up ministry. The *Petit Journal*, Liberal Republican, and the Republican *Voltaire* demand the immediate dissolution of the Chamber. The Radical *Lanterne* says that dissolution is impossible until the Senate gives way to the Chamber in regard to the budget. The *Republique Fran-caise*, Republican, says that if the Cabinet had challenged a direct vote of confidence it would have suffered defeat by 100 votes, and adds: "There is every sign that the crisis will be long and the solution difficult."

In the regular course of events the general elections would be next held in September. President Carnot, however, has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at any time upon the advice of the Senate, and the com-ments of the newspapers indicate a strong public tendency in favor of dissolution.

The majority which overthrew the govern-ment yesterday was composed of 118 Right-ists, 101 Republicans, and 28 Boulangists. The Republicans voting with the minority numbered 226.

The names of Develle, Meline, Burdeau, and Constans are mentioned in connection with the succession to the Premiership.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans registered here today: Lawrence Marrington, Mrs. Mellersh, Henry Hamburger, John Gowen, G. Strang, Thomas Watson, Elbridge Stratton, J. Moos, Clara Reynolds, Curtiss Jackson, George Smith, New York; O. Oakes, Calcutta; Mrs. Curtis, Worcester; Gen. Dutton, Illinois; Charles Walton, Edward Horsman, Brooklyn.

Parisians Enjoying Superb Weather.

Superb weather continues, with the tempera-ture ranging from 41° to 71°. The barometer registers 29.84. Wind northerly and moder-ate.

HEAVY FAILURE AT CHIHUAHUA.

McManus & Sons Suspend, with Liabilities $1,000,000—Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 31.—McManus & Sons, bankers of Chihuahua, have suspended, with liabilities of $1,000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining specula-tions.

Coal, one of the greatest wants of this re-public, is being eagerly sought after, and finds of good coal are reported from the States of Oaxaca, Puebla, and Tamaulipas.

Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker and party arrived here March 22. He has been accorded an interview with President Diaz. Mr. Wanamaker addressed the Y. M. C. A. in this city tonight.

Ex-President Gen. Manuel Gonzalez is not expected to live more than six weeks. He is enormously rich, his estates amounting to over 2,000,000 acres of some of the best land in Mexico.

Congress will open April 2. Heavy legis-lative work is expected.

Richard Chiarb, proprietor of the *El Minero Mexicano*, says that in a few years the output of gold here will equal in value that of silver.

NO AUDIENCE FOR ROYAL CATHOLICS.

Leo Refuses to Receive Those Who Attend the Italian King's Silver Wedding.

ROME, March 31.—The Vatican has an-nounced that the Pope will not grant aud-iences to any royal personages of the Roman Catholic faith who come to Rome to attend the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret. This decision will apply also to representatives of Catholic sovereign-ties. In cases of Protestant sovereigns who attend the wedding no such general rule has been made.

REBELS MARCHING ON BAGE.

Catamarca Revolution Spreading—United States Agent Asks Bolivia to Explain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, March 31.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The latest infor-mation from Rio Grande do Sul announces that Taverez, chief of the revolutionary forces, is marching towards Bage. He has eight heavy guns and is well supplied with arms and provisions. Col. Pena, with 3,000 revolutionary troops, is again moving on Santa Anne. The forces are well armed and Pena will endeavor to retake the town. It is reported that Gen. Telles, who is com-manding the government forces, intends to send a detachment to make a demonstration near Pelotas and with the main body of his troops will march on Porto Alegre. Gen. Toulou, with 1,000 government troops, is ex-pected at Artigas tomorrow. Gen. Hipolite will fall back with his troops on Uruguay and there give fight to the revolutionists massed near there. The Catamarca revolu-tion is spreading to all departments of that State. President Pena has demanded the immediate resignation of the Governor of State, who has asked for Federal intervention. Many Spanish residents have been killed by the revolters. The Spanish Minister has made a demand for satisfaction.

Argentina Withdraws Its Demand.

A correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that in the Chilean protocol Argentina with-draws its demand for a port on the Pacific on consideration that Chile will accept as its limit the entrance to the Magellan Straits, at the point known as the First Narrows.

Bolivia Asked to Explain.

News of the assault in La Paz, Bolivia, has created a sensation among the Englishmen and Americans resident there. The American Foreign Office has asked an explanation of the affair from the Chilean Minister to Bo-livia.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA OFF.

Report That Cleveland Wants the Treaty Matter Referred Back to Him.

LONDON, April 1.—The Berlin correspond-ent of the *Standard* says that President Cleve-land has telegraphed to the United States Le-gation in St. Petersburg to stop all negotia-tions in relation to the extradition treaty be-tween the United States and Russia, and to endeavor to have the whole matter referred back to him.

Russia's Bering Sea Proposition.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:

The Russian Government has proposed as a temporary arrangement with Great Britain in the Bering Sea matter a ten-mile limit of the main land coast and thirty miles off the Commander and Robin Islands. The Russian authorities de-clare that the takings of the captured British sealers comprised 92 per cent females, 3 per cent males, and 5 per cent doubtful.

MANGE SECURES MORE TIME.

Colombian Government Allows the Canal People Another Month.

PANAMA, March 31.—M. Mange, agent for the liquidator of the Panama Canal company, has secured from the Bogota government one month more in which to arrange for an ex-tension of the time in which the company must begin work. The principal difficulty in the way of the resumption of the enterprise is the comprehensiveness of the guarantees de-manded by the government. The company would be required to continue work on the canal without cessation and to forfeit its plant and all its interests on the isthmus in case of any failure to comply with this requirement.

Revolution in Costa Rica Prevented.

PANAMA, March 31.—A conspiracy to bring about a revolution in Costa Rica, discovered last Monday, was suppressed through the energetic and cautious action of the government. The conspirators plotted to make an attack upon the military stores, and with the arms and ammuni-tion found there to equip the enemies of the government and inaugurate a general revolution. The leader in the conspiracy was Gutierrez, who recently returned from exile, to which he had been condemned on account of a previous revolt against the government, and who has been im-patient to overthrow those who had extended clemency to him on that occasion. The con-spirators were taken by surprise by the govern-ment troops in the act of treason. In order to prevent any further disturbance the country was placed under martial law.

Running Fight with Burglars at Havana.

HAVANA, March 31.—The Chief of Police caught three burglars entering a house in the suburbs last evening. He called two other policemen and then tried to arrest the men. They fired three shots and ran. The chief fell with two wounds in his body. His two assistants pursued the burg-lars, firing as they ran. One burglar was shot dead, the another gave himself up. The third one escaped.

American Students Attacked in Bolivia.

VALPARAISO, March 31.—An attack was made on the American students en route to Chicago at La Paz, Bolivia. The students were attending in procession the funeral of a Chilean who was be-ing buried according to Masonic rites. Urged by the priests a mob attacked them, and many were seriously injured. The Government of Bolivia has raised the state of siege in the republic ex-cept in the State of Beni.

Brevities by Cable.

PRUSSIA ACCEPTS A BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

The Prussian War Office has accepted the bul-let-proof cloth invented by Herr Sylander, an en-gineer resident in Paris.

BANKRUPT PREMIER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sir George R. Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, who recently became bankrupt with lia-bilities of £180,000 and assets of £35,000, and who, after giving up his estate to his creditors, resigned his seat in Parliament, has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition by his constituents of Murrumbidgee.

LISTENS TO ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Senate Investigating Committee Hears More of the "School Book Trust."

There was more testimony taken at the meeting of the Senate Investigating committee on the American Book company at the Sherman House yesterday. Much of the evi-dence went to show that the company had to stand a great deal of competition.

L. M. Dillman, assistant manager of the company, gave testimony in the main a cor-roboration of that of C. D. Davis, manager of the company. He stated that school books were never cheaper in Illinois, and that this was largely due to his firm. He also said that they had never tried to force up prices, nor to limit the publication of any class of books for that purpose. The profit on school books, he said, had been shown by comparison to be less than in any other manufacturing busi-ness.

Thomas P. Ballard, Western manager of Gunn & Co. of Boston, introduced a small sensation in relating the alleged methods of the American Book company in Cleveland in 1891, while he was manager for Gunn & Co. there. Both firms, he said, were bidding for the public school contract. Gunn & Co. had some books in the school while the American Book company had none. At the meeting of the Board of Education of that city a resolu-tion was suddenly introduced to adopt the books of the American Book company exclus-ively. In spite of the general desire of the teachers in the public schools the resolution was carried. Great indignation was aroused, he said, by this action of the board, and eventually the board was compelled by public feeling to reconsider its action. He said that the Cleveland representative of the American Book company stated in an interview that he only wanted to have some fun with Gunn & Co. He added that this was not the usual practice of the company, and that managers for any firm would disregard instructions.

F. W. Smith and James D. Williams, Chica-go agents for W. D. Ede & Co. and Effingham, Maynard & Co. respectively, also testi-fied. Their evidence went to show that they were in direct competition with the American Book company and that it had no influence on the prices or production of school books. Both favored the adoption of a certain set of books for a district or county, but not for the whole State. This was also Mr. Ballard's idea. It was argued that if a certain set of books was adopted and contracts let for a term of years publishers would bid lower and thus lessen the cost of the books without det-riment to their usefulness.

The committee will report Wednesday at Springfield.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS PLEAD IGNORANCE

They Know Nothing of the Reported De-signs of the Mikado on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—If the revenue cutter Rush, on her trip from San Francisco to Honolulu, made an ordinary rate of speed Mr. Blount, President Cleveland's special commissioner, is now on the Hawaiian Islands, and his investigation into the condi-tion of affairs there has been begun. The story, said to have been brought to San Fran-cisco by the United States ship Alliance, that Japan was harboring designs upon the islands in case the United States should conclude not to take possession or control of them made but little impression here. At the Japanese legation it was said that the legation had no information whatever upon the subject. The story brought by the Alliance said that the officers of the Japanese warship in the harbor of Honolulu seemed to be acting under the influence and advice of the British representa-tive there. This much of the tale is corrob-orative of the statements contained in a letter from a member of the Provisional Govern-ment to one of the annexation Commissioners in Washington. That official wrote that since Mr. Wodehouse, the British Minister, had sent his formal note of recognition to the Provisional Government as the de facto gov-ernment he had avoided any intercourse or communication with the members of that government. And up to the time the letter was written the officers of the warship, who were in constant association with the British officials, had failed to pay the ordinary and customary visits of courtesy to the members of the government.

FAILURE OF PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHERS

H. J. Smith & Co. Lose Heavily by a Chi-cago Branch—Iowa Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31.—Executions were issued yesterday on judgment notes ag-gregating $7,902 against H. J. Smith & Co., publishers. The firm consists of H. J. Smith and F. F. Wright, the former operating a branch of the business in Chicago and the latter attending to the Philadelphia end. It is stated that the failure is due to losses sus-tained in Chicago, the branch in this city be-ing on a good financial footing.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 31.—[Special.]—The Duplex Manufacturing company, John Wait, President, E. Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer, manufacturing bed springs and mattresses, assigned today. The company was crippled by a fire which gutted its factory a short time ago. It is believed that the as-sets will exceed the liabilities, and that the company will be reorganized and the business continued.

AMERICAN SCULPTURE AT THE FAIR.

Prof. Taft Lectures at Central Music Hall Under Press Club Auspices.

Hundreds would have crowded Central Mu-sic Hall if they had known how instructive and entertaining was Prof. Lorado Taft's il-lustrated lecture under Press club auspices on "American Sculpture and Sculptors at the World's Fair." There was only a handful of an audience. Prof. Taft's lecture was good enough to be elaborated in mat-ter and improved in delivery. The lecturer was in unnecessary haste. Much would be done in the cause of general culture if this lecture and that already deliv-ered on architecture could be brought before the pupils of the public schools. Thomas W. Palmer supplemented the lecture by an im-pressive eulogium of the World's Fair in its far reaching and permanent influences in popular education.

Michigan University Wins the Debate.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 31.—[Special.]—The first annual inter-university debate between the representatives of the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin was held tonight in University Hall before a large audience. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing the mer-cantile marine." The representatives from Wis-consin were J. F. Griffin, J. J. Blake, and S. T. Findley, and of Michigan C. T. Purdy, A. W. Jef-feris, and L. B. Lipson. The judges decided in favor of the University of Michigan, who had the affirmative. The judges were Judge Henry B. Shepherd of Chicago, Supt. H. W. Compton of Toledo, and John Conely of Detroit.

HINT AT FOUL PL[AY] & HORNE[R]

YOUNG NEW-YORKER MISSING SI[NCE] LAST SEPTEMBER.

He Is Said to Have Known Too Ma[ny] Damaging Secrets of Some Influentia[l] Politicians—They Furnished Money to Send Him from the Country—President Gompers Denounces the Knights as the Buccaneers of the Labor Movement—General News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—Did he commit suicide or was he the victim of some political plot? is the question that the friends and family of Patrick Kelly, an engrossing clerk in the New York State Senate, who mys-teriously disappeared last September and has never been seen or heard of since, are trying to settle. The missing man's family believe that he was possessed of some political secret that would endanger the safety and political future of some men, who, fearing that Kelly would reveal it, sent him abroad where it is feared he has either died or been murdered.

Thomas Kelly, a brother of the missing man, said today:

I think that he is dead. I am certain he would have written to some of us. From what he told me I believe that he knew too much for certain politicians and that they either are keeping him away through threats and force or that he met with death in some way. I do not wish to charge any one with killing him, but I believe that there were persons who were interested in his death and that an investigation should be made, and that those who it is said know about the circum-stances connected with his mysterious disappear-ance should be compelled to tell what they know. My brother in Syracuse wrote me that Col. Richardson of that city told him that Patrick was all right and would be taken care of and supplied with all the money he wanted if he would keep away from this country. When my brother came to see Col. Richardson to tell him where Patrick was he said that he did not know, but that McGonigle, who is and has been for years a lobbyist at Albany, knew all about him. I saw McGonigle and he told me that Patrick had gone to sea, but wouldn't tell me on what ship or for what port he had sailed, though he admitted that he had given my brother money and a pass. When I asked him why he had sent Pat away he told me that he had not done so, that Pat had told him that some of his political friends had put up a job on him and he wanted to go away where he could not be followed.

BUCCANEERS OF LABOR MOVEMENT.

Thus Gompers Refers to the Knights—Gen-eral Tailors' Strike Probable.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—Locked-out clothing cutters were encouraged today by the news that local union No. 30, overcoat and sack-coat makers, had decided to quit work next Monday if the other tailors would sup-port them. The Brotherhood of Tailors, con-sisting of six unions and numbering about 10,000 men, will hold a meeting tomorrow night to consider the question of a general strike. The leaders have already assured the cutters their men will go out. President Sam-uel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed the men in Beethoven Hall today. He called the leaders of the Knights of Labor the buccaneers of the labor movement, seeking to feather their own nests. "I was told by a clothing manufacturer of my acquaintance a few days ago," he continued, "that he pre-ferred the Knights to the Federation because it was cheaper to pay a few hundred or a few thousands of dollars to one or two men than to increase the wages of his men."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS OF GOTHAM.

Sons of the American Revolution to Com-memorate Bunker Hill in Chicago.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive committee of Sons of the Amer-ican Revolution at the office of Gen. Horace Por-ter, the President, today, it was resolved merely to hold a pro forma congress in New York City on May 1 and to adjourn all important business, in-cluding the election of officers, to a special con-gress to be held in Chicago on June 16. The first triennial conclave of the whole society was ap-pointed for June 17, at Chicago, the day following the congress, when there will be a great celebra-tion of the anniversary of Bunker Hill by both the Sons and the Daughters of the American Rev-olution.

Church Chimes Drive Him to Suicide.

James F. Morrell has escaped the torture of Grace church chimes. He was a good-natured invalid, guest of the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh street, and complained last summer, in a quaintly humorous way, of the clanging noises sent down from the belfry across the street. He had endured their clamor since then patiently, but perhaps that and the burden of his physical pain proved too much for the old gentle-man, for he shot and killed himself in his room some time during last night. There could be as-signed no other cause for his suicide today. So far as his nearest friends knew he had no trouble, except of a physical nature, but that permanently disabled him months ago.

Pennsylvania Line to Have a Flyer.

The significance of the New York Central's putting on a fast train on April 30 to make the run between Chicago in nineteen hours lies in the fact that the Pennsylvania also is quietly prepar-ing to reduce the schedule time between the two cities. The Central naturally wants to get the start of competitors with its announcement. It is not certain that the Pennsylvania company will be ready with a fast train at the date mentioned, but all its preparations look to the addition of a "flyer" before long.

Money for Her Influence with Cleveland.

A little, sharp-featured woman was arraigned in Jefferson Market court today charged with swindling two men out of $1,000 by representing that her influence would secure them snug berths under President Cleveland. Her name is Mrs. Lizzie Baldy. She detectives told Justice Cox that an indictment had been found against her, so he sent her down to District Attorney Nicoll.

Foreign Notables Coming to the Fair.

A large number of foreign notables are being booked in Liverpool for a trip to Chicago. On the next trip of the steamer Etruria, which sails May 6, it will bring over the Earl of Aberdeen, Countess of Aberdeen, Baron Schilling, Count Aspetabt, Sir Edward Birbeck, Lord A. Pelham Clinton, Lady Arnott, Miss Arnott, Sir Edward Green, and Lady Green.

Receiver Lane Authorized to Sell.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Court to-day granted an order authorizing William C. Lane, permanent Receiver of the United States Rolling Stock company of Chicago, to sell all the securities, land, and patents belonging to the company which is in his possession. The value of the securities set forth in his application is $518,383.

Playing the Races Undid Him.

William B. Van Dyke, a former resident of Cin-cinnati, O., who was arrested in Chicago, where he was employed by Mandel Brothers, a week ago, was remanded in the Tombs police court charged with the charge of forging a check for $1,000. "Playing the races did it," said Van Dyke.

News Briefs of Gotham.

Six deaths from grip were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today. Pneu-monia complicated with grip found four more victims, and bronchitis with grip one.

The notorious French Anarchist Mattieu is living incognito in this city. He came here by the Bremen steamer H. H. Miller, his name ap-pearing on the passenger list as Gustav Becker, but he was recognized as Mattieu.

The steamer Servia, which is to arrive here Sunday from Liverpool, has on board Gen. Digby Willoughby, the celebrated English Indian fight-er. He comes here to superintend an important Indian exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Chief Clerk Van Duser, at Ellis Island, has received a letter from W. Doody, No. 61 Pimlico, Dublin, Ireland, asking for information about his brother, Jeremiah Doody, who left Dublin last August for Chicago, and who has not since been heard of.

The post at the National Academy of Design left vacant by the sudden death of George H. Galt has been filled by Charles H. Greer, who has for some years been an assistant of Frederick Keppel. He has been connected with the New York *Times* and *Tribune*.

Alexander Passzekiwics, a nephew of the late General of that name, former Governor of Warsaw, who banished so many Russian Hebrews thirty years ago, landed on Ellis Island today as an immigrant. He was registered by one of the clerks who was exiled by his uncle.

The fire underwriters have suspended in-definitely the increase of 25 per cent in the rate of insurance on Brooklyn property. The increase may be restored, the underwriters say, if the Brooklyn fire department continues its unsatis-factory and inefficient handling of fires.

State Senator Patrick Henry McCarren of Brooklyn visited Hugh McLaughlin today. After the conference he said: "The project of consoli-dation is dead as a door nail. I believe in Brook-lyn retaining its identity as a city. Why should every idiotic question be submitted to the people for a vote?"

As usual on Good Friday, the down-town exchanges were closed today. This is equivalent to saying that Wall street and the neighboring vicinity were practically deserted. The banks were open for the payment and acceptance of drafts, and this was about the only business transacted.

The delay of the steamer Hekla, over-due at this port from Christian Land, was ex-plained by Capt. Rupe of the French liner Nor-mandie which arrived here today from Havre.

Hekla March 27 and the Hekla's shaft had repairs had been made no assistance.

received $380,000 in gold the city banks through the With this acquisition the Sub-y $7,000,000 in gold.

J. Corbett is to appear with her "Gentleman Jack," taking the place elle la Verde, the soubrette of the com-as Polly Graham, the college widow. Mrs. tt will make her début in Cleveland. Mrs. dy, the wife of the manager, will also be given leading part.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS AT LOUISVILLE.

Sutton and His Bookkeeper Held in $50,-000 Each for Receipt Forgeries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—[Special.]—A. R. Sutton and his confidential bookkeeper, William Becher, are at last in jail. Both are locked up, with bonds of $50,000 demanded for their release.

All day long the victimized bankers were in consultation, but no action was taken until late in the afternoon. Mr. Sutton was in his office this morning at the usual hour, and af-ter reading the newspapers went out to break-fast at a neighboring cheap restaurant. His bookkeeper, William Becher, arrived soon aft-erward and resumed his old stand at the desk. Soon afterward Judge Thomas F. Hargis ar-rived, and the trio went into executive session. To all reporters who went up-stairs word was sent that Mr. Sutton had nothing to say, and Judge Hargis was less communicative than any of the three.

The arrests were looked for early in the day, but when no action was taken by the bankers it was thought that no arrests would be made at all.

Chief of Detectives Owens was closeted with the bankers. At 4:30 the Chief emerged from the consultation room, and accompa-nied by Cashier J. W. Nichols of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank made at once for the city hall. Reaching the office of the City Clerk Cashier Nichols swore out three warrants against Sutton and Becher. Both were charged with the crime of forgery and issuing forged instruments.

Armed with the warrants Chief of Detec-tives Owens, accompanied by two policemen, went in search of Sutton and Becher. Sutton was found in the office of Thomas H. Sherley, National Democratic committeeman for the State. When told he was wanted he willingly agreed to accom-pany the officers. Arriving opposite the office of Sutton & Co. Becher was seen at work on his books. He was guarded by a detective, and at a signal from Chief Owens he was also arrested, and joined his employer. The couple were hustled on board a street car and quickly conveyed to jail.

The news of the arrest spread like wildfire and a mob followed the party to the jail. Ar-riving there the bond examiner was sent for and announced that the bond for each would be $50,000. An effort was made to get a bondsman for Sutton, but this proved un-availing. Both men were locked in separate cells, where they will spend the night. Becher is believed to be weakening, and a confession is looked for.

Sutton before his arrest had arranged and was preparing to turn over all his assets to H. T. Sherley & Co., to sell and pay his debts, as he still claims that he has sufficient whisky to meet all obligations, but no one believes this. So far as can be learned the holdings of the spurious collateral by various banks is as fol-lows: Louisville Banking company, $20,000; Fourth National, $16,000; Farmers' and Drovers', $16,000; German Security, $14,500; German National, $20,000; People's, $3,000; Western, $15,000; Louisville Deposit, $13,000. The amount held by the Banking company is a matter of speculation, the bank officials persisting in their refusal to give out any statement. From outside sources it is learned that the sum mentioned is approximately correct. Of the aggregate sum it is stated that about $30,000 is covered by good marginal securities on whisky held by Sutton in the Louisville Pub-lic Warehouse. It is understood that other warrants will be sworn out tomorrow, and At-torney Kohn, who represents some of the banks, says the delay in the arrest of Sutton was at his (Kohn's) instance, as he preferred to await developments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Treasury officials recall with satisfaction in view of re-cent disclosures that only two weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the government could not in any way recognize warehouse receipts as being in the purview of the customs authorities. It is now stated that $300,000 of these forged warehouse receipts are in circulation, and if the government had recognized them it would now be partly responsible for them. Much pressure has recently been brought on the Treasury Department to secure that recog-nition.

CHARGES AGAINST WHARTON BARKER.

Former President of the Finance Company of Philadelphia Defendant in a Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31.—Counsel for the Finance company of Philadelphia have completed the series of charges made by the company against Wharton Barker. In the proceedings the Finance company appears as complainant, and the defendants are Wharton Barker and Abraham Barker and Wharton Barker, trading as Barker Brothers & Co. The bill recites in brief that Wharton Barker while acting as President of the Fi-nance company, between June 7, 1887, and Nov. 20, 1890, caused the Finance company to buy a large amount of stock, making repre-sentations in some instances that he was entirely disinterested in the whole transac-tion. The bill alleges, on the other hand, that Mr. Barker caused this stock to be unloaded on the Finance company in his own interest, and realized excessive brokerage fees there-from. The court is asked to order an ac-counting of these brokerage fees, which the bill alleges aggregate a large amount, the totals adding up to $400,000 and upwards. The court is asked to decree that all profits which shall have been ascertained to be due shall be paid over with interest to the complainant.

CRUISER DETROIT READY FOR ITS TEST.

It Will Leave for Narragansett Bay Mon-day—Speed of the Vessel.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—[Special.]—The new cruiser Detroit will leave the Colum-bian Iron Works Monday for Narragansett Bay, where its official trip will be made. The Montgomery is now nearing completion. The Detroit's guaranteed speed is eighteen knots an hour, but it has exceeded this in several builder's trial trips. The Columbian Iron Works will become en-titled to $25,000 for every quarter knot above the required speed. The new cruiser will be commanded by Capt. W. H. Brownson and Lieuts. Thomas C. McLean, Kussuth Niles, L. L. Reamy, and O. H. Dunn as line officers. The engineer officers selected by the Navy Department to attend the trial trip are Chief Engineers A. W. Morley, J. A. B. Smith, and H. Webster: Passed Assistant Engineers H. T. Cleaver and C. A. Carr; Assistant En-gineers C. A. E. King, W. H. Alderdice, De-witt C. Redgraves, and A. Moritz. Admiral Belknap will act as the Chairman of the board. William T. Malster, President of the works, will go on the trial trip.

PREPARING FOR A FIERCE LABOR WAR.

Shoemakers of Asburn, Me., Make a New Schedule, Which Is Apt to Be Rejected.

LEWISTON, Me., March 31.—The City of Au-burn, a shoemaking city, is on the eve of a labor war. There are about 3,000 shoemakers in the city with about 2,000 others dependent upon them. They are all intelligent, many of whom own their homes, and the average weekly price per head for work is $18. The workers have been restless for a year. Now the Lasters' and Cutters' Union have pre-pared scales of prices which are to be sub-mitted April 1 and must be accepted April 3. The manufacturers say the scales are too high. The manufacturers have a union and each member has given a bond to stand by the decision of the majority. The sentiment among them is that they are now well prepared to settle for all time the ques-tion who shall rule, and it seems as if they would decide upon a lockout. The prices paid the working people are high, but they only have work for about eight months in each year.

Joliet Fears the Drainage Canal.

JOLIET, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—Joliet is al-ready feeling the deadly effect of the Chicago Drainage canal, although nothing so far comes from the city. For the last two weeks an average of five dead animals, hogs, horses, mules, and cows float down the canal every day, and, going over the Lockport great dam, stay there until city officers remove them, which is a difficult mat-ter.

GILL SUED BY DAV[IS]

LATIMER'S ESCAPE PROMPTS WARDEN TO DECISIVE ACTIO[N]

The Penitentiary Captain Feels That [He] Being Made a Cat's Paw by Those Blameworthy than Himself—Verd[ict] the Coroner's Jury Censures the [Pri]Management for Carelessness—[Gill] Faction Routed in the Evang[elical] Church Fight by Illinois Supreme Court.

JACKSON, Mich., March 31.—[Special.]—Maurice P. Gill, Captain of the prison guard, was brought before Justice Palmer this after-noon on a charge of aiding Latimer to escape. Attorney-General Ellis was present in behalf of the State to assist Prosecuting Attorney Kirby in conducting the case. The two attor-neys held a long consultation, and when the case was called Gill was discharged on their suggestion. He was, however, immediately rearrested on a new charge and placed under $500 bonds for a hearing Wednesday next. The com-plaint on which he was rearrested was sworn out by Warden Davis. The complaint is made under Sec. 9,248, Howell's Annotated Statutes, which reads:

If any jailer or other officer shall, through negligence, suffer any prisoner in his custody upon conviction, or upon any criminal charge, to escape he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years or by fine not exceeding $1,000.

The bail on the previous charge was $1,000. Gill is still in jail, but expects to be able to se-cure bondsmen. While on his way back to jail Gill stated to the Sheriff that he could have cleared himself on the previous charge, but did not feel so confident on the present one. He also asserted that Warden Davis and Clerk Taber were equally guilty with him, and that they were merely making a cats-paw of him.

William Aldrich Tateum, Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, came down from Lansing this morning, accom-panied by A. A. Ellis, the Attorney-General, to make a personal investigation of affairs at the prison. "The Latimer episode has created such a widespread sensation," said Mr. Tateum, "that I concluded during the few days' recess we are having to ascertain, as near as possible, just what the situa-tion of affairs is, so as to be able to act intelligently in the discharge of any duty I may be called upon to perform in connection with the case. The Legislature meets again next Tuesday night and will at once take action on the Sen-ate joint resolution."

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

The inquest was completed this morning with the testimony of Dr. A. E. Mason, the prison convict who was first called to attend Guard Haight. His story developed nothing new except that he gave the dying man an injection of alcohol and ammonia.

At 1 o'clock the jury returned a verdict, of which the following is the substance:

We find that George W. Haight came to his death at the Jackson State prison on the night of March 28 from the effects of a dose of prussic acid, which was feloniously, willfully, and mali-ciously administered to him by R. Irving Lati-mer, a life convict, then imprisoned in the said State prison, and we also find that there has been gross negligence in the prison management in allowing prisoners to have the liberty of the halls after locking hours and allowing poisonous drugs to be taken into the prison and to get into the hands of known desperate con-victs therein imprisoned. And we find by reason of such gross negligence on the part of G. Major Tabor, clerk of the State prison, the prussic acid administered came into the hands of R. Irving Latimer, and that by reason of gross neg-ligence and carelessness on the part of Maurice F. Gill, Captain of the guard of the prison, R. Irving Latimer was given the opportunity to self-administer the prussic acid to George W. Haight, and that G. Major Tabor and Maurice F. Gill are censured for such gross carelessness and negli-gence so committed in their official capacity.

DUBS FACTION COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Illinois Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Eshorites.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court in a lengthy opinion absolu-tely settled the Evangelical Church war against the Dubs faction, holding that the Indianapolis General Conference was the only lawful body and that its adjudications and findings regarding the division in the church were final and binding. The opinion has been looked forward to with great interest not only in the State of Illinois, but in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Iowa, where splits have been organized in the Evangelical Church by the Dubs faction. The case as hand and the one upon which the Supreme Court passed is that of Husser vs. Schweiker from Chicago, and the Supreme Court's opin-ion is practically in accord with that of Judge Shepard and the Appellate Court.

DOBBS WRITES OF SAM JONES.

He Denounces the Evangelist in a Letter to an Indiana Friend.

MADISON, Ind., March 31.—[Special.]—A special from Cartersville, Ga., a few days ago, said a street fight was imminent between Sam Jones and the Rev. Mr. Dobbs, Baptist, a feud of several years' standing existing between them, intensified by a scandal which termi-nated last December in which Washburn, the Methodist preacher, was acquitted. The oc-casion of the investigation was anonymous letters to the Jones family, the authorship of which Dobbs attribut to Washburn, but which charge Jones disbelieved. Dobbs re-newed his criticisms and Jones denounced him from the pulpit as a liar. This was pub-lished in the *Courier* here, where Dobbs was formerly pastor of the Baptist church, and a friend of Dobbs forwarded the clipping and asked for the facts. He received the follow-ing letter in answer:

I thank you for your kind letter inclosing news-paper clippings. The telegram is a gross exag-geration of an unfortunate affair. The story that I was armed for Jones is the wicked invention of some contemptible, sneaking liar who is too cow-ardly to father his vile slander. I never owned a pistol in my life and never had one on my person anywhere. Jones has also denied the report. The only foundation for this lying telegram is that Sam Jones and I had a misunderstanding, grow-ing out of his unwise espousal of the cause of a man whom I have charged with writing certain anonymous notes. I still positively repeat the charge and have the proof sufficient to convince any honest candid man who is competent to examine them intelli-gently and who will carefully do so. Jones' daughter got one of the notes. I also got one. In kindness I told Mr. Jones the author and instead of denouncing the mean author he defends him. Everybody here knows Sam Jones, and we all know that he is sadly given to "exaggeration" and vileness of speech. He has publicly attacked me in a so-called "sermon," in an unkind, un-manly, and unchristian manner. I have replied in a calm, dignified, and convincing statement of the facts, but when no action was taken by the Methodist conference I severed my connection with the church. I have been looked upon as the leader of the opposition to Jones, and he has made me the target for his abuse. I have not replied to him in public, and have no intention of doing so. I have written this much to you because you have asked me for the facts. Jones is a vain, conceited man, and is not fit to be a leader of men. He is a natural demagogue, and has no more conception of the dignity of the pulpit than a mule has of the Sermon on the Mount. He is a disgrace to the ministry, and I am glad that the people are beginning to see him in his true light. Yours truly,

H. C. DOBBS.

MRS. ANDREW MACKENZIE.

Widow of the Premier of Canada Dies This Morning.

TORONTO, Ont., March 31.—Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of Andrew Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Can-ada, died this morning.

FATAL FIRE AT WALNUT RIDGE, ARK.

Thirteen Houses Burned and Two Persons Killed—Other Fires.

WALNUT RIDGE, Ark., March 31.—Thirteen houses were destroyed by fire here this evening. The Star Hotel and several business houses were burned. Two persons, a man and a child, per-ished in the hotel. Another man was probably fatally injured and two others sustained broken

SIMONS AND "SMOKY."

SANTAMEGO'S OWNER AND JOCKEY IN TROUBLE AT CICERO.

The Colt Runs Two Bad Races and Seems to Have Been Used to Shoo Maggie Lebus and Kildare In—The Latter Is Beaten a Neck by Ansonia, After Being Waited For by the Favorite—The Grand Jury to Investigate Hawthorne Race Track—Racing at Other Tracks.

The sword of Damocles hangs over Henry Simons, the owner of Critic and Santamego, and when it falls (if it does fall) it will likely carry not only his head but that of the little chunk of animated ebony known as "Smoky" Taylor. It all comes of Taylor's ride on Santamego Thursday and a worse one yesterday on the same colt.

After what looked like a "shoo in" of Maggie Lebus Thursday the Santamego party had the assurance, seemingly, to lend itself to another job yesterday by which Kildare was to be "shooed in." If a job was meant it miscarried, as Charley McCafferty's cripple, Ansonia, coming away in the stretch, lasted long enough to beat Kildare by a neck.

The race was the third on the program and a selling affair at five furlongs. Santamego figured a good thing in at 93 pounds, but, opening at 6 to 5, went to 2 to 1, and then was pounded down to 7 to 5 by the public's money. In the meantime a smart contingent was plunging on Kildare, and his price was forced down from 3 to 1 to 7 to 5. The public would have none of him, however, and his price receded to 5 to 2 at post time.

Viola Knight was first to show when the flag fell, and she set a merry clip to the stretch. Santamego was second around the first turn, but Taylor took him back and Ansonia was second into the stretch, with Santamego apparently beaten. With two horses out in front of him Taylor kept looking back with the utmost solicitude, presumably for Kildare, whom Knapp had taken away very slowly from the post. When finally Kildare commenced to come through Taylor began to work on Santamego, and the colt, once given his head, came very fast up the stretch and finished third, outrunning Viola Knight easily. Kildare got up to Ansonia's saddle, but could do no better. Simons and Taylor were called into the stand and questioned closely. Nothing was done, the judges having the matter under advisement. The last time Santamego ran a selling race he was bid up to $805 from his entered price of $500. Yesterday he was entered to be sold for $400, and Simons told the judges he had bet but $50 on him. The fear of having the colt bid up might explain his showing in the race. Pulling horses in selling races to get a price in condition events or handicaps may serve the purpose, but owners who do it run the danger of never getting past the selling race. This is Simons' predicament this morning.

Lady Jim, second choice, won the first race handily from John Dunn, who, all but left at the post, showed a great turn of speed around the first turn and led to the distance.

St. Albans, at 1 to 2, won the second race in a gallop.

Ivanhoe won the Condition race in a fierce drive from Bob Toombs and Turk II., the last by a nose from Moose, who, by the way, was beaten 150 yards in her last race, another exhibition of the Kiley clique.

In the second race Carr fell off Fred Fisher as the flag fell and in the stretch Twenty-one's saddle girth broke and Caplin, his jockey, got a nasty fall. Neither of the boys was hurt.

The grand jury will again investigate the Hawthorne race track this morning. Several witnesses were called before the jury early in the week, but there was not enough evidence produced to secure an indictment. The jury sent out subpoenas for another batch of witnesses last night, from which they hope to obtain evidence enough to enable them to return an indictment.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Lady Jim, 106 pounds (F. Bell), 13 to 5, won; John Dunn, 100 (Taylor), 3½ to 1, second; Narissa, 103 (Shealey), 6 to 5, third. Time, :46¼. Don Jaime, 109 (G. Lewis), 10 to 1, and Mique O'Brien, 100 (Choorn), 20 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $300, owners' handicap, seven furlongs—St. Albans, 85 pounds (Daly), 1 to 2, won; Gilford, 86 (Fisher), 6 to 1, second; Jurist, 82 (Taylor), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:37. St. Alfonso, 100 (Shealey), 5 to 1; Twenty-One, 73 (Caplin), 50 to 1; and Fred Fisher, 86 (F. Carr), 8 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, for all ages, three quarters of a mile—Ansonia, 104 pounds (Fisher), 5 to 1, won; Kildare, 109 (Knapp), 5 to 2, second; Santamego, 93 (Taylor), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¼. Viola Knight, 92 (T. Murphy), 5 to 1, and Uncle Bob, 104 (Carr), 12 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, five furlongs—Ivanhoe, 103 pounds (Fisher), 13 to 5, won; Bob Toombs, 109 (Tucker), 12 to 1, second; Critic, 106 (Taylor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾. Josie M., 101 (Shealey), 10 to 1; Easter John, 103 (Carr), 8 to 1; John J. Keith Jr., 87 (Keith), 10 to 1; Glenold, 109 (G. Lewis), 3 to 1; and Bangum, 103 (F. Bell), 30 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $350, for all ages, five furlongs—Turk II., 99 pounds (Taylor), 4 to 1, won; Moose, 97, (Brown), 3 to 1, second; One Dime, 108 (Tucker), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Incommode, 89 (Brown), 6 to 1; Kalamazoo, 102 (L. Williams), 12 to 1; Parolee, 96 (Shealey), 6 to 1; Grafton, 108 (Carr), 4 to 1; Gladstone, 100 (Fisher), 30 to 1; and Doug Knapp, 103 (Billings), 50 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $350, for non-winners since Jan. 25, allowances—Stratagem, 114 pounds; Gov. Wheeler, 114; Turk II., 111; Duke of Kent, 111; Franco, 111; Billy Pinkerton, 111; Belva L., 109; Barbara, 106; Zantippa, 106; Jessie H., 106; Lela Jennings, 106; Viola Knight, 94; Mabel, 94.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $350, a handicap for all ages—Moose, 105 pounds; Settle Up, 103; Oliver Twist, 100; Clarion, 100; Fred Fisher, 100; Jake Allen, 96; Senator Wolcott, 93; Miss Spot, 84.

Third race, one mile, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Kildare, 102 pounds; Bob Weitbrec, 102; Morse, 102; Jasper, 102; Sunnybrook, 98; Wheeler T., 95; Miss Terry, 95; Gen. Caldwell, 95; Red Root, 95; Insolence, 95.

Fourth race, one-half mile, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Grafton, 120 pounds; Morgan, 117; Gaylord, 117; Thane, 110; Sir Lancelot, 109; Ed Finn, 109; The Major, 109; Bangum, 109; Ollie, 107.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Ruby Payne, 105 pounds; Ruth, 101; Burt, 99; Maggie Lebus, 98; Westover, 96; Jennie Schwartz, 94; Laura B., 86.

FAVORITES IN FRONT AT ROBY.

Four First Choices Earn Brackets Over the Indiana Track.

Those who journeyed down to Roby yesterday came home in high spirits after successfully choosing three of the five winners.

In the first race the talent quickly selected Red Oak to carry their money and accorded him liberal support at evens. Silver Mint was played by the smart people. Red Oak won in a big gallop from Sleepy Fred.

With Churchill Clark out of the handicap, which was a red-hot betting proposition throughout, four, including Sir Walter Raleigh of Guttenberg prestige, faced the starter. Warren Leland, the favorite, managed to win after a hard shaking up when challenged by Long Ten, a marvelously improved horse since Thursday, who landed in the place a neck behind the winner. Artemus, the second choice, won the third race handily from the hot thing, Outcry, and Autumn Leaf cantered away from Royal Flush, who ruled an even choice with her in the betting on the fourth race. Little Willie, driving, pulled off the last event of the day.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $250, half a mile, selling—Red Oak, 114 pounds (F. Sloan), evens, won; Sleepy Fred, 114 (Avery), 6 to 1, second; Dunlap, 94 (Chamness), 20 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Cora A., 109 (Hancock), 5 to 1; Black Maria, 93 (Cottrell), 7 to 1; Viola Guild, 109 (C. Horning), 20 to 1; and Silver Mint, 114 (Irving), 5 to 1, also ran.

Second race, handicap, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Warren Leland, 108 pounds (Irving), 7 to 10, won; Long Ten, 105 (Vignes), 6 to 1, second; Roy Lochiel, 100 (Chamness), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. Sir Walter Raleigh, 100 (W. Flynn), 4 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $250, five and one-half furlongs—Artemus, 95 pounds (Howard), 5 to 2, won; Outcry, 95 (Cottrell), 6 to 5, second; Steve Jerome, 100 (Irving), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½. Looking Backward, 95 (T. Sloan), 10 to 1; Bonnie Annie, 90 (Chamness), 15 to 1; and Maggie Murphy, 95 (W. Flynn), also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, five furlongs, selling, Autumn Leaf, 103 pounds (Irving), evens, won; Royal Flush, 112 (E. Carr), evens, second; Abandon, 97 (Howard), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½. Little May, 98 (Chamness), 6 to 1, and Washington, 102 (C. Martin), 30 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Little Willie, 108 pounds (Vignes), 3 to 1, won; Isabella, 87 (W. Flynn), 8 to 5, second; Healy John, 108 (Howard), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Ohio Boy, 108 (C. Martin), 15 to 1; Last Chance, 104 (Cottrell), 6 to 1; and Kangaroo, 109 (Hancock), 6 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for maiden 3-year-olds and up, selling—Bob Miller, 100 pounds; Last Chance, 95; Uncle Jim, 95; Charley Logan, 90; Vexie, 90; Cora W., 90; King, 90.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for all ages, selling—Puliman, 105 pounds; Speedwest, 105; Dr. Eisman, 105; Vindicator, 105; Hamline, 105; Willie H., 100.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Grey Duke, 109 pounds; Zillah, 109; Fauntleroy, 108; Sweetbread, 108; Tamerline, 108; Catlan, 104.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $200, for all ages, selling—Carlow, 105 pounds; Pete Harlan, 105; Arundel, 105; Spaulding, 105; Pearl C., 100; Bessie Briggs, 100.

Fifth race, one-half mile, purse $250, for beaten horses, allowances—Washington, 112 pounds; Bugle, 112; Chicago, 112; Big Creek, 112; Lord Tom Himyar, 112; Cora A., 109; Josie G., 90.

NOT PLEASANT FOR BOOKMAKERS.

Favorites and Well-Backed Choices Land the Guttenberg Purses.

New York, March 31.—[Special.]—The favorites won at Guttenberg today. The other winners were well backed. Summaries:

First race, for beaten horses, selling, six and a half furlongs—Midget, 88 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 1, won; Aunt Jane, 88 (F. Leigh), 15 to 1, second; Ben March, 98 (Cuenin), 4 to 1, third. Spendoline, 105 (Ballard), even; Auburn, 100 (Brooker), 10 to 1; Kittie N., 85 (Newell), 50 to 1; and Wonderment, 103 (Verplanck), 100 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:24½.

Second race, allowances, six furlongs—Lorimer, 100 pounds (N. Hill), 2 to 1, won; Void, 110 (Morris), 5 to 2, second; Strathmaid, 105 (Griffin), 7 to 2, third. Even Weight, 105 (F. Leigh), 40 to 1; E. Connolly, 110 (Ballard), 30 to 1; King Mac, 110 (Martin), 6 to 1; Lord Motley, 105 (F. Doane), 10 to 1; Nativity, 110 (T. Flynn), 60 to 1; Vern, 100 (Figg), 200 to 1; and [illegible]

[illegible] (D[illegible]), 7 to [illegible] ... (S[illegible]) ... 1, third ... [illegible] ris), ... also ... Six[illegible] 104 p[illegible] Hill), [illegible] 1, third ... [illegible]sior, 11[illegible] 12 to 1 [illegible] 113 (M[illegible]

Entri[illegible]

First r[illegible] and a half furl[illegible] Charlie Wilson, [illegible] 109; Aftermath, 10[illegible] 104; Moonstone, 104[illegible] 104; Skeezegeister, 10[illegible]lyn, 101; Bolivar, 101; Josie [illegible]

Second r[illegible] furlongs—Heads or Tails, 115 p[illegible] 115; Marcellus, 115; Itkens, 110; [illegible]10; Stowaway, 110; Tartarian, 110; J[illegible] 105; Tom Skidmore, 105; Robusta, 100.

Third race, [illegible] four and a half furlongs—Young Lottery, [illegible] pounds; Register, 111; Pedestrian, 111; April Fool, 109; Red Elm, 107; Jimmie Laughlin, 106; My Gyps, 106; Capulin, 101; Indigo, 101; Skadi, 94; Van S., 93.

Fourth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Silver Prince, 134 pounds; Rockaway, 134; Good Boy, 124; Duke John, 124; Atlas, 119; Dalesman, 119; Quartermaster, 116; Tammany Hall, 116; Vocalize, 105; Happy Maid, 100.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Khaftin, 111 pounds; Hesperus, 109; Freemason, 107; Monsoon, 107; Bon Voyage, 107; Seven, 107; Balbriggan, 106; Elick, 105; Zenobia, 104; I. O. U., 97.

Sixth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Belwood, 124 pounds; Hazlehurst, 124; Blackburn, 124; Transit, 121; Buddhist, 119; Salisbury, 119; Mulatto, 116; Van Wart, 116; Belief, 111.

Louisville, Ky., March 31.—[Special.]—Pools on Guttenberg races sold tonight as follows:

First race—Capt. Wagner, $10; Gloster, $8; Brooklyn, $5; Aftermath, $4; field, $5.

Second race—Stowaway and Tartarian, $10 each; Robusta, $8; Itken, field, $6.

Third race—Skadi, $15; Young Lottery, Register, and Indigo, $10 each; April Fool, Jim McLaughlin, and My Gyps, $5 each; field, $3.

Fourth race—Vocalize, $10; Tammany, $5; field, $10.

Fifth race—Khaftin and Balbriggan, $10 each; Zenobia and Manson, $8 each; Hesperus $5; field, $5.

Sixth race—Belwood, $10; Blackburn, $8; Transit, Salisbury, and Relief, $5 each; field, $5.

GREAT HOPES BREAKS A RECORD.

She Wins the Seven and a Half Furlong Handicap in 1:35 1-4.

New Orleans, March 31.—[Special.]—Great Hopes broke the local track record by winning the seven and one-half furlong handicap in handy fashion by two lengths in 1:35¼, beating Lockport and Pekin's 1:35½. The Belmont cast-off was heavily played here and abroad and her odds went down from 5 to 4. Borealis, the favorite, was vilely ridden by Richardson. He got a judicial warning. Only one favorite, the American Derby joke, Oak Forest, won. It was a good day for the ring. John McCafferty has sold Frank Ellis, 3, by Ben Ali—Trinket, to H. Snyder. He will start in the Tennessee Derby. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, non-winners, six and one-half furlongs—Oak Forest, 97 pounds (Gardner), even, won handily by half a length; Brown Button, 95 (Sargent), 5 to 1, second, driving, by a length, Pembroke, 102 (J. Hill), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Omen, Annie House, Georgie Bamline, L. H., Rufus Hardy, and Maj. Whiting ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Little Lewis, 99 pounds (Foucon), 10 to 1, won, driving, by five lengths; Galen Brown, 99 (Shields), 11 to 5, second, driving, by half a length; Gov. Kinney, 111 (Thompson), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08½. Mildred, Florist, Little Baltic, Dan Collins, and A. C. Tucker ran unplaced.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Rhapsody, 94 pounds (Sargent), 6 to 5, won, driving, by a nose; Martini, 103 (J. Hill), 8 to 1, second, driving, by a short head; George Berz, 107 (R. Bain), evens, third. Time, 51. Viola C. and Pelon ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile—San Saba, 104 pounds (Seguin), 15 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Don, 104 (Berger), 10 to 1, second, driving, by three lengths; Redwing, 98 (Kennedy), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Jim Dougherty, Oastout, Warpiot, Highwayman, and Uncle Frank ran unplaced.

Fifth race, handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, seven and one-half furlongs — Great Hopes, 108 pounds (Sargent) 4 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Borealis, 109 (Richardson), 6 to 5, second, driving, by three lengths; Wedgefield 105 (Thompson), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¼. Maud and Lockport ran unplaced.

Saturday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Wray C., 91 pounds; Little Trimble, 98; Oak Forest, 99; Denver, 99; Fred Wooley, 99; Dick Willis, 99; Miss Baltic, 101; Armint, 111; Turkestone, 118.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Bertha B., 82 pounds; Scottish Belle, 95; Mildred, 95; Au Fait, 101; Daphne, 107; Bill Howard, 112; Belfast, 116.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Miami, 101 pounds; Lemonade, 101; Ette S., 101; In Time, 104; John J. L., 106; Capt. Pennyweight, 106; B. & T., 108; Morocco, 108; Sam Farmer, 109; Hubert O'Neil, 112; A. C. Tucker, 112; Tom Harding, 115; Swagulator, 118.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Bonnie King, 89 pounds; Rushlight, 89; Whittier, 92; Frank Ellis, 92; Bonnie B., 103; Excelsior, 103; Hornpipe, 104; Rexsetta, 104; Phelan Dorian, 105; Uncle Frank, 109.

Fifth race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Bret Harte, 105 pounds; Tee Mike, 113; Zampost, 106; The Judge, 110; Loftin Jr., 110; Blaze Duke, 100; Lockport, 122; Ansel Jr., 106; Maud, 106; Pigeon, 100; Frank Ellis, 102.

HOLIDAY BETTING AT GLOUCESTER.

Ed Maginnis, Artillery, Pestilence, Airtight, Crocus, and King Solomon Win.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—[Special.]—The usual holiday crowd bet on every horse on the card at the Gloucester races today. The talent were out, because only one favorite won. The crowd put up not less than $100,000 on the races. The summary follows:

First race, one mile—Ed Maginnis (Houben), 12 to 1, won; Iceberg (Fitzsimmons), 10 to 1, second; Darling (Ham), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:52.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Artillery (Merrick), 3 to 1, won; John McGarrigle (Penny), 8 to 5, second; Lyrist (Ham), 2 to 1, third. Time, :58¾.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Pestilence (MacAully), 3 to 1, won; Rose Howard (Mosby), 3 to 5, second; Wallace G. (Merrick), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fourth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Airtight (E. Tribe), 10 to 1, won; Knapp (Yetter), 2 to 1, second; Jimm Dunn (Ham), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:25.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Crocus (MacAully), 2 to 1, won; Tradesman (Houben), 7 to 2, second; Express (McDonald), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:05½.

Sixth race, five furlongs—King Solomon (Ross), 15 to 1, won; John R. (Mosby), 6 to 1, second; Zingara (Corbley), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:06¼.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Apollo, 159 pounds; Bookmaker, 144; Austral, 144; Philander, 144; Paradise, 144; Bonanza, 144; Monterey, 144; Cassatte, 144; Washington, 144; Frankie T., 144; Citizen, 144; Patrocles, 144; Fleetwing, 144; King Solomon, 144; Barrientos, 144.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, 3-year-olds—Prince Imperial, 109 pounds; Robin Hood, 108; Dan Sullivan, 106; Moderate, 103; Haytienne gelding, 103; Bunker Hill, 103; Magee, 100; Lady Belle, 98; Harry Hinkson, 97.

Third race, five furlongs—Black Knight, 103 pounds; Little Phil, 108; Owen Golden, 108; Leo Brigel, 108; Lee S., 108; Absconder, 105; All Ablaze, 105; Stringfellow, 105; Jardine, 105; Minnora, 103.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Logan, 117 pounds; Drizzle, 117; Belisarius, 117; India Rubber, 117; Boyle Rhodes, 112; King Maker, 106; Lonely, 106; Powen, 102; Heron, 102; Glenall, 102.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Censor, 110 pounds; Pokino, 110; Houston, 106; Carracus, 106; Experience, 101; Sweet Alice, 98.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs, beaten horses—Jim Claire, 109 pounds; Picket, 109; Bohemian, 109; John Arkins, 109; Richard K. Fox, 109; Great Guns, 109; Botheration, 106; Garwood, 106; Montpelier, 104; Judge Nelson, 104; Blue Wind, 104; Pliny, 104; Bobby Calnan, 104; Goodman, 104; Frank S., 101.

MADE THE PENCILERS PENSIVE.

First and Second Selections Capture All the East St. Louis Prizes.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—[Special.]—Favorites or second choices won all the East St. Louis events today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Encounter, 100 pounds (McCormick), 2 to 1, won; Staver, 105 (Davis), 4 to 1, second; Ida Harding, 100 (Van Camp), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:01½.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Merge, 99 pounds (W. Smith), 4 to 1, won; Leporine, 103 (Nailing), 12 to 1, second; Hattie D., 100 (Barrett), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:24½.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ethel Fortune, 104 pounds (Vancamp), 5 to 1, won; Velox, 107 (Pierce), 10 to 1, second; Texas Girl, 98 (McCormick), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Backwards, 98 pounds (McCormick), 3 to 1, won; Venture, 100 (Davis), 3 to 1, second; Irene H., 101 (Grace), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:22.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Germanie, 97 pounds (Barrett), 7 to 2, won; Catoosa, 97 (Davis), 5 to 1, second; Ithaca, 98 (McCormick), even, third. Time, 1:00.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, purse, four furlongs—King Craft, 97 pounds; Ida Harding, 100; Investigator, 105; Servia, 110; Fantastic, 110; School Girl, 110; Ed Gartland, 115; John L., 115; Daniel Deronda, 115; Ulf, 115.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Vedana 104 pounds; Esther, 106; Ethel Fortune, 106; Murphy, 109; King Faro III, 109; Tom Hood, 109; Irish Pat, 111; Abe Halsted, 113; Straighout, 114; Captain Jack, 114.

Third race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Texas Girl, 90 pounds; May Curl, 95; Belshazzar, 95; Dyer, 100; Luke Richards, 100; Poteen, 100; St. Peter, 100; Bob Francis, 100; Livingston, 100; Townsend, 108.

Fourth race, free handicap, four and one-half furlongs—Frankie D., 108 pounds; Kitty Cherry, 101; Liberty Bell, 98; Eunice, 96; Catoosa, 98; Gen. Ross, 108; Cæsar, 115; Proteinal, 113; Barthol, 106.

Fifth race, purse, six furlongs—Lizzie V., 95 pounds; Liberty Bell, 100; Johnnie Webber, 100; Cæsar, 100; Barthol, 100; St. Anthony, 100; Service, 100; Hero, 100; Van Zant, 100; Miss Kitty, 105.

Racing at Hamline Doubtful.

St. Paul, Minn., March 31.—[Special.]—Frank N. Shaw, Secretary of the Twin City Jockey club, says it is doubtful whether there will be any running meeting at Hamline this year. It all depends upon Chicago. From the present outlook he could not afford to offer the big purses being put up at Chicago, and therefore could not expect any first-class horses to compete.

Buried Under Tons of Snow.

Durango, Colo., March 31.—The Denver and Rio Grande railroad has been impeded by snow between here and Silverton. Today while a gang of section men were shoveling it away a snowslide was started which buried two of the men under thousands of tons of snow in the gulch below.

[illegible]ANDICAPS ARE OUT.

[illegible]IGHTS FOR THE OAKWOOD, GREAT WESTERN, AND ULLMAN.

[illegible]mmany and Lamplighter Given the Position of Honor in the Washington Park Events—Riley to Carry the Heavy Impost of 130 Pounds in the Ullman—Heavy Forfeit Sent East to Back Dawson Against McAuliffe—Stratton Signs with the Chicago Club.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park club yesterday made public his weights in the Oakwood and Great Western handicaps, the first named at one mile and a furlong and the latter at one mile and a half.

Tammany and Lamplighter are given the post of honor in each event with Riley in second place.

The weights are:

OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

	Age.	Lbs.		Age.	Lbs.
Lamplighter	4	127	Nina Archer	a	103
Tammany	4	127	Hotspur	4	103
Riley	6	123	Dundee	5	103
Ida Pickwick	5	122	Gloaming	6	101
Poet Scout	5	120	Patti Rosa	4	101
Yo Tambien	5	119	Miss Dixie	4	101
Racine	6	119	Rorka	5	101
Montana	5	118	Bessie Bisland	4	101
Balgowan	5	118	Steve Estes	4	101
Pessarra	5	117	Bess Macduff	4	100
Locohatchee	4	116	Blue Banner	5	100
Aloha	a	116	Henry Jenkins	4	100
La Tosca	5	116	Semper Fidele	5	100
Ban Chief	6	115	Maid Marian	5	100
Guido	6	114	Nero	5	100
Faraday	4	114	Hocksey	6	100
Verge d'Or	a	114	Saunterer	6	100
Parvenue	5	114	Strathmaid	3	98
Carlsbad (decl'd)	4	114	Experience	5	98
Yale '91	5	112	First Ward	3	98
High Commiss'ner	6	112	Santine	4	98
Diablo	a	112	Hindooland	3	98
Huron	4	112	Old Pepper	4	97
Van Buren	5	111	Jennie Harding	5	97
Blitzen	4	111	Lucille Manett	5	97
Newton	4	110	Cicely	4	97
The Pepper	4	110	Helen N	5	97
Iddesleigh	4	110	Ormonde	4	96
Tulla Blackburn	6	110	Rio Grande	5	96
Santa Anna	5	110	Tyro	3	96
Wildwood	4	110	Sir Charles	3	96
Highland	5	110	Cadmus	3	96
Ray S	5	109	Picton	3	96
Bolivar Buckner	4	109	Roslyn	3	95
Ethel	5	108	Big Casino	4	95
Rough and Ready	6	108	Wampezo	3	95
King Lee	3	108	Semper Lex	3	95
Homer	5	108	Union	3	94
Somersault	5	108	Forest Rose	3	94
Zaldivar	5	107	Deception (de'red)	3	94
Phil Dwyer	5	107	Fidelia	3	94
Lorenzo	4	107	Eltham Queen	3	94
Lester	4	107	Lola A	3	94
Ignite	4	106	Lollie	3	93
Bonnie Byrd	5	106	Aldebaran	3	93
Philora	5	106	Shadow	3	93
Galindo	5	106	Dutch Oven	3	93
Vallera	4	106	Lord Willowbrook	4	93
Semper Rex	4	106	Charmer	3	92
Helen Nichols	3	106	Ella Blackburn	5	92
Fannie S	5	106	Taylor Hayden	5	92
Arturo	5	105	Kimball	3	92
Falero	4	105	Maj. Dripps	3	92
Copyright	4	105	Miles Standish	3	92
Eli Kindig	5	105	Leona S	3	91
Rudolph	5	105	Gazette	3	91
Sir Matthew	4	105	Lakeland	3	91
Kirkover	4	104	Bugle (declared)	5	90
Silver Fox	4	104	Sterling	3	90
Irish Chief	4	104	Mr. Dunlap	3	90
Dolly McCone	4	103	Beautiful Bells	3	90
Hugh Penny	3	103	Antrim	3	90
Sunshine Whisky	4	103	Queenie Trowbri'e		Dead

GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

	Age.	Lbs.		Age.	Lbs.
Lamplighter	4	126	Nero	5	100
Tammany	4	126	Jennie S	4	100
Riley	6	124	Saunterer	6	100
Ida Pickwick	5	120	Semper Fidele	5	100
Poet Scout	5	120	Astrakhan	4	100
Yo Tambien	5	118	Preakness Lass	5	100
Montana	5	116	Maid Marian	5	98
Santiago	6	114	Hocksey	a	98
Aloha	a	114	Annie Brown	5	98
Ban Chief	6	114	Helen N	4	98
Locohatchee	4	114	Flood Gate	3	98
Wadsworth	4	114	Kenwood	5	98
Verge d'Or	a	114	Henry Jenkins	4	98
Faraday	4	112	Old Pepper	4	98
Carlsbad (declar'd)	4	112	Hispania	4	97
Joe Blackburn	6	112	Janus	4	97
Newton	4	110	Gilson	4	97
Van Buren	5	110	Lake Breeze	4	97
Longshot	a	110	Cadmus	3	95
The Pepper	4	108	Bessie Bisland	4	95
Santa Anna	5	108	Tyro	3	95
Blitzen	4	108	Perdition	3	95
Ray S	5	107	Hawthorne	3	95
Bolivar Buckner	4	107	Sir Charles	3	95
Wildwood	4	107	Picton	3	95
King Lee	3	106	Outcry	3	95
Lorenzo	4	106	Semper Lex	3	95
Zaldivar	5	105	Fidelia	3	93
Helen Nichols	3	105	Union	3	93
Vallera	4	105	Tempest	3	93
Lester	4	105	Mirror	3	92
Move On	4	105	Aldebaran	3	92
Semper Rex	4	105	Col. S	3	92
Response	4	105	Spartan	3	92
Odd Fellow	6	104	Lollie	3	92
Fannie	5	104	Leona S	3	91
Macbeth II	a	103	Madras	3	91
Falero	4	103	Beckton	3	91
Kincsem	4	103	Gazette	3	91
Philora	5	103	Mr. Dunlap	3	90
Copyright	4	103	Kimball	3	90
Rudolph	5	103	Don Fulano	3	90
Cassius	a	103	Alliance	3	90
Virgie	4	101	Sir Carr	3	90
Miss Dixie	4	101	Martinet	3	90
Dundee	5	101	Lakeland	3	90
Hotspur	4	101	Court Lore	3	90
Prince of Darkness	4	100	Antrim	3	90
Hugh Penny	3	100	Gov. Brown	3	90
Dare	4	100	Gayoso	3	D'd
Dolly McCone	4	100	Queenie Trowbridge		D'd

The second declarations in the fixed events are also due today, but will not be made known for some days. They are remarkably light.

The weights in the Ullman Handicap at Hawthorne, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter, were also made public. They are:

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight.
Riley	130	Brookwood	102
Strathmeath	123	Joe Murphy	102
Judge Morrow	123	Marmose	101
Aloha	120	Hawthorne	98
Santiago	118	Ingomar	98
Huron	117	Fakir	97
Balgowan	115	Janus	97
Ban Chief	114	Gov. Fifer	96
Blitzen	113	Blue Banner	96
Lorenzo	113	Buck McCann	96
Verge d'Or	112	Union	95
Joe Blackburn	112	Longfish	95
Nero	110	St. Albans	95
Dungarven	110	Umilta	95
Ray S	110	Ella Blackburn	94
Phil Dwyer	109	Cadmus	93
Copyright	109	Don Fulano	93
Protection	109	Emma Primrose	92
Vallera	109	Picton	92
Lester	107	Harry Lyman	91
Fannie S	106	Sunnybrook	90
Patrick	106	Plevnar	90
Rudolph	105	Annie Brown	90
Major Tom	105	Hidalgo—B. W. colt	90
Helen Nichols	105	Bird's Eye	87
Hocksey	103	Fidelia	87
Hugh Penny	102	Queenie Trowbridge	Dead
Illume	102		
Ormie	102		

HAS FAITH IN DAWSON'S ABILITY.

Jerry Daly Will Back Him Against McAuliffe at 138 Pounds.

If Jack McAuliffe wants a match for big money at 138 pounds he can secure it with George Dawson, the Australian welterweight.

Jerry Daly, the well-known sporting man, yesterday sent from here $1,000 to a New York sporting journal as a deposit for a fight with the champion lightweight, at 138 pounds, for $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered.

Daly says that if McAuliffe refuses to fight the defi is open to any 138-pound man in the country. He says that he does not believe there is a man in the country who can whip Dawson at his weight, and if there is he is willing to lose heavily on the result.

TRYING TO ARRANGE MORE FIGHTS.

The Coney Island Club Wants Dempsey to Meet Williams or Smith.

New York, March 31.—The Coney Island Athletic club sent a telegram to Jack Dempsey at Portland, Ore., last night, asking him if he would consent to fight the winner of the Williams-Smith fight, which takes place in the club arena at Coney Island April 17. The club's officials offer a purse of $5,000 for the fight, the men to weigh 142 pounds. The Coney Island Athletic club has become tired in its endeavors to match Griffin and Dixon. The officials will, therefore, make no further efforts to secure a meeting between the men. The club now offers a purse of $5,000 for a fight between Billy Plimmer and George Dixon, the men to weigh 114 pounds, and also a purse of $5,000 for a fight between Pierce and Johnny Griffin, the men to weigh 122 pounds. Griffin's answer is expected tomorrow night.

BITTER AGAINST FITZSIMMONS.

Aleck Greggains Charges That Bob Jumped Away from His Proposition.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—Aleck Greggains is bitter against Bob Fitzsimmons, whom he charges with jumping away from the proposition that the Australian had made in Chicago. He there stated that he would fight Greggains to a finish if the latter would post a forfeit. Greggains deposited $1,000 Wednesday, but Fitzsimmons goes back on his first proposition to give Greggains $1,000 if he will stand before him six rounds at the Madison Square Garden. Fitzsimmons is safe in his offer, as he knows that such a contest would not be allowed in New York. Greggains, however, is determined to force matters. Greggains is willing to fight Fitz as many rounds as he likes at some place where the contest will be allowed to come off, or he will fight him a preliminary at the Coney Island club of from eight to twenty rounds, and his $1,000 deposit goes in support of the offer.

Will Not Go East After the Fight.

New Orleans, La., March 31.—[Special.]—President Noel of the Crescent City club will not go East after the Mitchell-Corbett fight. Some news from the East stopped him, and he said tonight: "We will get the fight without going away for it." At a Crescent City club conference the conclusion was reached that it was useless to seek a fight that must come to New Orleans naturally. Both fighters will give the Crescent City club the preference at even figures, and the Olympic bid of $25,000 is an easy one to reach. The Eastern advices were that neither the New York, Buffalo, nor Newark clubs can bring off the match. Corbe[illegible] club's Eastern ag[illegible]

ANSON'S COLTS [illegible]

Chattanooga Defeats [illegible] Again by a Score [illegible]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Ma[illegible] Chattanooga won again today [illegible] 4. Errors were freely made. Th[illegible] started off with a single, then anoth[illegible] a cracking two-bagger for Chattanooga[illegible] ting was heavy. The next inning saw [illegible] more hits, including a three-bagger. The [illegible] began piling up, the men were disgusted, [illegible] neither side cared much, though it looked [illegible] Chicago could not put the ball in the right pla[illegible] Many long flies were knocked that the field[illegible] gobbled, and had the locals cared the game wou[illegible] have ended with only two for the visitors. In t[illegible] latter part they simply gave away two more ru[illegible] by careless errors. The score:

Chattanooga.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Walsh, s.s.	3	2	1	2	2	Carru'ers, cf	0	1	1	0	0
M'Clell'n, 2b	2	4	4	3	0	Parrott, 3b	0	0	0	1	2
Selbach, c	1	0	5	0	1	Dahlen, s.s.	0	2	2	7	1
Abbey, c.f.	4	3	1	0	0	Dungan, r.f.	2	1	1	0	1
Easton, p	1	1	1	2	0	Taylor, 2b	0	0	5	6	2
Nevins, p	1	1	1	1	0	Newman, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
T. Men'f'e, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Decker, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
J. Menef'e, lf	1	2	2	0	1	Kittridge, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	Lange, c	1	1	1	1	0
Lerett, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	McGill, p	0	0	1	0	0
						McGinnis, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Mauck, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	14	17	27	12	5	Totals	5	8	27	18	6

Score by innings:

Chattanooga	5	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—14
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	— 4

Summary: Runs earned—Chattanooga, 6; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—McClellan, J. Menefee, Lange. Three-base hit—Abbey. Bases on balls—By Easton, 2; by McGill, 3; McGinnis, 1. Bases given for hitting batter—By McGill, 1; McGinnis, 1. Passed ball Kittridge. Wild pitches—McGill, 1; Easton, 1; Nevins, 1. Struck out—By Nevins, 1; Easton, 3; McGill, 3; McGinnis, 1; Mauck, 1. Hits—Off McGill, 10; McGinnis, 2; Mauck, 5; Easton, 4; Nevins, 4. Umpire—Stephens.

Stratton Signs with Chicago.

President Hart of the Chicago club yesterday received word from Pitcher Scott Stratton that he had accepted the Chicago club's terms, but would be unable to leave for Atlanta until Monday. Then he will go direct to join the club. He is in good condition and should strengthen the club materially.

Baltimore, 3; Savannah, 2.

Savannah, Ga., March 31.—[Special.]—The game between Baltimore and Savannah today was hard fought, resulting in victory for Baltimore by a score of 3 to 2. McNabb's pitching was responsible for Savannah's runs, as Manning's men batted him heavily. In the sixth inning McMahon was put in McNab's place, after which Savannah failed to score. The Baltimore team leaves tomorrow for Macon, where three games will be played. The score:

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	—3
Savannah	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Pittsburg, 7; Mobile, 1.

Mobile, Ala., March 31.—[Special.]—Baldwin and Gragg were both invincible today, but nine errors by the Mobile fielders, six of them by Joseph Strauss, the new third baseman, gave the visitors the game. Pittsburg left tonight for New Orleans, where it will play nine more games. From there they go to Atlanta and play Chicago five games. The score:

Mobile	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	*	—7

New York, 7; Princeton, 4.

New York, March 31.—[Special.]—The New Yorks had to play hard today to beat the crack Princeton team. The college pitchers did almost as well as King and Crane and there was little to choose between the fielding of either side. The score:

Pinceton	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4
New York	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	*	—7

Philadelphia, 11; All Philadelphia, 9.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia team played All Philadelphia today, the latter comprising among others Tom Dowse of last season's Washington club and Monte Cross of the Baltimore club. The score:

All Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	—9
Philadelphia	1	4	0	0	1	3	0	2	*	—11

Yale Victorious Over the Y. M. C. A.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—[Special.]—Yale made a rally at the bat in the sixth inning this afternoon and smote the Young Men's Christian Association team. The score:

Y. M. C. A.	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0		—8
Yale	2	2	1	0	0	6	2	*		—13

Yale, 6; Waterbury, 3.

New Haven, Conn., March 31.—[Special.]—The Yale Law School team opened the season by meeting the Waterbury club in a fine game at that place today. The score:

Yale	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	*	—6
Waterbury	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Atlanta, 6; Cleveland, 3.

Atlanta, Ga., March 31.—[Special.]—The Clevelands remained today to play a fourth game with Atlanta. The score:

Atlanta	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Dog Show Closes at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the dog show. Nearly 14,000 individual admissions were sold. C. E. Bunri's mastiffs go back to Peoria, Ill. The Russian wolf hounds of the Seacraft and Marlborough kennels go to Boston. Joe Lewis, the handler, with a string of sixty setters, will also leave for Boston. B. F. Lewis and J. H. Naylor of Chicago go to the Denver show next week. George Thomas takes his kennel to Boston, after which he will sail for England. Jack Sheppard, the unbested challenge class bloodhound, one of whose sons was used in tracking Jack the Ripper, the Whitechapel fiend, will go to Denver. The great Danes will leave the road at this point and go in charge of their manager, H. L. Goodman, to the Cumberland kennels, Nashville, Tenn.

End of the Tennis Tournament.

Magnolia Springs, Fla., March 31.—[Special.]—The Magnolia tennis tournament finished today. Hobart and Talmage beat Wrenn and Wright in the first of the doubles 6–8, 6–2, 6–2, 6–3. In the final of the handicap Talmage beat Avery 6–8, 6–2, 6–3. In the singles Hobart takes the first prize and Avery the second. In the doubles Hobart and Talmage take the first and Wrenn and Wright the second. In the handicap Talmage wins the first and Avery the second. In the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles Wrenn and Miss Schultz win the first prizes.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—[Special.]—The Boston club today secured Nash's signature to a new contract for the season of '93. Nash will captain the team and play third base.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—[Special.]—Weyhing, Delehanty, and Hamilton have signed contracts with the Philadelphia team. Cross and Clements are still holding off.

Keokuk, Ia., March 31.—[Special.]—Billy Layton of Keokuk challenges Harry McCoy of Burlington, who professes the welterweight championship of the world, to fight for $2,000 a side.

New York, March 31.—Gus Tuthill, the backer of Jack Dempsey, today posted $500 with a challenge that he will back Dempsey to meet any man in the world at 140 pounds for $2,500 a side.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 31.—[Special.]—Will F. Hutchison, the pitcher of the Chicago club, finished his season's work in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern railway offices today, and leaves Sunday night to join the team in the South. He is in splendid shape.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—The mare Maggie Sultana (2:30), a 6-year-old, of J. Malcolm Forbes Stables, today gave birth to a filly, sired by Arion, the California 2-year-old wonder (2:10¾) purchased by Mr. Forbes a little over a year ago for, it is said, $125,000. Arion, it is stated, will be bred to Nancy Hanks the coming season.

Brazil, Ind., March 31.—Sam Spaulding, a colored sprinter, sued Samuel Seigel for $280 for stake money held by Seigel as the purse in a race between Spaulding and Harry McCloskey of Illinois. McCloskey claimed the race on a technicality, and was awarded the money by the judges. Spaulding warned Seigel not to turn over the money. The court gave judgment to plaintiff.

Louisville, Ky., March 31.—[Special.]—Third Baseman Pinkney today accepted the terms of the Louisville club and telegraphed Manager Barnie that he would report at once. Weaver reached here this morning. He and Manager Barnie will have a conference in the morning, when they will probably come to terms. It is expected that by Monday all the players will be here, when practice will begin.

New York, March 30.—Thomas O'Rourke, the backer of George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, has claimed the featherweight championship belt. He agreed to put up the necessary security and match Dixon to fight any man in the world according to the rules governing the trophy. It has been decided that Dixon should have the trophy, and O'Rourke deposited $500 for its security. The belt will be presented to Dixon tomorrow night.

General Sporting Notes.

Curt Gunn is out again after a severe spell of illness.

Eli Marks, the well-known sporting man, is dying of heart trouble here.

Reader—Goddard was never champion of the world. He was never even champion of his own country, Australia. There is no world's champion.

The Lake View Cycling club has secured the quarters of the Ottawa club at 401 and 403 Orchard street. They are admirably adapted for the purpose.

Charles E. Fair, the young California turfman, arrived in the city yesterday. He reports his stable as doing well, and has not weakened a particle on his estimate of his chance in the American Derby with Dare and Flood Gate.

Sam Bryant, B. J. Johnson, and Charley Hughes spent yesterday in the city. Johnson says his colt Danton is a real clinker. Bryant says that all the horses at Louisville are doing well, although the fastest work is three-quarters of a mile in 1:20.

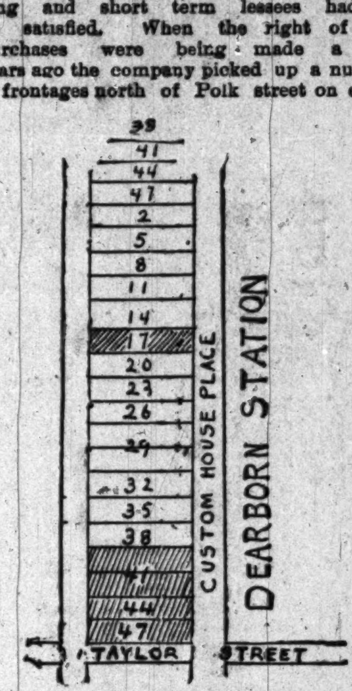
The alumni of Cornell University in nominating Charles S. Francis of the Troy *Times* as their representative in the Board of Trustees, have made a capital selection. Cornell has no son who is more loyal to her interests than he. As an undergraduate it was owing largely to his skill and energy that athletics were placed on a firm footing at the university. In fact he was the "Bob Cook" of Cornell. Since he was graduated and exchanged the oar for the pen he has continued, as opportunity offered, to serve the university with constant fidelity. Such a man cannot help but make a good trustee, and hence all concerned are to be congratulated.—*New York Tribune.*

[illegible]YS A BLOCK FRONT.

[illegible]ESTERN INDIANA RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXTENSIVE PURCHASES.

The Property Runs from Taylor Street, Opposite the Dearborn Station, Back 500 Feet—The Prices Paid Are Not an Indication of Values, as Lessees Had to Be Satisfied—The Masonic Temple Meeting and Election—Cost of the Structure and the Outlook.

The Western Indiana railway company has just completed an extensive addition to its down-town realty holdings. By a purchase or series of purchases involving an outlay of $600,000 the railway company has secured control of the Custom-House place frontage opposite the Dearborn Station block from the corner of Taylor street north 500 feet. The negotiations leading up to the purchases have been carried on with great secrecy and have extended over a number of months. Nearly all of the holdings are of twenty-five feet and aside from the interested owners a number of long and short term lessees had to be satisfied. When the right of way purchases were being made a few years ago the company picked up a number of frontages north of Polk street on either



WESTERN INDIANA PURCHASES.

side of Dearborn and a frontage of fifty or seventy-five feet on Clark street. At about that time the company acquired the northwest corner of Custom House place and Taylor street, 100 feet on Custom-House place by ninety-six feet in depth, and a twenty-five-foot lot numbered 17 farther north. On May 17 E. C. Upton transferred lot 38, being 25x96 feet on Custom House place, 300 feet south of Polk street, to A. B. Cody for $20,000. This lot forms the northern limit of the railway holdings. The intermediate lots have been picked up at intervals ever since that time and are now all under contract.

The details of the transactions have been carefully guarded by the railway company and its agents, but some of the owners who have recently made settlements and are looking for new investments have not been so close-mouthed. The improvements are all of a cheap character and will be removed at once. The transfers, when recorded, will be of little significance as establishing values, as the prices paid have depended not so much on the worth of the property as on the tenacity with which the owners held out against the overtures of the company. A large number of purchases were made, ostensibly for out of town parties having no connection with the road, but recently the company has announced its intention of owning the property, and the last settlement at least was made under threat of condemnation proceedings. The transfer in May, 1892, referred to gives some idea of the market value before the railway people began their operations. The average figure was $1,000 a foot, and land in the block still farther north can still be bought at that price. The range of prices has been from $24,000 for twenty-five feet up to $50,000, according to the conditions of the leases and building improvements. The owner of the building No. 200 on twenty-five feet of land, was about the last to settle on a basis of $51,000.

Every one of the lots but one is improved with some sort of a structure. These buildings will all be cleared away, as the railroad company has arranged for immediate possession. The officials of the road volunteer no information as to the use to be made of the property. It is claimed that it is to be used in an extension of the terminal freight facilities of the road. The corresponding half block south of Taylor street is now occupied by freight yards and warehouses and these, it is said, are to be extended across Taylor street 500 feet north. It is somewhat singular that the Western Indiana railroad appears as a buyer just at the time when the Elevated Terminal company is in the market to sell its block of State street frontage between Twelfth and Taylor streets.

At the Masonic Temple stockholders' meeting held yesterday noon something like 18,000 out of the 20,000 shares of stock were represented. The meeting was the first held since the building was turned over by the construction company, which was originally formed by the late Norman T. Gassette. The old board of directors, consisting of Harvey T. Weeks, E. R. Bliss, Jonathan Abel, Warren G. Purdy, and J. B. McFatrich was reëlected. The old officers were also reëlected, Harvey T. Weeks being President, E. R. Bliss Secretary and Treasurer, and J. B. McFatrich Vice-President. The reports in regard to the condition of the building, so far as rents were concerned, and in regard to supposed attempts to depress the stock, lent special interest to the meeting. The favorable report made was doubtless a surprise to many. In July of last year only $60,0000 worth of rentable space had been contracted for. By May 1 leases will be in force covering $266,600 worth of space. On the same basis there is still $150,000 worth of space to be rented.

According to Dr. McFatrich $50,000 worth of space will probably be placed before the season closes and a dividend for this year is a possibility and even a probability. A safety deposit company now being formed has contracted for a ninety-nine years' lease of the basement space. The Masonic rooms, which have cost $75,000, will be ready for occupancy in a short time. For the equipment of these rooms Mrs. Gassette gave 500 shares of stock. The formal releases between the Temple company and the construction company will be made in a short time. It is said that the Temple company does not owe a dollar. The original contract with Mr. Gassette, which was assumed by his estate, was to turn the building and land over to the company for $2,000,000 in stock and $1,500,000 in bonds. The building was to cost $1,500,000. It is said that it now represents over $1,900,000. The extra expense has been met by the construction company.

CUT DOWN THE FORCE OF JANITORS.

An Order Received by Marshal Hitchcock Regarding the Government Building.

Orders were received by Marshal Hitchcock, custodian of the Government Building, from the Treasury Department yesterday directing him to reduce the force of janitors. As a consequence one janitor and two laborers will be dropped from the pay rolls. This order does not meet with the approbation of those occupying the building. The present force, it is said, is quite inadequate to keep the Government Building in moderately clean condition. It was formerly much larger than it is now, but was cut down during the first Cleveland administration and has not been increased since. With the aid of the present force of men it is found impossible to keep even the windows of the building clean and the court-rooms and Judges' chambers are in a dusty and begrimed condition. The reduction in the force will have the effect of leaving the sidewalks around the Government Building unswept. With the increase of business which the World's Fair will bring to the Postoffice and other departments, the difficulty of keeping the building clean will be increased, and the officials despair of being able to make a showing with the scant help at their disposal. Scrub-women who have hitherto been occupied in washing the various floors will in future have to assist in keeping the rooms in order to the neglect of their own work.

HORRORS OF DYSPEP[illegible]

Mr. J. L. MONTGOMERY,

Ex-Clerk Circuit Court, and Editor "Democrat," Mars[illegible]

Suffered as only a Dyspeptic can Suffer.

Had given up all Hope of ever being Cured.

NOW EATS THREE MEALS A DAY,

THE RESULT OF TAKING

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The strongest recommendation this wonderful medicine has, comes from those who have been cured by taking it. Read what Mr. MONTGOMERY says:—

"I was raised on a farm, and was, up to six years ago, always used to manual labor, and plenty of fresh air. At that time, however, I changed my occupation, went into an office, and it was but a little while after that when my appetite almost wholly disappeared. My digestion was not good, and I had given up hope of ever being cured. For two years I suffered untold pain and agony, such as only a dyspeptic can suffer. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this complaint, and by the time I had used six bottles I was as well as ever. The cure was most effectual. I can now eat my three meals a day, sleep soundly, and am never bothered with symptoms of dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla indeed cures. It cured me, and if anyone will take it according to directions, it will cure him. I believe that this medicine will cure the most aggravated or chronic case of dyspepsia or indigestion on record, and I can recommend it most heartily and confidently to all who will use it."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Cures others, will cure you

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

He could not be, for

Kirk's American Family Soap

was unknown. He had only cheap, adulterated soaps, such as will be offered you in nearly every store, as "just as good as Kirk's." They are not, they are adulterated with silex, which will cut and destroy your laces and fine underwear, linens and lawns. Kirk's American Family is absolutely pure and warranted not to injure the finest goods.

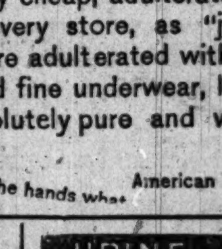
Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap does for the hands what American Family does for clothes.

Increase in Oil Production.

Oil City, Pa., March 31.—There were 140 wells completed in the Pennsylvania oil fields during March, thirty-three of which were dry, and the new production was 7,650 barrels. This is an increase of forty-five wells and 663 barrels over February. At the close of the month there were 130 rigs and 206 drilling wells under way, six fewer wells and twenty-three more rigs than for February—twenty-eight—or an increase of seventeen in active operation. The Lima oil fields of Ohio and Indiana completed 188 wells in March, with twenty-four dry holes and 3,946 barrels production, an increase of 733 wells and 3,126 barrels production over February. There were 190 rigs and drilling wells in progress in these fields March 31, a net increase of seven over the figures of the preceding month.

Copper Mining Report.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—The annual report of the Franklin Copper Mining company shows a mineral product of 4,571,491 pounds, against 5,213,642 pounds in 1891 and 4,319,848 pounds in 1890. The assets of the company Dec. 31, 1892, were $546,625; liabilities, $35,933; surplus, $510,592.



DR. P. L. ANDERSO[illegible]

GRADUATE

College of Physicians [illegible] Surgeons, Chicago

SPECIALTY: MICROSCOPICAL AND CHEMICAL

ANALYSIS OF URINE

FOR DIAGNOSING LIVER, KIDNEY, [illegible] URINARY DISEASES.

References—J. R. Hinnle, State Audit[illegible] South Dakota; Dr. J. G. M[illegible], Wm. Tillotson, 119 Dearborn-st., Chicago; [illegible] Brinkerhoff, McVicker's Building, Chicago.

TREATMENT IF DESIRED.

Out-of-town samples of urine may be sent [illegible] press. Write for further information.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY: McVicker's Theater Building, Chicago.

MERRIE OLD WIVES

Who worked from dawn till du[illegible] kept both health and hope ali[illegible] with draughts of good old bre[illegible] C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pa[illegible] Ale does even more.

As free from false ferment as [illegible] babe from guile, and sparkling [illegible] a smile from ruby lips.

"Leading Hotels, Cafes, and Restaurants," Hudson, N. Y., and 127 Hudson-st., N. Y.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

TO LET.

SEASHORE—Several fine h[illegible] furnished, h[illegible] unequaled [illegible] view and deep water front. Th[illegible] the estate of the late James L. Little, [illegible] are 14 miles from Boston, in the Town [illegible] Swampscott, on a large point jutting [illegible] into the ocean, between Nahant and M[illegible] blehead. Correspondence from first-c[illegible] families desiring Eastern Seashore [illegible] mer Residence solicited.

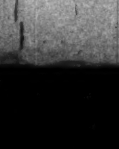
JOHN MASON LITTL[illegible] 74 Boylston-st., B[illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physic[illegible] No—*I* say, Yes; all forms and the worst ca[illegible] ter 30 years study and experiment I have [illegible] remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, [illegible] dued by opiates—the old, treacherous, [illegible] ment. Do not despair. Forget past imp[illegible] your purse, past outrages on your conf[illegible] failures. Look forward, not backward. My [illegible] is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subj[illegible] large bottle of the remedy—sent free [illegible] Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N[illegible]

EASTER EGGS. [illegible] able collection [illegible] Novelties in [illegible] are now on sale [illegible] cents to [illegible] each at GUTH[illegible]



Desks Folding [illegible] Metal [illegible]

A. H. Andrews & Co. [illegible]

L GOODS IN DEMAND.

REASED DISTRIBUTION THE FEATURE OF THE WEEK.

Exports Greatly Exceed Exports, but Outgoes of Gold May Again Shake Confidence—Disturbance in the Chicago Wheat Market Had Little Influence Elsewhere—Business Failures During the Last Three Months Fewer than for Many Years—Clearing-House Returns.

NEW YORK, March 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The fact of largest influence in the record of the last week has been the increased distribution of goods. The stringency often seen about April 1 does not appear here, nor are other money markets close. But while imports greatly exceed exports it is not safe to calculate that outgoes of gold will not again disturb confidence. Hence the break in important speculations has its hopeful side. Instead of rising after the prices of the Lancashire strike cotton fell ⅝, which may accelerate exports, though stocks of American cotton in Europe are still a third larger than usual at this season.

Wheat at Chicago had a sudden fall of 7 cents in one day, but as prices there have been 15 to 20 cents higher than at other Western cities and 8 cents higher than at New York, markets were little affected anywhere else and here are only an eighth lower. But the price in Great Britain is the lowest ever known. Corn fell 2¼ cents, with small sales, and oats 1½ cents, and the break in hog products reached 75 cents per barrel in pork and a cent in lard. Exports in four weeks at New York have been $5,335,000 less than last year, indicating a total for the month not far from $76,000,000, while the increase in imports at New York alone has been about $11,000,000, indicating a total for the month of more than $97,000,000. This great excess in imports following the excess of $38,000,000 in January and February is the basis of doubts about the immediate monetary future.

Failures in the first quarter of the year—3,202 in number—were fewer than in either of the last three years, and, though in amount of liabilities larger, the average of liabilities is still quite low, less than $14,800. The iron and steel business is a shade firmer, with improved demand for bar, plates, and structural forms, and though rails do not sell Bessemer iron is firmer and steel stronger.

Shoe Trade Still Strong.

The strength in the shoe trade is unabated. Copper is a shade weaker, heavy supplies of tin have checked the advance, while lead is a shade stronger. Coal is naturally weak, with some dissatisfaction in the pool. Lumber and building materials are everywhere in strong demand, but the week's receipts of cattle at the West are rather small. At Pittsburg the demand for finished iron is large, glass is more active, and the coal strike has ceased. Rolled and pig iron are in larger demand and higher at Cleveland, and at Cincinnati the harness and carriage trades are fully at work. Trade at Detroit equals last year's.

Chicago reports increase over last year in trade for the quarter. Collections have improved and money is easier. Receipts of wheat, butter, and sheep are larger than last year but of other products smaller, especially of other grain and wool. Trade at Milwaukee is good, but collections unusually slow. Minneapolis reports fair trade with a large output of flour, and at St. Paul more life. Business is good at Omaha, good at St. Joseph, improving at Kansas City, and fair at Denver and Salt Lake. At St. Louis trade is strong. Nearly all Southern points report some improvement and at Nashville no disturbance results, banks being well fortified. At Galveston large increase in cotton is noted, but timidity of capital and smaller loans than usual. At New Orleans lumber, building materials, and sugar are strong and active, and other trade fair with money in ample supply.

The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days number 194, as compared with totals of 243 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 218.

"Bradstreet's" Review.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Cool and clear weather generally has improved the prospect for spring trade, but without increase in distribution. In Central Western States a fair movement of merchandise is reported, and although prospects are improved in the Northwest business continues retarded there. In the South it remains quiet, as heretofore. Reports of improving trade characterize advices from Western districts, where there are numerous arrivals of country buyers and orders for spring goods. In no previous spring have reports of the effect on general trade of bad roads South, West, and Northwest been so conspicuous as recently. Collections are only fair, with numerous complaints. Some increased demand for pig-iron is checked at the East.

Chicago reports Northern iron firm and Southern brands weaker. Exports of wheat from the United States this week, both coasts (flour included), equal 2,785,122 bushels, against 2,766,722 bushels the week before, 2,597,330 bushels in the week a year ago, and smaller quantities in like weeks in preceding years. The close of the month begins a falling off in the volume of merchandise distributed from New Orleans, where both cotton and rice markets are depressed, while sugar is active and buoyant. The prospect is still for a larger cotton acreage, but a reduced rice acreage is promised.

FAILURES FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Total Is Smaller than for Eleven Years with One Exception.

NEW YORK, March 31.—*Bradstreet's* quarterly report of failures will tomorrow say: Business failures throughout the United States during the last three months number 3,069, a smaller total with one exception than has been similarly reported for eleven years. Last year there were 3,207 failures during January, February, and March. The total liabilities of individuals, firms, and corporations failing the last quarter aggregate $39,424,858, as compared with $35,861,749, an increase of $3,520,000, about 9 per cent, while the falling off in number of failures thus far this year as compared with last year is a trifle over 4 per cent. Total assets of failing traders for three months this year amount to $20,150,083, an increase of about 11 per cent, showing relatively a larger increase in available assets than in indebtedness, and pointing to some failures having been precipitated through embarrassment of others.

While there were nearly sixty failures in the United States during the last three months having liabilities each of $100,000 or more, and about the same number during a like period in 1892, the more serious character of some of those taking place this year will be observed when it is known the aggregate liabilities for 1893 is in excess of $19,329,000 as compared with less than $13,000,000 in the first quarter of 1892. The falling off in the number of failures during the last quarter as compared with three months in 1892 is conspicuous in the Middle and Southern States, although there was a slight decrease in the New England States. In the West, at the Northwest, on the Pacific coast, and in the Territories there were moderate gains in the number of failures.

The improvement as to the number in the Middle States is largely due to the falling-off at New York City, where there were eighty-six fewer failures than in the first quarter of 1892, accounting for one-half the decrease in the number reported from the four Middle States. While the New England and Middle States showed an improvement with respect to the number of failures they furnished increased liabilities, which accounts for the total net gain in liabilities of about $3,500,000, or 9 per cent. There was a trifling increase in liabilities in Southern States and a small increase on the Pacific coast, but these were more than offset by reduced totals in Western States, in the Northwestern States, and in the Territories.

There were thirty-three fewer failures in the Dominion of Canada during the last three months than in the like period in 1892, the total being 526, against 559 last year. Aggregate liabilities have fallen off a trifle, amounting to $4,788,000, or 4 per cent less than they were last year, while the decrease in number of failures is 6 per cent. Total assets aggregate $2,407,105, or 10 per cent more than in the like quarter last year, showing a relatively greater degree of solvency this year. There were five fewer failures in the Province of Ontario this year, but the liabilities there are 19 per cent larger than a year ago. In the Province of Quebec there are fifteen fewer failures with only about 50 per cent of the liabilities reported last year. Novia Scotia also returns fewer failures, with a marked reduction of liabilities, while Manitoba reports only one failure more than last year, with a slight increase in aggregate indebtedness, and Northwest Territories one more than last year, with a disproportionately large increase in liabilities. British Columbia reports a noteworthy reduction in the number of failures, but an increase in total debts.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

Firmness in the Market Causes Prices to Creep Up.

NEW YORK, March 31.—*Bradstreet's* Wall street review will say tomorrow: "The recent firmness of the market has this week developed into a decided tendency in prices to creep up in the face of narrow and inactive speculation. This has been much to the confusion of the bearish section of the professional traders, who, relying upon the possibility of gold shipments or of a squeeze in money on the withdrawals of money for the April 1 settlements throughout the country districts, had created a considerable short interest. Both expectations resulted in disappointment, as gold shipments were checked by the absence of a demand for exchange, and only $500,000 gold was exported last Tuesday, that amount being part of an old contract. The money market, too, was placid, and it would seem that the recent reduction of reserve balances by country institutions has in a great measure obviated the necessity of further large withdrawals at this time, while the return to New York of money from the South has maintained the supply. It is true that the money market Thursday experienced a slight flurry in which the call loan rate rose to 8 per cent and in the last hour of the day to 15@25 per cent. This was partially due to the fact that as the Stock Exchange adjourned for Good Friday the loans would extend over till Monday next, while a greater influence may be ascribed to the calling in of the $4,500,000 of cash required to pay the extra dividend on Sugar Refining stock. As it was the tone of the market, which had been strong, was unaffected by this demonstration in money. On the whole there has been little buying of stocks, except when the bears themselves came in to fill their short contracts; but, on the other hand, selling assumed proportions only when the same interest pressed the market to develop weak spots. It furthermore becomes plainer that stocks are generally in strong hands and with increased confidence in the future, while more or less attention is paid to the increased business which the World's Fair traffic is expected to bring to the railroads."

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Table Showing Percentage of Increase or Decrease Over Last Year.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows the bank clearings for the the week ending March 30, with percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1892:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 603,398,437	....	9.5
Chicago	83,032,208	7.3	....
Boston, Mass	84,782,279	5.0	....
Philadelphia, Pa	66,877,637	....	....
St. Louis, Mo	22,175,471	11.1	....
San Francisco, Cal	14,945,349	7.1	....
Baltimore, Md	12,720,577	3.5	....
Pittsburg, Pa	12,911,030	4.3	....
Cincinnati, O	12,504,900	2.5	....
Kansas City, Mo	10,315,507	22.5	....
New Orleans, La	10,012,748	14.5	....
Minneapolis, Minn	5,605,180	....	7.8
Buffalo, N. Y	6,921,535	....	....
Louisville, Ky	6,530,189	10.7	....
Detroit, Mich	6,155,990	16.5	....
Milwaukee, Wis	5,289,833	44.2	....
Cleveland, O	5,228,994	13.8	....
Omaha, Neb	6,133,314	28.0	....
Providence, R. I	4,767,400	12.6	....
Denver, Colo	4,415,253	2.4	....
St. Paul, Minn	4,125,558	....	10.2
Indianapolis, Ind	3,048,290	....	6.2
Columbus, O	2,763,500	....	10.1
Houston, Tex	6,589,519	94.0	....
Memphis, Tenn	2,134,159	....	26.6
Richmond, Va	2,188,851	6.5	....
Hartford, Conn	2,116,862	19.9	....
Portland, Ore	1,521,205	....	18.1
Washington, D. C	2,232,398	27.8	....
Dallas, Tex	2,147,203	8.5	....
Peoria	1,674,500	....	11.3
Nashville, Tenn	1,445,769	....	12.4
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,368,877	....	20.3
St. Joseph, Mo	1,581,241	21.6	....
Duluth, Minn	2,001,030	19.4	....
Rochester, N. Y	1,263,602	2.8	....
Atlanta, Ga	1,094,672	3.6	....
New Haven, Conn	1,280,899	16.2	....
Springfield, Mass	1,154,938	....	6.7
Worcester, Mass	1,182,384	19.5	....
Portland, Me	607,029	....	35.7
Fort Worth, Tex	1,298,967	38.3	....
Seattle, Wash	945,408	13.0	....
Sioux City, Ia	864,429	....	6.5
Waco, Tex	1,341,964	69.5	....
Des Moines, Ia	1,116,384	37.3	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	801,535	9.9	....
Norfolk, Va	859,350	21.7	....
Syracuse	786,567	50.5	....
Wilmington, Del	890,589	14.7	....
Tacoma, Wash	904,799	22.1	....
Lowell, Mass	563,107	....	8.9
Los Angeles, Cal	850,558	15.0	....
Lincoln, Neb	425,401	....	22.4
Wichita, Kas	522,518	....	3.0
Birmingham, Ala	493,383	....	4.6
Lexington, Ky	403,443	23.3	....
New Bedford, Mass	315,922	4.3	....
Topeka, Kas	364,151	8.3	....
Binghamton, N. Y	227,000	....	10.3
Savannah, Ga	1,401,116	25.6	....
Helena, Mont	391,378	....	....
Spokane, Wash	722,691	....	....
Saginaw, Mich	365,325	....	....
Jacksonville	455,141	....	....
Great Falls	191,963	....	....
Emporia, Kas	57,200	....	....
Fall River, Mass	648,056	....	....
Albuquerque, N. M	97,590	....	....
Charleston	664,653	....	....
Sioux Falls	159,399	....	....
Akron, O	215,162	....	....
Springfield, O	171,324	....	....
Bay City	313,802	....	....
Galveston	6,452,205	78.3	....
Total U. S	$1,050,868,539	....	3.1
Cities excluding New York	447,880,102	7.1	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 10,518,145	7.6	....
Toronto	8,377,329	....	1.4
Halifax	711,869	....	23.1
Hamilton	597,992	12.8	....
Total	$ 17,100,335	3.1	....

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—*nature's food* that stops *waste* and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Old Fogies Used to Say

that all candies are unhealthy and that all medicines must be nasty. Now we know a health-giving candy, and a smacking good medicine—Laxative Buttercups are both. Try them if you ever need a cathartic—and who don't frequently? At Druggists: 25 and 50 cents. For trial sample send 10 cents postage to

THE PLEASANT REMEDIES CO., Griffith, Ind.

DERNBURG, GUNTHER, WULFF & HORNER

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STS.

DO YOU KNOW . . .

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT?

DO YOU KNOW . . .

HOW EFFICIENT WE ARE?

NO SUPERIOR ANYWHERE.

To introduce this new department fully we OFFER FOR SATURDAY the most unheard-of bargains in . . . . . .

FINE CLOTHING!

CONFIRMATION SUITS.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED TRICOT 2-PIECE SUITS—
All Wool, Colors Guaranteed, Value $9.50,

$6.50.

BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS—
In Fine Black Worsted, Value $14.00,

$9.75.

A SPECIAL . . . . .

For the strongest, most serviceable suit made see our own make of Double-Seated and Double-Kneed Pants—they never rip—value $7.00,

$4.75.

Boys' Strictly All-Wool 2-Piece Double-Breasted School Suits—$6.50 values,

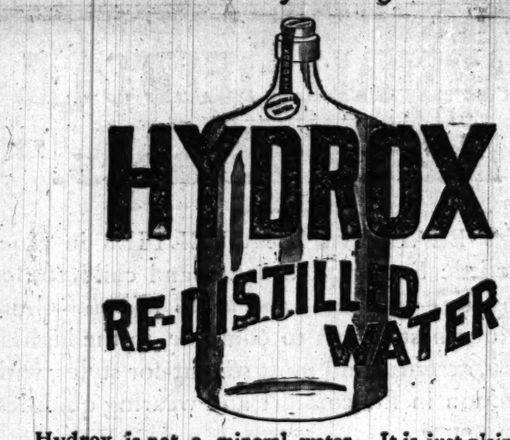
$3.75.

We desire to say that in addition to our full stock of Boys' Clothing we have added a complete line of Young Men's Spring Suits—for business or dress—and Spring Overcoats—ages 14 to 19—and that these goods will be found the best made, the most stylish, and the cheapest to be had in Chicago.

As It Comes From The Faucet

City water is impure and germ-laden. It is not fit for drinking—every sensible person will acknowledge the fact.

Health is insured by drinking



Hydrox is not a mineral water. It is just plain water, (H_2O), distilled into absolute purity.

It is a sure Cholera preventative.

Delivered in five-gallon sealed glass bottles, (not in tin cans which are poisonous,) one five-gallon bottle, 50 cents; two five-gallon bottles, 80 cents.

Send for "HYDROX"—our primer on water purity.

CONSUMERS' PURE ICE CO., 35th and Butler Sts., Chicago.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 630.

Alaska Fur Co

AMERICA'S FOREMOST FURRIERS

159 STATE STREET.

OPENING TODAY

Original and Exclusive Styles in Ladies' Tailor-Made Cloth and Velvet

COATS and WRAPS.

European Novelties in PARASOLS.

Sealskin Garments made over now, at reduced prices.
Furs stored and insured during summer months.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

"The proof of the PUDDING is the eating."

We have been taking to you for years about DIAMONDS as an INVESTMENT. We now offer our stock on basis of 10%, for one week only—that is, we will buy back at any time on demand any article purchased less 10%. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 106-97 Wabash-av. Importer.

The Spring Curry Comb.

Clock Spring Blade. Soft as a Brush. Fits Every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb.

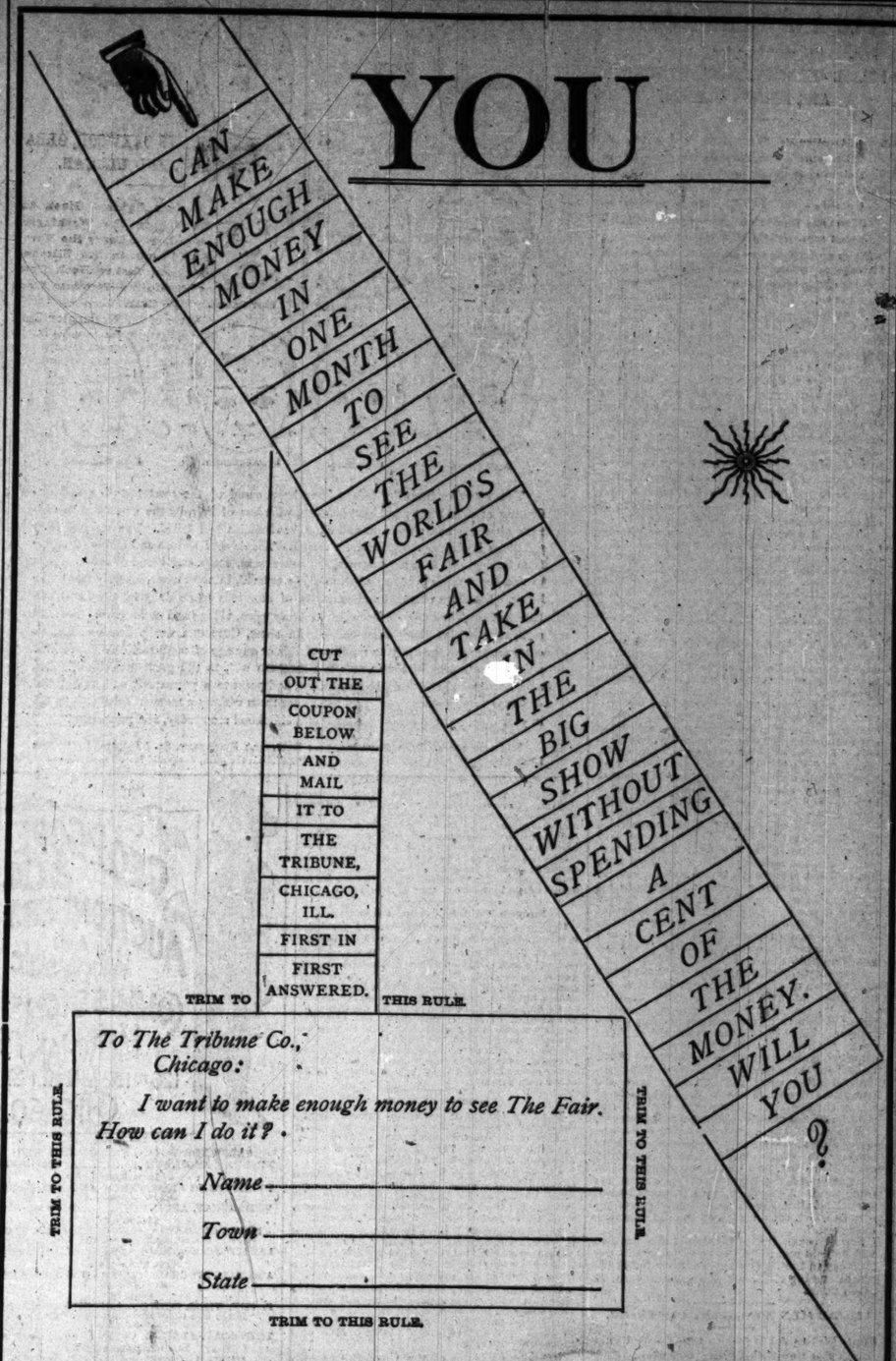
Used by U. S. Army. Sample mailed, postpaid, 25c.

SPRING CURRY COMB CO., 101 S. La Fayette-st., South Bend, Ind.

ADMINISTRATIX SALE.

The entire stock of Groceries, and the Fixtures, Horses, Wagons, and good will of the business belonging to the estate of GEORGE M. GRANNIS, deceased, at No. 184 North Clark-st., Chicago. Inquire of Eugene A. Grannis, on the premises.

ANNIE G. GRANNIS, Administratrix.



To The Tribune Co., Chicago:

I want to make enough money to see The Fair. How can I do it?

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

TRIM TO THIS RULE.

Soak, Soak; boil, boil; rinse, rinse away,
And scarcely see the board at all, upon a washing day.
For SANTA CLAUS SOAP it does the work,
And toil is changed to play,
While gaily sings
the laundry maid,
upon a washing day.

Santa Claus Soap.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.

Piano experts declare the Mason & Hamlin "Screw-Stringer," invented and patented by us in 1883, to be "the greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

WM. H. SHERWOOD, America's Greatest Pianist, uses the Mason & Hamlin Piano exclusively.

Catalogues free. Inspection invited.

Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., 185 WABASH AVENUE.

GOODRICH LINE.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

The Fine New Steamship

ATLANTA

Will leave Chicago for GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON on

Monday, April 3, at 7:30 p. m.,

and tri-weekly thereafter, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the same hour.

Daily service about April 10.

Office and Docks—Foot of Michigan-av.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

THE SAFE SIDE.

A THEISTIC REFUTATION OF THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

NEW EDITION, REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The Christian religion is more a study of the mind than a study of religion. The one greatest question in our day is to explain how it is that so many intelligent people seem to believe that which is so ineffectually low as to be an outrage upon human understanding, and for which there is no other support than credulity. In this explanation it is necessary to understand the mental laws whereby we inherit ideas and how nature's conservation is secured by them, and the mental phenomena attending the varying degrees of power that an idea can be impressed upon the mind. The same laws, for instance, where readings show that the history of Christianity is an appalling horror will nevertheless credit it with all goodness and virtue. It is also a theory within the Christian system that its doctrines have overcome a vast amount of literary opposition, when in fact until recently there has been no mind in thirteen hundred years when it was possible to publish works inimical to that religion.

The book is printed on first-class laid paper, is bound in best English cloth, and contains 475 pages divided into 21 chapters.

The following are extracts from letters which are published in full in the Prospectus:

From Hon. Andrew Dixon White, U. S. Minister to Russia.

I have delayed acknowledging your book until I could have the opportunity to give it a more careful examination. I have now done so, and wish to thank you for it heartily. It seems to me full of valuable information, which presses studying the great question to which you refer should have at their command. It also seems very suggestive of thought, and likely to bear useful fruit among inquirers, rendering a great service to Christianity itself.

From Prof. O. B. Frothingham, Boston.

The book has been received and perused. Allow me to thank you for sending it to me as one capable of judging its argument. I find it original and able. Its frankness, outspokenness, boldness, interest me greatly. It goes to the roots of the matter. It is long been my conviction that the belief in the deity of Christ was the essence of Christianity. You do a service in printing it. I would advise its wide circulation.

From Prof. Hudson Tuttle.

The book grows better from the beginning. . . . Those who desire to know what the most advanced scholarship has done in the way of Biblical criticism can find it here in this book, condensed and more forcibly expressed. In short, it is a valuable means of a library within itself of this kind of knowledge, and is much that is difficult of access in its original form.

From Hon. Henry Booth, LL. D., Chicago.

. . . It is a bold, undisguised, and able attack upon the claims of Christianity as a Divinely inspired and authenticated religion, made from the theistic standpoint. The author has collected his facts with great care, . . . probably none will be able to meet him in the field of argument. His opponents seem to rely on what he has happily termed "the inertia of ideas." Many believe as their fathers have done and do not want to be disturbed in their mental quietude.

From the Chicago Times.

. . . But in all this terribly destructive criticism it is manifest that the writer entertains the simplest and most reverent belief in God and in the moral laws of life and development of the human soul throughout eternity. Read his book. It is a book which, for its matter, its thought, and for the manner, is thoroughly worthy of equally simple and complete refutation, if any one can achieve it.

The price per single copy of the Safe Side is $1.50, which includes cost of delivery to all points in and out of the city.

RICH'D M. MITCHELL, No. 13 Sherman-st., Chicago, Ill.

WHY IT IS SO.

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst Consumption.

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fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumption, in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a, Pa.

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DR. PARKER, the most expert in America in the treatment of Rupture, is often called to New York and other cities to treat difficult cases of Rupture. Patronize of the Executive Mansion. Correct principle. Charges reasonable. Furnished by Governmentfree to pensioners. The largest manufactory of Trusses, etc., in the States. Treatise sent free.

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HAD ANSWERS READY.

POLICE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ARE KNOWN OUTSIDE.

Two Applicants Who Had Their Papers Filled Out When They Entered the Room Fail to Deceive Secretary Johnson—Their Method Points to a School on the Outside—Supt. Welles Puts 400 More Men at Work on the Streets—Sixty-third Street Is in Bad Condition.

Many applicants for positions on the police force seem to have found an easy way of passing the examination required of them before they are sent to the medical examiner. Two of these applicants were found yesterday in Chief of Police McClaughry's office with examination papers fully filled out and ready to hand in and they had not been at the tables long enough to answer half of the questions. One of these was A. G. Anderson. He is a street car conductor. He had not been at work long on his papers when his conduct was such as to excite suspicion, and Secretary Johnson, who is conducting the examinations, placed a watch on the man. He was soon seen to fold up the papers given him by the police and put them in his pocket. A few minutes later he reached into the same pocket and withdrew what he desired to have appear to be the same papers. But they were not.

Anderson was closely questioned and finally admitted he had got the papers from some one on the outside and that they were all filled out when he entered the office to take the examination. He refused to give the name of the man who had supplied him with the papers, but admitted the fellow was a conductor on a Lincoln avenue car. He was ordered out of the office.

It took two days to catch the second man, one Rhines. He came into the office several days ago and asked to be given an examination. The papers were given him and he went to work. In a surprisingly short time he had finished and handed in his papers. Secretary Johnson looked at them carefully and found the signature did not agree in character with the penmanship throughout the set of papers. He therefore tore the papers up and the next day, when Rhines came in to see if he had passed he made a show at searching for the documents and was finally forced to admit they could not be found. He asked Rhines to sit right down and take another examination, but the man made some excuse and said he would come in the next day. He came yesterday and the Secretary put a watch on him. He, too, was seen to put one set of papers in his pocket and draw forth a substitute set fully filled out. He said he got his papers from a man named Casey, but he was ignorant of Casey's whereabouts. He was detained at the police headquarters for some time and put on the rack, but nothing more could be got from him.

Secretary Johnson says this is the twelfth case of men coming in with examination papers filled out within the last two or three days. "I am convinced there is a school where applicants for positions on the police force are coached for the examination," he said. "This case is much worse than any other which has ever come to the notice of the police, for these men come in with their papers all filled out. I think they take the papers we give them back to the man from whom the filled-out papers are secured and the blanks are filled out for another applicant, who in turn takes out papers for some one else. Besides this class of impostors we have another in which the men are evidently coached as to how to answer the questions. We have not had a new set of questions for some time. A few days ago I changed one of the arithmetical questions and got several papers in which the question on the old lists was answered."

Soon an examination for about 300 policemen will be held and there will be no chance for jugglery in that. The applicants will all be put in one big room and new questions will be given them.

MORE MEN AT STREET CLEANING.

Supt. Welles Adds 400 to the Force Under His Control—Trying Old Men.

Supt. Welles of the new bureau of street and alley cleaning yesterday added about 400 men and fifty teams to the small force which he put to work when he began operations Thursday morning. The new men were divided as nearly as possible into three squads of equal number, and one was sent to each of the three grand divisions of the city. The Superintendent is still having trouble in getting enough teams and sufficient men to prosecute the work as rapidly as he desires. He is still troubled, too, in the matter of getting dumping ground, no new ones being secured yesterday. Garbage was taken yesterday to several of the railroad companies, who hauled it out of the city to be used in grading their tracks.

All the men in the Health Department who have been engaged in the work of alley cleaning will be sent over to Mr. Welles this morning. The Health Department officials wish it understood that hereafter all complaints as to dirty alleys or streets will not be received there, but must be made to the officers of the new bureau.

Supt. Welles has not yet announced any of his appointments, and declares he has not yet made any. Several men are on trial, and if they prove satisfactory they will be named as official chiefs of subdepartments.

SHOEMAKERS' WAGES NOT FIXED.

Public Service Committee Hears a Committee on the Subject.

A committee of five from the Shoemakers' International Union waited upon the County Public Service committee at the meeting yesterday. The committee asked that the shoemakers employed at the institutions at Dunning be paid union wages. The present salary of the shoemakers is $25 a month and board. The men ask for $50. Several members of the committee objected to the increase on the grounds that the shoemaker was making considerable money by repairing the shoes of the attendants and officials. This Dennis Donahue, the shoemaker at the poorhouse, denied. Commissioner Ebertshauseer made a motion to abolish the position of shoemaker and to give Donahue the position of private clerk at $50 a month and then detail him at repairing footwear. He afterwards withdrew the motion and the matter was referred to the Insane and Poorhouse committee.

County Attorney Maber submitted his written opinion in regard to the saloons at Niles Center. He advised the board not to take up the fight for the saloonkeepers and held that a license did not guarantee the license from being prosecuted under the name of the county. The report was tabled.

Bids were offered for the equipment of the county buildings with fire apparatus. The matter was referred to the Insane Asylum and Poorhouse committee for investigation.

Sixty-third Street in Bad Condition.

Sixty-third street, between Cottage Grove avenue and the entrance to the World's Fair grounds, is now admitted to be in the worst condition of any street in Chicago. It is wholly in the hands of corporations. At that point the Illinois Central railway company is trying to complete its subway, the Alley "L" company is building a bridge over the Illinois Central tracks, the Consumers' Gas company and the Hygeia Water company are laying mains, as are several electric light companies, the Chicago Electric road company is trying to lay tracks, and the city is having water pipes put in. All these corporations require the work of many teams and the consequence is the road is blocked from curb to curb. The street is now the only entry to the World's Fair grounds, the other streets leading to the grounds being cut off either by the work of paving Stony Island avenue or the unfinished subways under the Illinois Central tracks.

Immigrants Show No Trace of Disease.

Six carloads of immigrants arrived in the city at one time yesterday. Inspector Wiberg of the Health Department met the train, which was in two sections, at South Chicago, and gave the passengers a thorough examination. No trace of disease was found and all the immigrants had clean bills of health. Among the passengers were a number of Russian Jews, who came to join the colony on Twelfth street. The others were mostly Scandinavians. About 100 of them remained in Chicago and the others were bound for Minnesota and the State of Washington.

Want Title to West Side Property.

Frank F. Ayer of New York and others have filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court under the burnt record act to secure confirmation of title to twenty acres of land in Chicago. The property is divided in halves by Humboldt boulevard and lies east of Homan avenue. It is unoccupied at the present time and is valued at $300,000. George Hancock and other owners of the property at various times since the fire are made defendants, as are also the West Park Commissioners. The only opposition which the petitioners expect to encounter is from the Commissioners, who claim the right to establish a fifty-foot building line on the property fronting on Humboldt boulevard. Prior to the fire the West Park Board is said to have brought condemnation proceedings against the property and obtained a decree of court. The petitioners are trustees for the estate of the late James Ayer of New York.

THESE twelve beautiful babies have been cured of the most torturing and disfiguring of skin, scalp and blood diseases, with loss of hair, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES after the best physicians and all other remedies had failed. The story of their sufferings is almost too painful for recital. The days of torture and nights of agony from itching and burning eczemas, and other skin, scalp and blood diseases. Add to this the terrible disfigurement, and life seemed, in most cases, scarcely worth the living. But these cures are but examples of hundreds made daily by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They may be heard of in every town, village and cross-roads. Grateful mothers proclaim them everywhere. In short, CUTICURA works wonders, and its cures are among the most marvellous of this or any age of medicine. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in infancy and childhood are speedy, and permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp and Hair" mailed free.

Panoch Paid His Saloon License.

Deputy City Collector Barrett said yesterday it is a mistake to say that County Commissioner John G. Panoch was a partner in the saloon business with Ald. O'Brien or that his saloon license had not been paid. When elected County Commissioner Mr. Panoch desired to retire from the saloon business. He desired therefore not to take out a license in his own name. So he deposited the amount of his license with the City Collector with the stipulation that the license was not to be issued until he found a purchaser for his saloon. After charges were made that he had not paid his license fee he went to the City Collector yesterday and took out a license in another man's name.

Municipal Notes.

The City Collector yesterday turned over to the County Treasurer the list of those delinquent on special assessments. The list made 119 volumes, the largest number ever sent out from the city. The amount delinquent is $7,368,693.75.

Lieuts. Rehan and Barrett have again been changed, Rehan going from the Twenty-second Street Station to the Canalport Avenue Station and Barrett from the latter station to the Twenty-second Street Station. No reason is assigned.

Tim Scanlan will have to appear in Justice Glennon's court April 5 and show cause why he should not pay $100.44, the amount of the bill held against him by the city for building a sidewalk in front of his property on Chicago avenue.

Chief McClaughry is now devoting his spare time to a study of the appropriation bill with a view to seeing how many new men may be added to the force under its provisions. He expects to be able to add about 300 men beside the 200 now on the substitute list.

Chairman Kenney of the Council Committee on Schools attempted to get together a sufficient number of his committeemen to consider the Legislature. "While Chief of Police I am of course deeply interested in the pension bill and desire to do all I can to help the boys along. But I do not think it proper for me to give an opinion on this subject when I am so soon to step out," he said.

Corporation Counsel Miller hastened to Washington yesterday to look after the city's interests in the Lake-Front case. His chief business is to ask for the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in accordance with the decision rendered a few weeks ago in the famous case. Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain does not believe the Illinois Central railroad company can induce the court to withhold the mandate.

Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns will address a communication to the City Council asking that some means be found to give money to the Lamp-Repairing Department, for which, owing to an oversight, no appropriation was made. The Commissioner believes the needed $93,000 can be taken from the general fund. The Street Lamp-Repairing Department has in it fifty-four men, whose salaries for the year are estimated at $48,378. In addition, the estimate which should have gone to the Council contains an item of $25,000 to be paid for repair work to the gas companies.

A Lad's Effort to Run Away.

When one of the fast outgoing trains on the Chicago and Northwestern road stopped at the Maywood depot Thursday afternoon the engineer climbed from his seat to set the drivers. Seated on the pilot of the engine he was surprised to see a little boy not over 9 years of age with clothing torn, his hands cut, and his face bruised. The boy was taken to the residence of Justice Goodrich, and it was some time before he could be induced to talk. He said his name was Willie Burle, and that his parents live at No. 207 Webster street, Joliet. He had been mistreated there, he said, and had run away to Chicago, where he was arrested and sent to the department for dependent children, and Thursday morning was discharged by Judge Brown. Then he decided to return to Joliet, but got on the wrong train. Justice Goodrich telegraphed to the boy's father at Joliet. The man replied that he did not care to interfere with whatever course the Chicago authorities might adopt. The boy was turned over to the Humane Society.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

GEO. P. GORE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8TH:
TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH ..... DRY GOODS
Including
EVERYTHING SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH.....Boots and Shoes
Including
MEN'S CONGRESS, BLUCHERS, BALS, ETC.,
in Calf, Buff, Kassel, and Tan,
LADIES' FINE DONGOLA SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Also, at 2 o'clock,
A RETAIL STOCK OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE FOOTWEAR,
made by
P. COX, THOS. BOLTON, KRIPPENDORF & DITMAN, and other first-class manufacturers.
THURSDAY, APRIL 6. Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.
Including a fine line of
MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS' CLOTHING
and
A Bankrupt Stock of Spring Hats and Caps,
ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
One car Decorated Ware.
One car Stone Milk Pans and Jars.
Lamps, Burners, and Shades.
ALSO ON SAME DAY,
Great Fire Salvage Sale
Of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods
of
WILES & WISE, LOGANSPORT, IND.
ADVANCE NOTICE.
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13,
We will hold our
Opening Sale of Straw Hats,
Consisting of
1,500 CASES
Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Plain and Trimmed Straw Hats.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
On Thursday, April 6th, 1893, at 10 a. m.,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Public Auction,
AT SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The entire stock of
WILES & WISE, LOGANSPORT, IND.,
consisting of
$75,000.00 worth of the finest imported and domestic Dry Goods in Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Plushes, B. Priestley's Black Cashmeres and Henriettas, the newest spring styles in Dress Goods, French Table Sets and Linens, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and the latest Parisian novelties of Ladies' Spring Jackets, Capes, and Wraps, large lines of Domestics, Ribbons, Corsets, Notions, and other goods too numerous to mention, such as are usually found in only the best retail dry goods stores.
This firm has a reputation of handling only the best goods and bought only from the best houses in the country, such as Arnold, Constable & Co., Iselin, Neeser & Co., Marshall Field & Co., and other well-known houses.
GOODS ON EXHIBITION DAY BEFORE SALE.
ADVANCE NOTICE.
On Thursday, April 20th, at 10 a. m.,
The Entire Salvage of the Well-Known Firm,
THE FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Manufacturers of Only the Finest Clothing,
INVENTORIED VALUE, $150,000.
Consisting principally of
$70,000 WORTH OF SPRING CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS, and
OVER $80,000 WORTH OF OVERCOATS.
This is the finest stock of clothing ever sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, BOTH IN CONDITION AND QUALITY.
ABOUT THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL
we will sell the entire salvage of
THE STRAW & ELLSWORTH HAT CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
INVENTORIED VALUE, $50,000.
Consisting of 2,500 cases Straw, Felt, and Wool Hats. All seasonable goods.
Particulars later.
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 9:30 THIS MORNING,
Regular Clearing Sale.
FOLDING BEDS,
A Nice Lot PARLOR FURNITURE,
New and Used Household Goods.
150 New Misfit and Good Used Carpets,
Pictures, Cigars, Notions,
And General Merchandise.

85 Barrels Baking Powder at Auction
At Our Stores at 12:30 o'clock today.
Sale peremptory, for account of whom it may concern.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 WEST MADISON-ST.
AUCTION SALE
At Our Rooms This Morning, Commencing at 10 o'clock, of all classes of
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
and Special Sale of 480 New Misfit Carpets, all qualities and sizes, and large consignment of Lace and Chenille Curtains, Silverware, etc., etc., without reserve.
Expert General Auctioneer.
Household and Real Estate Sales a Specialty.
Appraisals made on application.
Address C. M. WILBUR, 48 35th-st. Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's Fine Shoes.

The "public prints" could not be put to better advantage than spreading the news of these three surprising Shoe Bargains—for tomorrow:

Bargain No. 1—*Three Dollars*—
Button and Lace Shoes, bright dongola, all the new styles and shapes, cloth and kid tops, flexible and heavy soles, low and opera heels.
$3.00 a pair.
You save—absolutely—a dollar on each pair.

Bargain No. 2—*Four Dollars*—
Dongola, button and lace, cloth and kid tops, patent tips, wide and narrow toes—the freshest spring goods from the most reliable makers—
$4.00 a pair.
Everywhere else $5.00 is the price.

Bargain No. 3—*Five dollars*—
The famous "Cans" and "Maison" Shoes—unapproached even in most custom work. Finest French dongola or patent leather, kid or French cloth tops, square or Piccadilly toes, button, lace, and Bluchers,
$5.00 a pair.
These are shoes that retail at $6.00 and $7.00 every day in the year.

Children's Shoes.

The *new* shapes in Misses' and Children's Tan Shoes are in. They are of the highest grade and especially designed for us.

$2.50 is the price tomorrow of Best Quality Calf Shoes, button and lace. It's a saving of 50c to 75c per pair.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Boys' Clothing.

Today is the best day of all for the boys.

Bring them bright and early for their Easter suit. You'll get the best there is and save money on it.

Smith, Gray & Co. are the makers. Could you ask a better guarantee? No other house here has *that* make of boys' clothing.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.
"Easter Shoes."

THE BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES in Fine, Artistic Footwear for ladies and children, for Spring '93—manufactured *expressly* for this Department—illustrate our best efforts to combine, in the highest degree, *exclusive* and most sought-for styles, with perfection in fit, comfort and wearing qualities.

"The Very Low Prices"—a recognized feature in Our Shoe Department—**are made more conspicuous by comparison with prices quoted elsewhere.**

We quote the following from the many special items:

Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes—hand-turn or hand welts; Patent-tips or plain toes; cloth or kid tops—*on all our new lasts*, ... } $5.

Ladies' Cloth-top Boot—patent tips, hand-turn—*a beautiful fitting, very stylish boot*, ... } $4.
Ladies' Cloth-top Boot—flexible sole, ...

Ladies' Kid Welt Boot—patent tips, ... } $3.
Ladies' Cloth-top Boot—patent tip, ...
Ladies' Kid, hand-turn—patent tip, ...

Misses' Russet Goat Shoe—same as above (11 to 2), $2.00
Child's Russet Goat Shoe—button; spring heel; 5 to 10½; *best summer, roughing shoe*, ... $1.50
Infant's Shoes—Russet, Red or Black—buttons; sizes, 1 to 6, ... 95c

EASTER HATS.

Youmans's Celebrated Soft and Stiff Hats.

Bishop's Special Designs in Soft and Stiff Hats.

UNEXCELLED STYLES IN SILK HATS.

A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 STATE STREET.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

We come to the point at once—on Hosiery

HOSIERY
... *At Half Price*

Misses' Pure Silk Hose—Blacks only, sizes 5 to 8½, ...
Ladies' Egyptian Silk Hose—Two-Toned and Richelieu Ribbed
Ladies' Colored Spun Silk Hose, . .
} ALL 50 PAIR Worth $1.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
State and Washington.

We want a crowd of men TODAY.
We want them just inside the Washington-st. entrance.
We want them to see what we have

In Neckwear,
In Hosiery,
In Underwear.

Neckwear—at 50c.
Bagdads, Persians, Chinas—
In Bows, Ascots, Tecks, Four-in-Hands.

Hosiery—
Pure Silk Half Hose, in blacks and tans At 50c
Worth double.

Underwear—
Balbriggan Ribbed Shirts and Drawers At 75c

Remember—Today We Want a Crowd.

JAS. H. WALKER Co.
WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY—

A grand collection of Saturday Specials—in combination with our great Easter sale bargains recently quoted in Coats, Capes, Millinery, China, Dress Goods, Silks, and Novelties.

CUTICURA SOAP 7c per cake.
TRIPLE EXTRACTS. Choice odors—including Crab Apple Blossom, Marie Stewart, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley White Lilac, White Rose, Violet, and many others at 9c per oz. Bottles free.
FLORIDA WATER. Murray & Lanman's 35c
SHAVING SOAP. Williams' Yankee 6c
TOOTH PASTE. Jewsbury & Brown's 29c
25c TOOTH BRUSHES, French Bristle, 12c
Chessbrough Vaseline, 4c
AMMONIA (pure) 5c per pint.
LADIES' CORSETS. Ventilating; long waist, 49c
CHILDRENS WAISTS. Corded—white and colored—odd sizes 25c
MISSES' CORSETS. Corded—drab and white—all sizes, 25c
LADIES' CORSETS. High bust—waist—black, white, $3
PHOTO FRAMES. Cabinet and card sizes—new styles—23c value 50c.
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All our $5.00 and $6.00 Umbrellas—best styles—in choice variety—at 3.98
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New Spring Suits—choicest styles in variety—our regular $7 and $8 Suits 5.45
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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN JAPAN'S TEMPLE.

Building of the Nation Is Dedicated to Fair Uses.

CEREMONIES IMPRESSIVE.

Architect and Commissioner Review Work Done.

IT IS ON ANCIENT LINES.

The Hooden and What It Represents in Styles.

ONLY PERMANENT STRUCTURE.

At exactly 12 o'clock noon yesterday the Japanese flag was unfurled from the pole on the wooded island at Jackson Park, and the dedication ceremonies at the Hooden or sacred palace, which is to hold the Japanese exhibit at the World's Fair, began. A Fair without the picturesque features of Japanese life, with its fantastic buildings and gorgeous costumes, would be a disappointment. As far as the representation of Japan at the Fair is concerned it will, no doubt, press the other nations for the highest honors.

Nearly every World's Fair chief or officer was present. Besides this, quite a number of prominent business-men outside the Fair were on hand to see how the other side of the world did things. These, with the leading Japanese in the city, made up the audience of several hundred that filled the main building. Guards in full-dress uniform patrolled the approaches

HOODEN (PHŒNIX) PALACE.

to the island, and none but invited guests were allowed to witness the ceremonies.

The ceremony of delivering the building to the commission was performed with as little delay as possible. It was simple and unostentatious. The room in which it was held is finished in gold, blue, yellow, red, and black enamel. Numerous ho-oes, or sacred birds, adorn the ceiling and rich wall panels. The guests were allowed to inspect the temple for a short time, then the officials of the Fair, with the department chiefs at the head, were grouped on the south side, and the representatives of foreign governments on the north side of the room, and the ceremonies commenced.

Dedication Services in Two Languages.

In the center was placed a small stand, and Commissioner S. Tegima and Architect M. Kuru stood on either side. These read from Japanese manuscript the official dedicatory speeches in their native tongue. M. Kuru said in part:

When the plan of the United States of holding the World's Columbian Exposition became known our country was among the first to express the willingness to participate. Besides the exhibition of our natural and industrial products the works of fine arts and others, it was also planned that the Japanese buildings, representing three different epochs of Japanese history, should also be exhibited. The three buildings here reproduced represent the styles of architecture which were in vogue from the tenth century to the eighteenth. Although each of these three epochs has an architectural style distinctive of its own and reproduced here with absolute accuracy they are planned under a general architectural design. The whole plan is taken from the Hoodo, which is now existing in Uji, Japan.

At the conclusion of his address Architect Kuru relinquished charge of the building and presented the key with appropriate ceremony to Commissioner Tegima as representing the Japanese Commission. Commissioner Tegima accepted it, saying:

In the name of the Japanese Imperial Commission I receive the key of the building and in his behalf I have the great honor of extending to you the hearty welcome to this occasion of dedicating the Hooden Phœnix Palace. Early last spring when I was sent by our government to make preliminary arrangements for the Japanese exhibits, the authorities of the Exposition showed to us every courtesy and kindness, and among many others is the assignment of the

DEDICATING THE JAPANESE BUILDING.

most favorable space for the historic buildings we are assembled here today to dedicate. The South Park Commission moreover has kindly acceded to our wishes of leaving these buildings intact after the Exposition is over. Indeed, here are several historic buildings whose models might have answered our purpose for the present exhibition. As it is it was an unexpected coincidence that the Phœnix Palace should have been in the City of Phœnixes.

The selection of today for the dedicatory ceremonies is not without its historic significance. Forty years ago today (Friday, March 31, 1854) Japan signed its first treaty with the United States. Columbus is said to have sailed from Spain on a Friday, and discovered the new continent on a Friday. Nor is this all; at the first session of the Imperial Japanese Diet the bill for the appropriation in participating with the World's Columbian Exposition was unanimously passed on a Friday. It seems therefore fitting that this day should be devoted for the dedication of the Hooden, which owes its existence to a concourse of historic events that happened on this very day of the week in the past.

Then the official program was completed by the reading of a Japanese address to the laborers drawn up in line before the building. These men, twenty-four in number, responded by singing in a peculiar manner and clapping their hands.

Returning to the room the Commissioner advanced to the center and delivered a speech in English in which he reviewed the progress of the building, the steps taken to secure a representative exhibit from his country at the Fair, and the work of the commission since it had established itself in Chicago. He had praise for the directors of the Exposition, the contractors who had erected the buildings, the manager, and the architect.

Director-General Davis' Address.

Director-General Davis was then called upon. He said:

International expositions have stimulated the people of all enlightened countries to a spirit of emulation. We take few lessons from the ancients. The nineteenth century stands out in bold relief, independent and unlike all the centuries of a known past. The achievements of the present generation have surpassed all that was done or designed in the previous thousand years. In all time past, in all time to come, no celebration of the accomplishments of man has or will, in my opinion, equal the untold splendor of the Columbian Exposition. It will result in the international and commercial enrichment of all the countries of the globe. It will reveal unequaled and far-reaching markets for commodities.

To no people of the earth does the Columbian Exposition offer grander or more distinguished advantages and opportunities than to our antipodean friends. Japan stands in the foreground a wonderful example of the swift progress of modern development and education. Japan, in the full consciousness of its wealth and power, realizing to the fullest extent the advantages to be secured, has been prompt and generous in support of the Exposition. I am glad that I may in this public manner give expression to our satisfaction with the result you have accomplished and the zeal which you and your colaborers have shown in your work through the last winter. Not only upon this pavilion and the adjoining grounds, but in the departments in which your government is to be represented the same zeal, patience, and fortitude have characterized your work, securing the best results.

Other Addresses Made.

Following Mr. Davis President Palmer spoke briefly. He said the Fair was going to promote the unification of the governments of the earth. The spirit of the Japanese leaves nothing needed. Then he called attention to the age of Japanese civilization, saying Japan had a government before Alexander fought his battles and laws before Rome was founded by shepherds. He congratulated them on their efforts for the success of the Fair and assured them that they had the kindly feeling of the people.

Chief Burnham followed Mr. Palmer. He said the Japanese had done much better than any one had expected and they could rest assured that their labors were appreciated.

Then came Joseph Donnersberger, President of the South Park Commissioners, who spoke of the advantages from a pictoral point of view the palace would be to the park after the big Exposition buildings had been torn down. He said the only buildings to remain in Jackson Park were the Japanese building just dedicated and the United States Life-Saving station. One was for art; the other for utility. The proceedings were closed by Commissioner Tegima, who accepted the building on behalf of the commission, and responded to the pleasant things that had been said by the heads of the Exposition and Park Board.

Lunched in the Main Building.

After the ceremonies every one moved to the Manufactures Building, where a luncheon had been spread within the inclosure where Japan's exhibit will stand. This place was decorated with Japanese and United States flags and the Japanese acted as hosts to their guests.

The invited guests were the Board of Directors of the Exposition, the South Park Commissioners, the department chiefs and their secretaries, the foreign Commissioners and their Secretaries, the Japanese Consuls at Vancouver, San Francisco, and New York; the Japanese Minister at Washington, G. Tateno; the seventy Japanese residents in Chicago, the officers of the Columbian Guard, Messrs. S. W. Nickerson, Director William F. French of the Art Institute, S. W. Allerton, D. C. Cregier, Carter H. Harrison, as candidates for Mayoralty honors, Erskine M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, and Marshall Field.

Completeness of the Exhibit.

The Japanese exhibit, including the government exhibit on the wooded island, the models of vessels in the Transportation Building, and the tea-house just across the lagoon from the island will make one of the most complete and interesting features of the Columbian Exposition. The work of erecting the Government Building on the island has been an exhibit in itself.

In the government exhibit will be shown many rare and valuable relics and curios. Many of these belong to the Emperor, and others will be used as illustrations of the progress of the country. The three buildings which have been erected on the island are distinct, but are connected by wide corridors, and, while representing three different epochs of architectural, have been to some extent modified in the interest of unity of design. They were designed by the government architect with an unprintable name, and have been executed entirely by native workmen. The work of the interior decoration was placed in the hands of the Tokyo Art Academy, and both in furniture and ornamentation will correspond with the periods represented by the architecture. The material used in the construction is unpainted wood, and the spectator is filled with admiration for the many ingenious and effective ways in which these people employ their raw material, their methods of getting the best effects from the natural colors of the wood, and the exquisite polish they manage to put upon it. All show in their exterior coloring the tint of sandal wood, except for the sliding squares which serve both as doors and windows. These consist of a lattice work of black, highly-polished wood, over the inner surface of which is a white semi-transparent paper.

The periods represented are the eleventh, fifteenth, and eighteenth centuries. The north wing, illustrating the eleventh century, shows the most prosperous era of the Fujiwara period, while the south wing corresponds in date to our Columbian era, showing Japan as she emerged from the war of two dynasties into a clearer art life, whose keynote was purity and simplicity, reflecting the spirit of the Zen Buddhism and Sung philosophy which prevailed at the time. The interior of this pavilion will be furnished and decorated to represent the Ginkajura, the villa of an Ashikaga Shogun. The floor is of polished wood, which will be left bare, while those of the other rooms will be covered with thick mats.

The main building consists of three rooms, one large and two small, and shows a portion of Diamios' palace about the middle of the eighteenth century. The principal feature is the sitting-room, and one of the curiosities will be the divan of the feudal Lord, his strong box, and his pipe, and receptacle for tobacco beside it. In another room will be shown the Japanese table as prepared for an elaborate dinner.

Aside from this historic and art exhibit the Japanese Government will make a display in the Mining Building, which will include a fine collection of Japanese bronzes, and the women of Japan will be represented quite extensively in the Woman's Building, where they applied for 900 feet of space.

WOULD BE AN EXHIBIT HERSELF.

A Damsel Weighing 472 Pounds Desires to Sell Stamps at the Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has received an application from a Kansas Postmaster for the employment by the government of his daughter to sell postage stamps at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. He states that she has had much experience in selling stamps, and mentions as one of her qualifications the fact that she is the largest postal clerk in the country, weighing 472 pounds. She is 24 years of age, and as an evidence of good faith the father incloses his daughter's photograph.

The Columbian stamped envelopes were today placed on sale for the first time. The principal feature of the design of the stamp impression is a spread eagle. The denominations correspond in color to those of the adhesive stamps.

Pennsylvania Militia Coming to Chicago.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31.—There is not much doubt that the National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp at Chicago during the World's Fair. Adjutant-General Greenland intimates that the usual summer encampment at Mount Gretna will be abandoned and the trip to Chicago taken instead.

French Fine Arts Delegates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Minister of France at Washington has informed the State Department that the French Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has appointed Messrs. Compayre, Charnais, Crevrillon, Hallex, and Martin, and Misses Duyard and Viand as delegates to the World's Columbian Exposition.

CAME FROM FAR JAVA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY OF NATIVES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Their Trip Ended, They Are Quartered in a Hotel Until Their Village Is Completed—With Good Weather It Will Be Ready for Occupancy in a Couple of Weeks—Those Who Are in the Party and Their Appearance—Priests and the Leaders of the Workers—Dancing Girls.

The 125 natives who arrived by special train yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock over the Northwestern directly from the Island of Java, in the East Indies, were quartered last night in an unfinished World's Fair hotel at Sixtieth street and Ellis avenue. As soon as the cars containing the material for their village can be switched to Jackson Park the Javanese carpenters, brought along for that purpose, will begin to put together bamboo sticks for the houses of the Dutch East Indies village on Midway Plaisance, not far from Stony Island avenue.

The long trip of the Javanese was not eventful. They sailed from Batavia, in the Island of Java, March 14. After remaining in San Francisco a couple of days they started across the continent. They were due here early yesterday morning, but a freight wreck in Iowa held them back until afternoon.

The arrival of the train at Wells Street Depot brought a large crowd to the station platform. The police cleared the way when the passengers from the Orient were ready to start for the omnibuses. The women came tripping along in single file, laughing and chattering; their language sounded rather ragged. Even when the men spoke in a continued strain for two or three minutes the same characteristic was noticeable.

In Bright but Varied Attire.

Bright red prevailed for the women's shoulder coverings. All wore the remarkable garment of the Javanese, which is made of a single piece of cloth wrapped around the body, and extending from the waist to their feet. Under the hot sun of Java this would have completed their attire, but protection against the March winds of the temperate zone required more covering. For the men this consisted of an old stock of trousers picked up somewhere at a bargain sale. They belonged to various pantaloon eras, ranging from the one when that garment was skin tight to the other extreme when flour sacks were the model. Coats of the same wide range of fashion had been found somewhere. But native instinct was superior to the garb of the more civilized races, for while the clothing of the latter had been put on the indefinable garment or sheet was wrapped around them still.

As the women passed along it seemed as if all the shop-worn jokes about the ripe age of the American ballet could be transplanted to Java and live anew. Some of the dancers might have been grandmothers, though some were rather pretty. They resembled the Japanese women to an extent, except that the latter have lighter complexions. The expression, however, was alike in both.

Not so with the men. They had a far more stolid look than have the Japanese. They were darker and their lips were thicker. The keen intelligence which shows itself in the face of the Yankees of the East when in conversation was absent from the countenances of the Javanese.

The Priest Hadji and His Task.

A man taller than his companions, with a much stronger cast of features, came last in the curious procession from the train. His hat was broad enough to shed an April shower and sloped down from the crown like the roof of his bamboo home. He walked with a stride and never glanced at the gaping throng. Twice had this man been to the shrine at Mecca. He bore the proud title of Hadji among the heathen Christian dogs. This man thought himself a pretty big fellow, any one could see that. He was brought along to attend to the religious welfare of his people.

When they become tired of work—which is about three times a week—he will have a vision. Translated to the followers of the Prophet this vision will be that unless they work and do what the officers of the Oceanic Trading company tell them to do some frightful calamity will befall their friends and relatives left in Java. The nature of this calamity varies to suit the exigency of the occasion. The priest's vision, like slanders on the Fair, never goes shy on material. Slight wonder that the priest disdained Chicago earth. Even then he might be having a vision that his followers would lie on a hardwood floor last night, which they did.

Loaded into four 'buses the Javanese were started south. The drivers got the wrong way, and it was nearly 5 o'clock before they reached Ellis avenue and Sixtieth street. No one was there to show them their quarters. After half an hour's search the building was located, the 'buses were unloaded, and all gathered in front. The women were tired and squatted down. Men stood around smoking a cigarette made of a leaf of the palm, in which was inclosed a sprinkling of Java tobacco. The priest mounted a heap of sand, and made a short speech to the men which no one else could succeed in catching.

Although they had traveled almost continuously for three weeks, and the last day must have been quite tiresome, the women chatted and laughed, and it was noticeable that their smiles showed happy, free, and easy dispositions. For half an hour they sat around the entrance before the man in charge of the party was ready to have them enter the building. When at last the order was given to come in from six to eight were allotted to every room to remain during the night.

The entire party will be kept at this place until the village on the Plaisance is ready for their occupancy. They will then take up their quarters there and their life will be much the same as it was in Java.

Those Who Are in the Party.

Of the 125 thirty-six are women. The dancing girls, who will be the chief attraction of the Javanese Theater, number ten. In their native tongue they are called serimpis, which means they are dancers who will appear only before the Sultan at the Court of Solo.

At the Exposition they will appear in their court dress. What they do is really more posing than dancing. The men are divided among the various crafts of the Javanese, and in their village during the Fair will be engaged in many curious occupations. There is one native chief among them whose name is Raden Adnin. He was distinguished by a large white hat of about the same size as that worn by the priest. It was so large that when he entered the door he had to take it off for fear of breaking it against the casings.

The Dutch East Indies exhibit, of which the Javanese village will form a part, will occupy five and one-half acres on the Plaisance. There is yet to come a village of Samoana, with a full corps of Samoan dancers. It is said that the Samoan girls can really dance, and all in all the exhibit will be quite attractive. Most of it will be open to the public free of charge, an admission fee being charged only at the theater. Stands for the sale of Javanese and Samoan curiosities, however, will be scattered through the village.

Their First World's Fair Visit.

This is not the first time that the Javanese have visited World's Fairs. A number of dancing girls from the Emperor's court at Solo were taken in the village which was sent to Paris in 1889. The girls became so giddy among the gay Parisians that the Emperor was highly displeased when they returned, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that he gave his consent to having any brought to Chicago. None of those who went to Paris were allowed to come to Chicago.

All the houses of the village were built in Java, and have been left standing until the ship was ready to sail. There were not less than twenty-five of them built for the Exposition, but it may be that all will not be set up here. The village was got up by a syndicate of Dutch merchants, of which E. J. Kerkhoven was President and G. Mundt was Vice-President. R. W. Kerkhoven, son of the President, and Mr. Mundt, accompanied the party here.

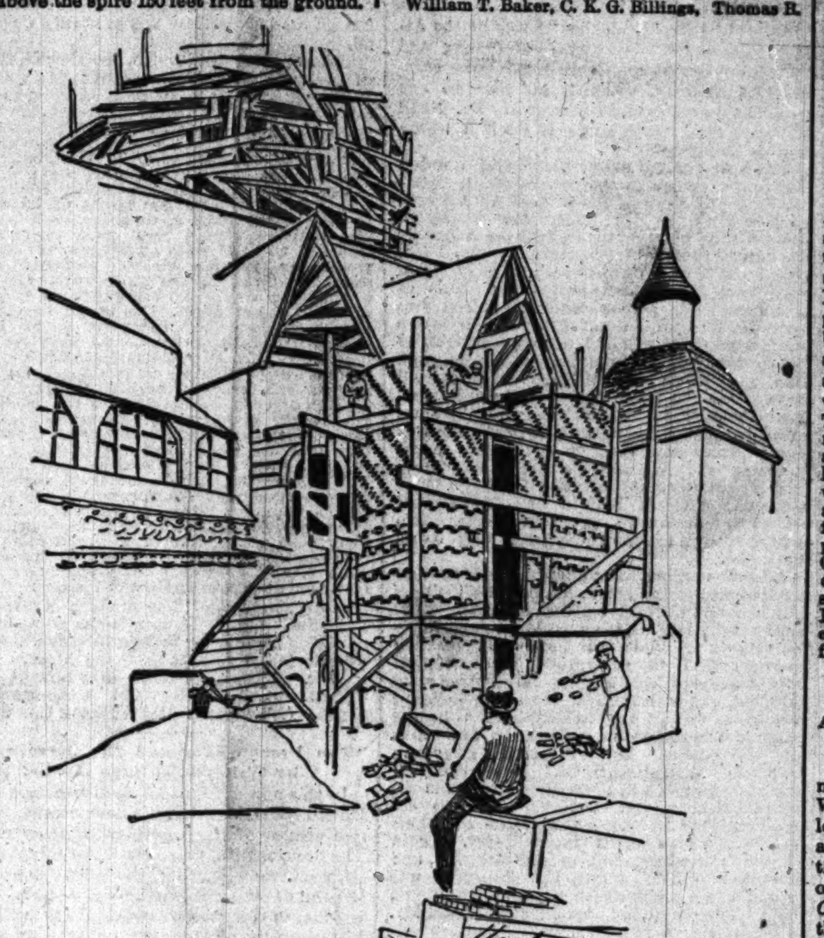
The great event in the history of the village will be the visit of the Sultan of Johore, who will come to Chicago during the month of July with his suite of native Rajahs. The Sultan, who has an income from his coffee plantation of several millions a year, will come in all the style befitting his rank and riches.

Inside of a week the bungalows, consisting of palm-thatched roofs resting on bamboo sticks six feet from the ground, will spread themselves over several acres of the plaisance. By the opening day of the Fair the village will be completely finished.

ARTISTIC EFFECTS FROM SWEDEN.

The Beautiful Building Is Advancing Rapidly—Interior Plans and Exhibits.

The Swedish Building, which is located to the northeast of the Fisheries and between the lagoon and the lake, is going up as rapidly as a hundred or more workmen can push its construction. The space allotted Sweden was triangular in shape, and the building was made to conform to the space in order to utilize it to the utmost. A hexagon was inscribed at the center of the space, and there the main hall was located. In the three corners are rooms of considerable size. Galleries run around the building. The main hall is sixty-five feet across, and the pitch of the cupola, which rises above it, is seventy feet, and above the cupola is the spire. The Swedish flag will be unfurled from the flagstaff above the spire 150 feet from the ground.



SWEDISH BUILDING AS IT APPEARS TODAY.

The entire area of the floor is 11,000 square feet.

The building was constructed in Sweden, where it was temporarily put together. Afterwards it was taken apart and brought to Chicago. Its cost will be about $40,000.

The design of the building is partly the product of the architect's personal taste and fancy, but in working out the drawings he has to a great extent allowed himself to be guided by the style of Swedish churches and gentlemen's houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As far as possible the characteristics of old Swedish architecture have been retained. The lower part of the front wall of the building forms an exhibit of its own, consisting of modern brick, terra-cotta, and cement work from the most prominent manufacturers of Sweden. The remainder of the building is entirely of wood, all the work being done by the Eskelstuna Iräförädlingsaktiebolag in Sweden. Following the old Swedish fashion, the whole of the roof and the walls are covered with shingles. The outside of the woodwork is impregnated with a preserving liquid to prevent decay.

The inside of the pavilion is painted in light colors and richly decorated with bunting, coats of arms, and crests. A fine exhibit of the world-famed Swedish iron ore will be made. A display of the manufactured products of iron, china goods, and glass products are well represented in the pavilion. There is also a liberal space for gold and silver ware and wood pulp products. A further attraction is the excellent representation of a genuine Swedish home with beautiful suites of furniture and highly artistic drapery.

Exactly opposite the main entrance of the building is a large picture of the capital of Sweden, "The Venice of the North," with its famous royal castle. Wax figures stand in front of this picture dressed in the picturesque garb of the Swedes, and to one side is a panorama of Swedish landscape, while the other side is occupied by a Swedish peasant's cottage.

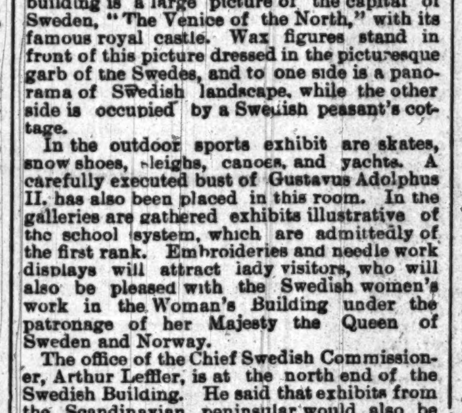
In the outdoor sports exhibit are skates, snow shoes, sleighs, canoes, and yachts. A carefully executed bust of Gustavus Adolphus II. has also been placed in this room. In the galleries are gathered exhibits illustrative of the school system, which are admittedly of the first rank. Embroideries and needle work displays will attract lady visitors, who will also be pleased with the Swedish women's work in the Woman's Building under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen of Sweden and Norway.

The office of the Chief Swedish Commissioner, Arthur Leffler, is at the north end of the Swedish Building. He said that exhibits from the Scandinavian peninsular would also be found in the Agricultural and Machinery Halls and in the Fine Arts gallery.

WILL MUTILATE THE TICKETS.

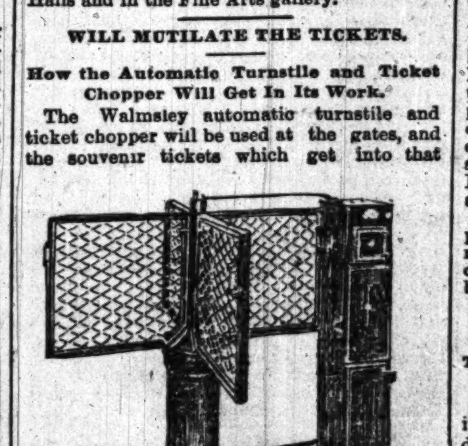
How the Automatic Turnstile and Ticket Chopper Will Get In Its Work.

The Walmsley automatic turnstile and ticket chopper will be used at the gates, and the souvenir tickets which get into that



AUTOMATIC REGISTERING TURNSTILE GATE.

chopper will be sadly mutilated. The turnstile and chopper are operated by a single person. The visitor drops his ticket in the



THE TICKET AFTER IT IS CHOPPED.

box, and as the stile turns the ticket is automatically cut in five different places. By this means the mutilation is so pronounced as to render its use again impossible.

ONLY FIVE NEW ONES.

NEARLY ALL OLD FAIR DIRECTORS SURE OF RE-ELECTION.

Slate Prepared in Caucus Yesterday Afternoon Which Will Go Through at the Election Today—New Members Are Andrew McNally, E. M. Phelps, J. W. Scott, B. B. Lamb, and Mark L. Crawford—New Comers See They Have No Chance and Retire from the Contest.

With five exceptions all the members of the old Board of World's Fair Directors will be elected at the meeting of the stockholders today. In a caucus lasting five minutes, held in the Rand-McNally Building yesterday afternoon, a ticket was prepared by E. St. John, Lyman J. Gage, J. W. Ellsworth, Charles Schwab, and President Higinbotham. They held a number of meetings, canvassed the strength of the old board, and announced their ticket, which is as follows:

William T. Baker, C. K. G. Billings, Thomas B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Isaac N. Camp, William J. Chalmers, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Chappell, Mark Crawford, George R. Davis, Arthur Dixon, James W. Ellsworth, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Henrotin, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, William P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Edward F. Lawrence, B. B. Lamb, Victor F. Lawson, Thies J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, John J. P. Odell, Ferdinand W. Peck, E. M. Phelps, Washington Porter, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, A. M. Rothschild, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, J. W. Scott, Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, John C. Welling, Frederick S. Winston, G. H. Wheeler, Charles T. Yerkes, Otto Young.

The new members are Andrew McNally, E. M. Phelps, J. W. Scott, B. B. Lamb, and Mark L. Crawford, they replacing Ben Butterworth, Robert Nelson, Eugene Pike, Paul Stensland, and Hempstead Washburne.

With one exception all the new men have previously been directors. The exception is B. B. Lamb, and Mr. Lamb, it is understood, will resign after being elected and give his seat to the next Mayor of Chicago, whoever he may be. Andrew McNally resigned from the board two months ago, when he was seeking a concession. Mr. Phelps retired to take an extended European tour, and James W. Scott withdrew from the board two years ago on account of pressure of business. Mark Crawford takes the place of Robert Nelson as a labor representative.

The result of yesterday's statemaking insures the continuation of the management of the Exposition in old and experienced hands. The men who have done the hard work will be given all the glory which may attach to the position of being a director this year. These honors are not expected to be very great. The members are entitled to a gold badge and a pass to the Exposition grounds. No further privileges are accorded them. A number of them are making preparations to entertain at their homes distinguished visitors to the Fair.

No Chance for New Comers.

The stockholders' meeting today begins at 10 and the polls will close at 6 o'clock. There will be little of the usual bustle of an election. Lyman J. Gage and President Higinbotham will vote big lumps of stock, Mr. Yerkes will come along and elect two directors, E. St. John or J. W. Ellsworth will with one ballot elect nine or ten more, and the little shareholders who vote can accomplish nothing more than the performance of a duty with, however, no result.

The two prominent candidates outside the old board were Peter Van Schaack and C. L. Clingman. They were at the meeting yesterday, but neither could muster enough stock to show any possibility of being elected. Ex-Mayor Cregier was in the meeting with a few proxies. J. Irving Pearce drifted to headquarters to see how the vote was going. It didn't take him and others long to discover there was no show for a newcomer. The aspirants for a directorship could have elected one of their number by combining, but they didn't combine. Mr. Clingman quietly slipped his proxies into Mr. Gage's hand, Mr. Lamb was won over to accept a brief honor, and Mr. Van Schaack hadn't the votes.

The annual election of officers will take place a week from next Friday, the first regular meeting of the new board. No changes of moment are expected. President Higinbotham will be reëlected.

NINE THOUSAND MEN AT WORK.

They Are Getting the Fair Ready to Open by May 1.

In Jackson Park is a marvelous display of industry. Over 9,000 men were engaged in different portions of the grounds and buildings yesterday. Director of Works Burnham has declared that everything should be in readiness by May 1 and he is determined to make good his word. Wherever an extra man can be squeezed upon a job he is placed there, and unfinished portions of several of the buildings are completed in a day. There is a big office building just west of Horticultural Hall, which will be completed next Tuesday, and from the day that the foundation was begun until the structure is finished there will have intervened less than thirty days. Great activity is also being displayed by exhibiters. In the Manufactures Building hundreds of hammers are making a din all day long and the booths and pavilions are beginning to shoot up like proverbial mushrooms. In the Electricity Building there is also a great rush. The government exhibits are being installed, and every day brings hundreds of cars to the park containing either exhibits or the showcases and pavilions, which are ready to be set up and nailed together. The landscape work will be the easiest portion finished, that is so far as cleaning up the ground and having everything presentable goes. "This park will be in its Sunday clothes May 1," said Supt. Richardson yesterday. "There is no doubt about it whatever. The construction department will have every bit of its work done."

TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE TODAY.

They Are of Artistic Design and Will Make Appropriate Souvenirs.

Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Bureau of Admissions, expects a big rush today for the World's Fair tickets, which will be placed on sale. Mr. Tucker has received a consignment of several hundred thousand of the tickets and they are pronounced the most artistic ever printed for a similar purpose. They will not be good for admission to Jackson Park until after the Fair opens May 1. Those placed on sale today are to be known as souvenir tickets. There are four series. One bears a vignette of an Indian, another that of Columbus, a third Washington, and the fourth Lincoln. On the face of the ticket is printed "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Admit the bearer May 1 to Oct. 30, 1893." The signatures of President Higinbotham and Treasurer Seeberger appear at the bottom. On the back of the ticket is printed "Good for one admission at pay gates." The tickets may be purchased at the Grand Pacific, Auditorium, Sherman House, Congress and Victoria Hotels, McClurg's bookstore, and the Chase Piano company's office. The Exposition people think the tickets will be purchased and kept as souvenirs.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP BEING BUILT.

Mr. Kellogg of Clinton, Mo., Will Exhibit His Machine at the Fair.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. March 31.—[Special.]—A. A. Kellogg of Clinton, Mo., has perfected an airship which he is now putting together to be taken to the World's Fair. Mr. Kellogg says his machine is totally unlike any other. He has applied for a patent and expects the papers within a few days. The machine will be sixty feet long and twenty feet wide. In appearance it will be much like a side-wheel steamer. The framework will be of rattan and aluminum. To assist in keeping the ship suspended in midair there will be a large, car-shaped buoyancy chamber of varnished linen filled with hydrogen gas. Underneath will be the car, which will contain the steering and propelling apparatus, and in which there will be room for three persons. It is in the propulsion apparatus that Mr. Kellogg claims originality. On each side of the car there will be a wing divided into four sections. These will have a striking motion like the wings of a bird. Power will be furnished by electricity, and each section of the wings will revolve thirty-five times each minute.

THE "DAILY COLUMBIAN."

A Morning Newspaper Which Will Be Printed on the Fair Grounds.

The *Daily Columbian* is the title of the morning newspaper to be issued on the World's Fair grounds and the only official bulletin of the Columbian Exposition. It will be an eight-page composite paper unlike anything ever seen before, five pages consisting of a first page of THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Herald*, and the *Record*, the other three pages containing official orders, programs, prices of transportation, lists of officers, and matter of interest to exhibiters and visitors furnished by the Department of Publicity and Promotion, under the supervision of Maj. Handy, who will virtually be the editor. W. C. Gates, lately of the *Review of Reviews*, New York, will be the manager. The first number of the *Daily Columbian* will appear May 1, and the printing of the paper will be done as an exhibit in Machinery Hall on one of the most modern and interesting of printing machines. The price of the new paper will be five cents for a single copy, or by mail $1 per month, with postage added when sent to a foreign country.

MRS. PALMER'S RECEPTION-ROOM.

It Will Be Furnished and Decorated by the Women of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati is the only city to have a room in the Woman's Building. It is located over the main entrance on the east of the building overlooking the lake with three large double doors opening on the veranda. At the special request of Mrs. Palmer the women of Cincinnati will decorate and furnish the room as a model nineteenth century drawing-room, to be used as a reception hall by Mrs. Palmer when at the Woman's Building. The frieze work is nearly completed, and the design and execution were the work of Miss Agnes Pitkin of Cincinnati, assisted by Miss Eva Stearns and Mrs. Mary Trivett. The frieze is five feet in width. The tower design is a conventional scroll of buckeye in shaded reds. The band of tea roses is three and a half feet wide on a clouded background. The roses shade from terra-cotta to pale yellow. On the ceiling the same artistic design will be carried out forming a narrow border of roses in flat tints. The artist's work will be completed in two weeks.

Art Work of Illinois Women.

The Decorative Art committee completed its work yesterday in judging the exhibits of Illinois women for the State Building. The collection is a large one, comprising every variety of needle and decorative work. Among the finest and most elaborate designs selected is a carved portfolio and embroidered screen. The screen is of terra cotta embroidered in corn and cat tails. The work was done by Miss Gullbrandson of Rockford. A corn husk portiere was done by the Arcola County Auxiliary club. A linen table set, napkins, and tablecloth, hand embroidered, was done by the La Salle County club. A piece of antique tapestry representing the "Last Supper" was sent from Marshall, Clark County. More than one tenth of the space for the woman's department will be devoted to needlework, plain and decorative. In this department will be shown infant wardrobes, representing styles of today and olden times and of different nationalities. The reform dress will also be a specialty.

Tapestry Representing 20 Years' Work.

Mrs. George H. Morrison, a New York woman, will send an extraordinary piece of tapestry work to the Woman's Building. The work was done by her mother, Mrs. H. J. Kimball, and was begun twenty years ago, only being completed recently. The method of work used required 576 stitches to the square inch. It is done in rich silks and worsteds on canvas and is four feet seven inches long by three feet ten inches in width. It represents a scene from Henry VIII., in which Cardinal Wolsey endeavors to persuade the unfortunate Catherine to consent to a divorce. The design was original with Mrs. Kimball, but the faces are from historic paintings. The tapestry will not be framed, but exhibited draped with a curtain of old gold velvet, the curtain being so arranged as to give the impression of an opening into an actual room.

Exhibit of Siamese Women.

Phra Suriya, Secretary of Siamese Legation at Berlin, accompanied by his wife, who has been appointed Commissioner to represent the woman of Siam, were making arrangements at the Woman's Building yesterday for their exhibit. The space is in the south end of the building and adjoining the rotunda. Their display will be placed in an arched pavilion. The secretary said: "Siamese women will have a fine exhibit. The Queen has sent jewels and brocades. Loans have been made from many of our women of embroidery and jewels."

Powhattan's Pipe to Be Shown.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—[Special.]—Among the articles shipped today for exhibition in the Virginia Building at the World's Fair was the large stone pipe formerly the property of the Indian Chief Powhattan, and, according to tradition, smoked by himself and Capt. John Smith to seal their peace contract. It is the property of Mrs. Redd, née Miss Hairston, of Henry County, a ninth generation descendant of Pocahontas. Accompanying the relic is a record of its history. The pipe has openings for two stems.

Arrival of a World's Fair Cargo.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The French Line steamer La Normandie which arrived this morning brought a cargo of exhibits for the World's Fair. They consist of many works of French art, among them valuable paintings, water colors, statuary, bronzes, carriages, show cases, lace curtains, and other art work.

Reading Exhibit Is Shipped.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 31.—The Philadelphia and Reading company yesterday shipped its Columbian exhibit to Chicago. There were 162 boxes of coal made up of all varieties mined. With the coal was shipped a collection of tools and implements used by miners in digging coal.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa retains the nutritious cocoa butter; unique as a flesh producer.

FLYER TO THE FAIR.

Fast Train to Connect New York and Chicago.

UTOPIAN HOPE REALIZED

Journey Can Be Made Between Two Business Days.

LINCOLN WANTED TO RETURN

Expense of English Mission Too Great to Be Continued.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—The first impressive suggestion that the time for opening the World's Fair is nearly at hand was received today in the announcement that it is the purpose of one of the trunk lines having terminals in this city and Chicago to begin April 30 to run a train from New York to Chicago in twenty hours by New York time or in nineteen hours apparent time. Some time ago it was suggested in this correspondence that such a train might be attempted and that railroad managers here who had been looking into the matter have been convinced that it was possible to establish and maintain regularly a service which would enable a person to spend one business day in New York and be in Chicago the next at the time of the opening of the banks and exchanges. That seemed almost Utopian.

Occasionally several trains have been run between these two cities within the same day, or in better than twenty hours, but the occasions have been unusual when such service was demanded and its performance has been deemed extraordinary. Good railway men have said that it was impossible to make a regular service between Chicago and New York which would not destroy at least one business day, and it has been the dream of some of the more audacious mangers to show that instead of being impossible it is now entirely feasible.

The plan is to schedule a train to leave New York daily at 3 o'clock, which is the end of the business day here, and to run it through to Chicago so that it will reach that city at 10 o'clock in the morning by Chicago time, or at the opening of the business day there. I was told this morning by those who have this matter in charge and have decided to attempt it that the scheme has been under consideration for several months.

Minister Lincoln Insisted.

What private correspondence passed between Mr. Lincoln, Minister to the Court of St. James and the State Department, of course, is not known, but Mr. Lincoln's friends received an intimation from Washington early in the week that he had courteously but firmly asked for as early an acceptance of his resignation as the President could at his convenience make. These friends of Lincoln insist that he would not have been disturbed if he had not expressed so sincerely a desire to be relieved from his duties. Mr. Isham, his law partner, who was here last week, was informed that Secretary Gresham was anxious to have Mr. Lincoln and Col. Fred Grant retain their present missions. It is likely that Mr. Lincoln has been thus urgent in his desire to be relieved because he has found the honor an expensive one to maintain. When he was here last winter he said to me that his experience with the mission had been a delightful one, and so far as personal considerations, happy association with men of great intellectual ability, high breeding, and women of gentle courtesy are concerned, it seemed to him that there was no post which would compare with that of the mission to the Court of St. James, while the opportunities for honorable service to the country were great. But Mr. Lincoln said it was an expensive place. He has been as prudent in his manner of living as it was possible to be, and yet maintain the post with that dignity and deference to important etiquette which are a part of a Minister's duties. Yet he had found that to do this had entailed an expenditure averaging $35,000 a year for the time he had been there, or just double the salary received by him from the government. It had cost him about $75,000 to serve as Minister to England, and although he did not say so yet it was evident that he thought that a man situated as he is could not afford more than four years' service that entailed a personal expense of that sort.

Bayard a Satisfactory Successor.

I think that on the whole there is satisfaction here over the selection of ex-Secretary Bayard as the successor of Mr. Lincoln. Some comment has been heard that he should have been willing to accept the post which is subordinate to an office he once held, that of Secretary of State. The occasions have been rare when one who has been a Cabinet Minister has been found willing to do this. But Mr. Bayard has a good Democratic precedent in the career of James Buchanan, who after serving as Secretary of State in Polk's Cabinet four years later went to England on the appointment of President Pierce. In recent times only one other man has taken a subordinate place in a department of which he was once Chief. Gen. Tyner after having been Postmaster-General became Assistant Postmaster-General in another administration. Mr. Bayard's Democratic friends express some anxiety about one possible embarrassment which may be before him. Those who know best say that it is not true, as has been reported, that he has considerable wealth, but on the contrary has only a small income—at least small in comparison with his opportunities and achievements. The rank of Ambassador entails greater expense than does that of Minister, and Charles A. Dana this morning suggests that Congress, as soon as possible, should increase the pay of Ambassadors by not less than 100 per cent, although Mr. Dana has long been of the belief that the whole diplomatic establishment could be dispensed with and the business of the government in other countries committed to Consuls and to special missions in time of extraordinary emergency.

Cholera and Typhus.

In the most aristocratic part of the city there occurred yesterday a death from typhus fever, contracted probably in Mexico, and the patient traveled from that country to New York with the germs of the disease in her system, and in fact with the typhus itself developed before she reached New York. The announcement of Mrs. Townsend's death from this dread disease occasioned no alarm, however. If it had been a case of cholera, far less dangerous because not contagious, the chances are that every house on Murray Hill would have been closed within a week. The health authorities are getting ready for the expected appearance of cholera in the city. That it is expected there is no doubt. President Wilson of the Board of Health has said privately to some of his friends that the board expects to hear of sporadic cases as soon as warm weather comes. Dr. Cyrus Edson, just appointed Heath Commissioner, thinks we shall have something of a battle with it, but he does not think cholera will become epidemic in the United States.

Tammany has awkened to the danger, Mayor Gilroy now insisting that the streets be immediately and permanently cleaned. An amusing raid has been going on in the region around the Croton watershed, which has been contaminated by farmers' stables, and guards will be kept there during the summer so that the water supply may be protected. Soon a rigid examination of incoming steamships will be made, and Dr. Edson believes that the city will be in good condition to fight cholera if it breaks out here, and to keep it out if it is brought into the harbor by foreign steamships. He thinks the greatest danger to the United States lies in the direction of Canada.

HOLLAND.

RETAIN YOUR SENSES.

COULD YOU IF YOU WERE CONFINED IN AN ASYLUM?

Some Interesting Facts From a Prominent Scientific Man Who Has Had a Most Valuable Experience.

We sometimes see in the papers a thrilling account of where a perfectly sane person has been confined in an asylum. Think of it, reader! How long would you retain your senses if you were confined with a number of lunatics night and day, and yet think of the physicians in charge of these patients who are compelled, day by day and year by year, to live among them. What wonderful opportunities they have for studying characteristics and vagaries; what a wonderful chance for learning the miseries of life and how best to overcome them!

We are brought to these reflections by a conversation lately had with Dr. J. C. Spray, of 168 State Street, Chicago. For nearly ten years Doctor Spray was in charge of the Jefferson, now Dunning, Institute, at Dunning, Ill. This tremendous institution contained about twelve hundred patients in the Insane Department, and fifteen hundred in the Infirmary. Among this large number of persons there were a vast number of physical ailments. Dr. Spray, speaking about it, said:

"I traced the great cause for most of the mental and, indeed, physical disorders very carefully, and while some authorities make an estimate that seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with some form of kidney disease, I do not think that the rate is so high, taking all ages into consideration. Before middle life it is less than seventy-five per cent., but after middle life it is, I should think, fully that percentage."

"This is something terrible, Doctor. Few people can certainly be aware that so large a percentage exists?"

The Doctor thought a moment and then said: "It is a fact not generally recognized that where a person has diseased kidneys and the organs fail to perform their functions of removing the waste and the impurities from the system, it soon produces melancholia. As a result our asylums are filled to overflowing, while if the people would strike at the root of the matter and see that their kidneys were in good order, there would be fewer patients in the asylums. I have noticed that a large portion of all paresis cases had kidney difficulties."

"What have you found, Doctor, to be the standard and most reliable remedy in such cases?"

Dr. Spray spoke with great confidence. He said: "Having so many cases to treat, I tried various remedies, and after a long and exhaustive trial, finally decided that Warner's Safe Cure was the best, most effective and most reliable remedy. I found it specially reliable in cases of incipient Bright's disease. It is certain to stop it, and even in the advanced conditions it allays the disease, and, to my surprise at first, cured many cases. Before structural changes set in, it is certain to cure, if properly administered."

"Has your experience while at the asylum, Doctor, been confirmed in your general practice since leaving it?"

"Yes. I have occasion to use the Safe Cure almost daily. Whenever I find traces of albumen in the urine of a patient, I prescribe the Safe Cure, and in nearly every instance where I notice indications of nervous troubles, I analyze the urine, and almost invariably find that it is caused by some affection of the kidneys. I now have a patient to whom I am giving the Safe Cure, and find that it is having the desired effect. Some time ago a gentleman came to me, who had been examined for life insurance, and traces of albumen were found. I advised the use of the Safe Cure, and he passed the examination without difficulty after having used it."

"I understand, then, Doctor, that you attribute a large percentage of the ills of life to some disease of the kidneys, and that you have found the remedy of which you speak the most effective in such cases."

"Yes. I have no hesitation in saying that Warner's Safe Cure has my unqualified endorsement. I use it constantly, and would not do so unless I thought it possessed curative qualities."

The highstanding, wide experience and great success of Dr. Spray make his words exceedingly impressive. Their sincerity cannot be questioned, and their truthfulness is absolute. Impressed with this fact, and realizing the importance of the same, I have transcribed his words in full and give them herewith.

SAFE CURE,
The Cure that Cures.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

That although your home may be without music for want of a musician in the family,

GOOD MUSIC

Of every variety is possible if you have the wonderful

SYMPHONY.

Good taste only, not skill, is required to play it with artistic effect.
Call at our warerooms and try it.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash avenue.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

QUEBEC AND LAKE ST JOHN RY.

Opening of the Chicoutimi Extension, 1st July.
The New Route to the Far-Famed Saguenay,
And the only rail route to the delightful summer resorts north of Quebec through the
CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS.
Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Climate. HOTEL ROBERVAL, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. Daily communication by new fast steamer across the lake with the Island House, the center of the "Ouananiche" fishing grounds, which are free to guests of the hotels. After 1st July, 1893, trains connect daily at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers for Quebec. Daylight trip. Tickets and information at all Ticket Agencies. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application. J. G. SCOTT, Secy. and Manager.
ALEX. HARDY, Gen. F. and P. Agent, Quebec, Can.

Lady Bird
Great 10¢ Cigar
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TODAY'S LITERATURE.

TWO STORIES OF ANGLO-SAXON PLUCK AND PERSISTENCE.

Two Books, Each of Which Furnishes an Admirable Illustration of the Anglo-Saxon Character—"England in Egypt" by Alfred Milner and "The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph" by Henry M. Field—Sir Evelyn Baring and Cyrus Field Are the Heroes of the Books.

(1) ENGLAND IN EGYPT. By Alfred Milner. New York: Macmillan & Co.

(2) THE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. By Henry M. Field. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Each of these narratives affords an admirable illustration of the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon character. Cyrus Field, an American, is the hero of the latter book; Sir Evelyn Baring, an Englishman, is the hero of the former. The American excels in boldness of conception, in hopefulness and push; the Englishman in caution, coolness, calculation; in courage and persistency the two are equal. "It's dogged that does it," says the English proverb; and on our side of the water "clear grit" and the ability to "get there" are the qualities we most admire. Alike to Americans and to Englishmen the achievements related in these two volumes should bring a thrill of patriotic pride.

Mr. Alfred Milner, the author of "England in Egypt," occupied for several years an important position in the Department of Finance at Cairo and is well qualified to write of his subject. His candor and moderation are remarkable and his book is one of absorbing interest. He frankly admits the mistakes and vacillations of England's policy, mistakes which arose in great part from her reluctance to saddle herself with new burdens. "We misunderstood the situation at the outset," he declares. "When we first went to Egypt we believed—and it was natural that we should believe—that the duty before us was a comparatively simple one. We thought that all we had to do was to put down a military rebellion. Only actual experience of the internal condition of Egypt could teach us that the rebellion was the least part of the matter, and that the real difficulty lay in the utter rottenness of the whole fabric of government." To justify the British intervention in Egypt forms no part of the author's purpose; his book is concerned with the consequences of that intervention, not with the intervention itself. But he naturally resents the charge of bad faith to which England has been subjected.

No one who remembers the character of the British Government of that day, or the profound distaste of foreign enterprise which animated the bulk of its followers, can doubt for one moment that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was sincerely anxious to avoid any fresh interference in the affairs of Egypt, much more the tremendous step of military occupation. But the English Government and people were swept along in spite of themselves by the current of events. . . . No one else was ready or willing to strike at once. So at the very last moment the country which, after all, had the greatest interest at stake, the country which, by virtue of its position outside continental complications, had least to risk by acting, and which, owing to its command of the sea, was best able to act quickly, was nolens volens obliged to bell the cat. And when at last we had overcome our conscientious, if ill-timed, hesitancy, our action was beyond all anticipation prompt and effective. . . . But to restore order was not merely our professed but our true and only object.

The conditions were such, however, that the restoration of order involved a radical reform of the administration; it involved "the education of the people to know, and therefore to expect, orderly and honest government—the education of a body of rulers capable of supplying it."

All such projects of reform were hampered by countless impediments. Egypt is so fettered by the covenants and restrictions contained in her treaties with foreign powers that merely to transact the ordinary business of government is a task beset with difficulties.

Wherever you turn there is some obstruction in your path. Do you want to clear out a cesspool, to prevent the sale of noxious drugs, to suppress a seditious or immoral print—you are pulled up by the capitulations. Do you want to carry out some big work of public utility—to dig a main canal or to drain a city—you are pulled up by the law of liquidation. You cannot borrow without the consent of Turkey; you cannot draw upon the reserve fund without the consent of the Caisse; you cannot exceed the limit of expenditure without the consent of the powers. Do you, impeded and hampered on every side, finally lose patience and break through, for however good an object, the finest mesh of the net which binds you—or lay a finger upon even the most trivial European privilege—you have a Consul-General down upon you at once. And all the while foreign papers in Egypt are howling at you for not suppressing nuisances which foreign privilege does not allow you to touch and for not devoting to public improvements money which international conventions do not allow you to spend.

Of these "international fetters," as the author calls them, the "capitulations" or privileges granted to foreign residents are perhaps the most annoying. They include immunity from taxation (excepting customs duties and land tax), inviolability of domicile, and exemption from the jurisdiction of the local courts. These privileges are shamefully abused, especially by the Greeks, who are the most numerous as well as the most turbulent of the foreign residents.

The disasters in the Soudan and other causes, some of which may fairly be ascribed to the timid and uncertain policy adopted by the British, combined to delay the work of reform until 1885. The financial situation in that year was one of seemingly hopeless insolvency. With only 5,000,000 acres of cultivated land and a population of 6,000,000, Egypt had a debt of £100,000,000. Taxes were high and credit was low; Egyptian Unified stock was quoted at 59, and a proposition to make it redeemable at 80 was simply dropped, not from any doubt as to its fairness, but from a total disbelief in its practicability. The same stock, by the by, was recently quoted at 98. But the agreement known as the London convention, adopted at the instance of Great Britain in 1885, enabled Egypt to raise nine millions sterling at a low rate of interest. After providing for the floating debt there remained a round million, which was used in restoring and improving the means of irrigation. That extra million saved the irrigation system and with it the finances of Egypt. It has brought in cent per cent. The cotton crop has risen from less than 3,000,000 kantars (cwt.) in 1886—and 1886 was a good year—to upwards of 4,500,000 kantars in 1891.

The steady increase in the revenue of the State has been concurrent with a decrease in the burdens of the people. Indeed, the decrease of burdens has been, to a great extent the cause of the increase of revenue. The taxes which have been abolished or diminished were taxes of the most obnoxious kind. The useful items of expenditure have been developed, the wasteful items have been kept down. A large saving has been effected in the interest on the debt. At the end of 1885 Egypt had not one stiver in reserve, whether in the hands of the Caisse or in those of the government. Egypt has now nearly three millions in hand against a rainy day.

Most important of all, the corvée has been abolished, and that without resorting to new taxation. Economy, tact, firmness, foresight, and skill were needed to secure these results, which may safely be left to speak for themselves.

The improvements introduced in the system of irrigation are described in the chapter entitled "The Struggle for Water." The changes brought about by Mehemet Ali have drawn a sharp line of division between the irrigation systems of Upper and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt raises food crops alone; in Lower Egypt cotton and sugar are the principal crops.

Speaking broadly, Upper Egypt is a land of single-crop winter cultivation, annually soaked with Nile water, and renovated with Nile mud, just as it has been any time these six thousand years. The object of the modern system, prevalent throughout the Delta, is to render the land more fertile, by allowing it to be cultivated in summer as well as in winter, in the season of low water and of flood, as well as when the flood is over. The rich crops grown on the lands of the Delta are preserved from inundation and fed with water in driblets all the year round by means of the Sefi canals. . . . The great problem everywhere was to better the machine without interrupting its action. "Egypt," wrote Sir Colin Moncrieff in his first report, "was no tabula rasa on which to lay down the most perfect canal system, but a country whose very life depended on a fully-developed but very bad system. It has been necessary to introduce reforms without for a day stopping the existing machinery. When a canal has been closed, it has been necessary to have another canal to take its place."

Of all the betterments effected in this department the restoration of the Barrage has been most productive of good results. This great dam, which had taken twenty years to build, was practically useless until Sir Colin Moncrieff undertook to perfect it. The work was finished in 1891, and for two successive summers the Barrage has now held up the river to the full height required for the proper distribution of the whole available water-supply among the great arterial canals. Other improvements can only be mentioned here.

Old drainage channels which had been allowed to become blocked, were cleared and prolonged. New drains were cut for the relief of salted and water-logged districts. Lines of irrigation were disentangled from lines of drainage. The direction and level of many canals were rectified. New regulators were built and the existing regulators were worked in a novel fashion. . . . The result of ten years' work in the Irrigation Department may be summed up in the statement that the very most is now made of the existing resources of the country in the way of water, while the damages incident to a high flood are reduced to a minimum. Every year since 1884 has seen some fresh district restored to fertility, and in some cases brought for the first time under cultivation in consequence of the patient, intelligent, unwearying work which Egypt has learned to expect from the heads of the Irrigation Service, and never expects in vain.

The chapter on "The Fellah as Soldier" shows what has been done to create an Egyptian army that can fight, and fight successfully. That entitled "Odds and Ends of Reform" describes the changes for the better which have been effected in the sanitary system, the administration of justice, and other departments. Here the results are less tangible, but a fair degree of progress has been made. It must be remembered that England has not established a protectorate over Egypt; in theory she is only the adviser of the Khedive. Mr. Milner believes that at least a part of the Sudan should be reoccupied at the first favorable opportunity. The Khalifa's empire, he thinks, is already crumbling, while Egypt is growing stronger every year. Mr. Milner's style is manly and effective, and his narrative has all the fascination of a romance.

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As told by Dr. Field, the "Story of the Atlantic Telegraph" is equally interesting and even more dramatic. Even the barest summary of the facts, which is all that we can give, has an eloquence of its own. Dr. Field well says that "such a tale is itself a lesson and an inspiration."

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company was organized by Cyrus W. Field and a few of his friends, all citizens of New York, in May, 1854. The projectors did not fully perceive the difficulties attending the enterprise, and the capital subscribed was only $1,500,000. Four hundred miles of roadway were constructed across the wilds of Newfoundland, a task which required two years for its completion. After one failure a submarine cable was laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and meanwhile a telegraph line 140 miles in length was carried over the Island of Cape Breton. Mr. Field then visited England, where, after equipping himself with facts and figures, opinions and estimates, he succeeded in organizing the Atlantic Telegraph company, with a paid up capital of £350,000. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States were induced to grant an annual subsidy as well as to lend ships for laying down the cable.

All preparations having been made the first expedition left Ireland in August, 1857. Three hundred and thirty-five miles of cable were successfully laid when an accident occurred—the result of defective machinery—which proved fatal to the enterprise. Fresh capital was subscribed, new mechanical devices were adopted, and in June, 1858, a second attempt was made to lay the cable. This time the ships met in midocean, spliced the two ends of the cable, and steamed away in opposite directions. On this occasion the cable parted when but little more than 200 miles had been laid. Dejected but not despondent, the directors resolved on a final effort, which was made immediately. Again the ships rendezvoused in mid-Atlantic, and in spite of a severe storm the enterprise was brought to a successful conclusion in August, 1858. The public joy was unbounded and Mr. Field became a popular hero.

But the cable had been exposed to injury in various ways before it was laid, and after transmitting some 400 messages it ceased to work. Five years elapsed before a serious effort was made to revive the enterprise, and this time it was resolved to make the contractors responsible for laying their own cable. At first there was much difficulty in raising the capital required, but a construction company was formed which took a large share of the stock, and in 1865 the attempt to lay a cable was renewed under favorable auspices. Great progress had been made in electrical science, and the new cable was in all respects superior to that of 1858. The Great Eastern, hugest of ships, was chartered for the expedition, and this time 1,200 miles were laid before the inevitable mishap occurred. In nine days they succeeded in grappling the broken cable three times, and each time failed to recover it only for want of ropes strong enough to bring it on board. Encouraged by the measure of success they had obtained, the projectors appealed for fresh funds, and a new company was ultimately formed with a capital of £600,000. The expedition of 1866 was fitted out on the grandest scale, and in fourteen days from the start the Atlantic cable was an accomplished fact. It remained to raise the cable of 1865. Three weeks and thirty attempts were required for this operation, which was one of the most delicate character. Five days later this cable was also landed at Heart's Content. John Bright referred to Mr. Field as "the Columbus of our times, who, after no less than forty voyages across the Atlantic in pursuit of the great aim of his life, had at length by his cable moored the New World close alongside the Old." Dr. Field adds the following tribute: "Twelve years of unceasing toil was the price the Atlantic telegraph cost its projector; and not years lighted up by the assurance of success, but that were often darkened with despair; years in which he was restlessly crossing and recrossing the ocean, only to find on either side, worse than storms and tempests, an incredulity which sneered at every failure, and derided the attempt as a delusion and a dream. Against such discouragement nothing could prevail but that faith or fanaticism which, believing the incredible, achieves the impossible."

"The City and the Land."

This book is made up of seven lectures which were delivered in London about a year ago, under the auspices of the Executive committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The lecturers were Sir Charles Wilson, Maj. Conder, Canon Tristram, Mr. Walter Besant, Dr. William Wright, Mr. Flinders Petrie, and Canon Dalton. The addresses were well worth publishing, and the reader will derive a good idea of the progress which has been made in tracing and exploring ancient sites in Palestine. "It is not probable," says Mr. Besant, "that any considerable ruin has escaped the observation of our surveyors. Perhaps here and there some small heap of stones may yet be found, not upon our map. Such a heap, with a name that recalls and contains one of the few lost names of the Bible, may have passed under the tangled vegetation unseen; but of these there cannot be many. Of discoveries of this kind there remain, we may boldly say, none to the ordinary traveler."

The most interesting of these lectures was delivered by Mr. Flinders Petrie, and describes the recent excavations at Lachish, with their results. Lachish, which is frequently mentioned in scripture, was a fortified town in Southern Palestine, and apparently a place of some importance. It was probably founded by the Amorites as soon as Palestine had emerged from the nomadic period and fixed fortifications were demanded—i. e.: about 1700 B. C. It was ravaged and rebuilt many times during the Egyptian conquests until at last the Amorites "were pared to the quick by the Egyptians and immediately after crushed under the influx of nomadic Israelites from the desert. Lying waste for centuries, the site regained its importance as soon as a central government was reëstablished in Palestine. A stronghold attacked by each invader, Lachish was often destroyed and as often rebuilt by the Jewish Kings; while after the captivity it regained its importance for a short time, and then fell into permanent desolation, before the flourishing period of Greek and Roman dominion in Palestine." The siege of Lachish by Sennacherib forms the subject of one of the most spirited compositions of Assyrian artists, which is now in the British Museum.

The ruins tell their own story, for to an archæologist like Dr. Petrie every object is a document. The Amorites "had evidently taken a lesson in Egypt on the strength of fortifications; their massive wall is twenty-eight feet in thickness. Only one building with any architectural features has yet been found in the excavations. That shows us the forms of the cornice, which appears to be borrowed from the later debased Egyptian style of the later Ramessides; and the pilasters show a volute capital which looks like a forerunner of the Ionic volute." A discovery made by Dr. Petrie—not, however, at Lachish, but at Tell el Amarna, in Egypt—furnishes an interesting illustration of the debt of Jewish architecture to Egypt.

We all know the peculiar description of the two great columns of Solomon's Temple, with the "nets of chequer work" or "networks" upon the capitals. Hitherto that has been an entire puzzle to architects and restorers; and the last writer (Perrot) even produces the basket-work capitals of late Roman times to give some clew to the idea, although those are characteristic of the Justinian age, and have nothing to do especially with Palestine. I found, however, at Tell el Amarna capitals of about four centuries earlier than Solomon, with what struck the eye as apparently network patterns over the capitals. So much were these like nets that I did not at first understand their origin. On more elaborate examples, however, I saw that the design was to inlay brilliant glazes in settings in the stone, gilding the rite of the stone between, so as to imitate a gigantic cloisonnée jewelry. It appears unmistakable that this chequer-work design is the source of the "nets of chequer-work" upon the capitals in the Phœnicio-Jewish architecture a few centuries later, and that we have here in Egypt the type of the pillars of the temple.

Dr. Wright's lecture on the Hittites furnishes a good summary of the known facts, but discloses little that is new. When Prof. Sayce has completed his translation of the Hamath inscriptions we shall probably learn much more about this enterprising race, whose King was treated as an equal by Rameses the Great. Dr. Wright asserts that the wife of Uriah the Hittite was an ancestress of Jesus. The assertion conflicts with the pedigree given by Luke, although it has the support of Matthew. Moreover, in each case the descent is traced through Joseph, who, according to both writers, was only the supposed father of Jesus. Dr. Wright is disposed to "claim everything" on behalf of his dear Hittites, and his tone is not that of a calm and judicious inquirer. It is carrying prejudice pretty far to reproach the "higher critics" for not sooner acknowledging the greatness of the Hittite empire, when the Scriptural writers themselves afford no hint of the fact. Considering how little is known of the Hittites, the language which Dr. Wright has allowed himself to use is hardly warranted.

The exposure of Shapira, the Jewish forger of antiquities, is thus described by Mr. Besant:

We were gathered in the large room of the Palestine Fund offices. Among us stands, tall, graybearded, a handsome man still, blue-eyed, calm, self-possessed, the great Shapira, showing his treasure, the priceless copy of the Pentateuch with all the doubtful passages set right, written in beautiful Phœnician or ancient Hebrew on skins brown with age. He values the document at—how much? Who is to value such a document? Who can set a price upon such a document? A million? Even a million would not represent its value. He is perfectly open, candid, truthful, and straightforward. His story is simplicity itself. The MS. was found in a cave in the Land of Moab. One would expect, perhaps, such discoveries in a cave. As for its authenticity he knows nothing. He asks for nothing more than an examination. Let Dr. Bond carry it away with him. So it is done. Dr. Bond receives the MS. and carries it away. Then Shapira goes too. Those who are left behind begin to scoff. Conder points out that he knows the caves in Moab where the thing was found and that they are damp, and that damp is fatal to ink, with other damaging and incredulous suggestions. Then the truth comes out, and we hear that the forger, his great coup missed, has hanged himself and will commit no more forgeries. One of his little, innocent, childlike fancies, however, remains in our office still. It is nothing less than the coffin of Samson—a plain roll of lead with the strong man's name scratched upon it in Hebrew characters.

In his lecture on "The Modern Traveler in Palestine" Canon Dalton gives some useful advice to persons intending to visit Palestine. Thanks to the railway and the Messrs. Cook the tour of the Holy Land may now be made without personal risk and at no great expense. (New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.)

"The French War and the Revolution," by William Milligan Sloane.

In this new account of the formation of the United States the publishers present the second volume of the American History Series. The first installment covered the colonial era; the next two will bring the narrative down to the end of the reconstruction period. Prof. Sloane, in the present work, deals with the history of the colonies from the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 to the treaty of Versailles in 1783.

Handbooks which treat historical subjects in a compendious manner should not be subjected to minute criticism. The most to be asked is substantial correctness. Two tests there are, however, which may be applied to a book like the present; one from the laboratory of historical science, another from the point of view of constitutional construction. First, what is the position of the writer with respect to the "myths of American history"? What will he have to say about the so-called "Mecklenburg Declaration" of 1775, for example? It will be remembered that a copy of the address to the Crown reached the Town of Mecklenburg in May, 1775. "At Charlotte was soon to sit a military committee of two delegates from each militia regiment, and Brevard was the clerk. During their sessions came the news of Lexington. Brevard offered, so tradition says, a series of resolutions which were a virtual declaration of independence, suspending laws, vacating commissions, making provisional regulations, and acknowledging only the authority of the provincial Congress. They were unanimously adopted May 20, and although no copy of them exists there were adopted May 31 another set amplifying the originals, which were recorded as in force until Great Britain should renounce her pretensions. No doubt has ever been expressed as to the authenticity of the latter, but that of the former has been repeatedly assailed. Against a strong local tradition that there were such resolutions is set the fact that the resolutions themselves were not preserved. The document in its final shape was printed, copies were scattered over Georgia and North Carolina and one formally transmitted to the Second Continental Congress, which had assembled on May 10." The evidence accessible even to a dabbler in American history has been admirably summarized by Dr. W. F. Poole, the learned and able librarian of the Newberry Library and one of the best authorities on the subject, in an article printed in the *Dial* for October, 1890. The ascertainable facts show that the so-called "Declaration" of May 20 never had existence in the manner claimed, but was probably composed by a careful student of the Declaration of Independence some little time after the 4th of July, 1776. The evidence is entirely insufficient to prove that a meeting of any kind was held at Mecklenburg May 20, 1775. The resolutions of May 31 did not "amplify the originals"; first, because there were no originals; second, because these latter expressions were merely such high-sounding, patriotic resolutions as were adopted in all the colonies at that time. Our author is far too credulous and has allowed himself to be imposed on by mere assertions and reiterations.

In his view of the constitutional history of this period Mr. Sloane is an extremist. For the first Continental Congress he claims the exercise of all the prerogatives of sovereignty except taxation. The various colonies, in his opinion, had no separate legal existence before the articles of confederation were adopted and were little more than geographical expressions. The author follows Prof. Von Holst quite closely, and his position is totally opposed to that of Calhoun and the State Rights school. It is possible that neither of the two theories will ultimately be accepted in full.

In his statement of such facts as are generally familiar the author is fair and candid and his summaries are almost always clear and free from personal bias. We note the absence of any reference to the march of the Spaniards across Illinois and the attack on Fort St. Joseph. At some future time it may perhaps be admitted that not the least important scenes of the Revolution were enacted west of the Alleghanies. Then, let us hope, the noble fight of George Rogers Clark and the brilliant expedition of Galvez will not be dismissed in a single paragraph. In external appearance the book is more attractive than such manuals usually are and for this the publishers are entitled to thanks. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"American Railroads as Investments," by S. F. Van Oss.

At first thought one would hardly expect to find much that is interesting to hard-headed business-men within the covers of a book on American railroads written by a foreigner for English readers. As a matter of fact, however, there is really a great deal that is new and a great deal that is interesting in Mr. Van Oss' volume. A book of travel written by a foreigner may bring out points regarding one's own country that those most intimately acquainted with its institutions might not have recognized, and the same is true of the work before us. The author makes a comparison of American railway methods with the English methods, of American financiering with the methods of the English financiers, and his treatment of the subject is very full and suggestive.

The magnitude of our railway system is one of the first things that strike the foreigner with surprise. That the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with a population of 38,000,000, should have but little over 30,000 miles of railroad, while we, with our population of 63,000,000, have over 166,000 miles is not readily understood. For every 1,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom there are five-sixths of a mile of railway, while the proportion in the United States is two and two-thirds miles for every 1,000 inhabitants. The book contains some authoritative statements on the much disputed question of the relative speed attained on American and English railways, and the question is settled in favor of the American trains. This is true, both as to regular trains running on a schedule timetable, as to special trains, and as to the fastest mile ever covered by a locomotive. The general average of all English passenger trains is declared to be greatly superior to the general average of our trains, but some of our limited expresses outstrip the best records of English locomotives. The thirteen fastest trains running daily in England have an average speed of 50.8 miles hour, ranging from 43.75 to 55.0. The fastest time made by any of these trains is beaten by express trains between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, some of which run at a rate averaging 58 miles an hour.

Another question which is often debated relates to the average rate of fare on English and American railroads. The passenger traffic in the United States, Mr. Van Oss says, is neither so profitable nor important as it is in England. The average rate per passenger is lower in the United States than in England. There are less passengers per train mile and the average distance covered by each passenger is greater. The number of miles traveled by passengers on the American roads is less than twice that on the English roads, although the mileage of our roads is more than five times as great.

After discussing in a notably fair and comprehensive way the railway system and business of the country as a whole, the author takes up the various railroad groups and makes a detailed analysis of their respective earnings. In this department some particularly valuable work has been done of a character which the average American statistician is inclined to shirk. Everything has been reduced to a per mile basis, which is the only basis on which accurate comparisons or systematic studies can be made. In the great Northwest the writer sees a field for unequaled development. It outranks in importance any other section. Where population is counted by the millions it still looks thinly scattered to the eye which is used to European crowds. In this Northwest he sees the nucleus for an empire capable of supporting 100,000,000 inhabitants and he believes that the railway development of the future in that region will be something extraordinary. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Brief Mention.

"Seen from the Saddle," by Isa Carrington Cabell. This latest issue in Harper's Black and White Series is a most delightful book. Philistina, who also goes by the nom de guerre of "Dolly's Rider," describes a succession of horseback rides which were taken by herself and a male companion, presumably her husband, in the pleasant environs of Hartford. Later on they make a real equestrian tour, which comes to an untimely end at New Marlborough, Philistina's Texan mustang having broken down ignominously. On this last excursion they are accompanied by Diana, Philistina's Mentor, who supplies the lacking element of critical rigor. There is plenty of picturesque description, but the book owes its piquant flavor to the witty chat, the humoro-serious comment, and the playful badinage with which the riders beguile their journey. Here is a lively touch: "The glimpses of sky they caught through the overlapping treetops showed it an unclouded blue, and Philistina bethought her that it looked like a Thursday sky, as it was a midweek, washed and ironed sky on which the most conscientious of New Englanders might take a well-earned repose." Less severe with the weaker sex than Diana, Philistina permits herself now and then to prick their foibles with a very fine needle, as when she says of her husband: "It is one of D.'s boasts that he is indifferent to public opinion, but the truth is he is one of those people who has so persistently condemned certain weaknesses in others that he has acquired the reputation of freedom from those weaknesses, and with freedom, liberty to indulge in them." But the gentleman can hold his own pretty well, and he does not fail to improve his opportunity in the churchyard at Riverton, where "a wife of many years' discipline is commemorated by her husband in these words, after birth and marriage are mentioned:

"'And on the —— of —— 1801,
Her spirit, *it is charitably hoped*,
Took its flight
To fairer realms above.'"

Here, too, are some quotable reflections of his: "Nobody ever feels melancholy in hot weather. We grumble and are uncomfortable, but the very sense of discomfort gives a feeling of permanence and continuance. We are hot and we always shall be hot. It takes all our time to exist. We have no prescience for tomorrow except to hope it will come, because today is pretty disagreeable. But a bright, cool afternoon like this, when earth, and sky, and air are bathed in beauty and peace, is also full of warning voices.

"Hence in a season of calm weather,
Though inward far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
That brought us hither.

That's life—you can't get any present out of it. You've always got something to remind you of where you came from or where you're going to. What I want is a now, and leisure to enjoy it. There is no pleasure to me in any situation where I am reminded that it is a passing pleasure. The only person with whom I ever found myself in full sympathy in this hatred of change and this content with the present is a man the parson was telling me about. He was crippled and deaf and half blind, and the parson, after dilating on the joys of heaven, asked him if he didn't want to go there. 'No,' he said, stoutly. 'I don't; I know what I got.'"

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. have added to their Aldine Edition of Landor "The Citation and Examination of William Shakspeare," and "Pericles and Aspasia." The two together form Vol. I. of "The Longer Prose Works of Walter Savage Landor," which will be complete in two volumes. The "Pericles and Aspasia" will always rank with the best of Landor's prose writings, but the labored and extravagant humor of the "Citation of Shakspeare" will find few admirers.

"The Convent Life of George Sand," translated by Maria Ellery MacKaye. In this selection from the memoirs of Mme. Dudevant the novelist tells the story of her life at the English Augustinian Convent in Paris, where she received a part of her education. A familiar couplet warns us that:

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft figures melt away,

and the remark may possibly apply to Mme. Dudevant. However that may be, it is no doubt interesting, as the translator observes, "to study the evolution of the idyllic novelist and passionate reformer; to note the characteristic traits of M. Caro's 'mystic pupil of the English convent, the humble adorer of Sister Alicia, the dreamy, adventurous country girl,' Aurore Dupin, fresh from the moors and woods of Berri—and then to recognize the same peculiarities" in the George Sand of after years. Of an ardent, mobile temperament, Aurore went from one excess to another. At first she enlisted among the "diables," as the unruly girls were called; later on she became converted and her piety speedily assumed a morbid phase, until at last her confessor prescribed a course of amusements for her by way of penance. Under this regimen she quickly regained moral and physical health, and the last six months of her stay flew by, she tells us, like a happy dream. Her first novel, written while she was still a diable, betrays the influence of her environment.

The hero and heroine met in the dusk of evening, in the country, at the foot of a shrine, where they had come to say their prayers. They admired and exhorted each other by turns. I knew that they ought to fall in love, but I could not manage it. Sophia urged me on; but when I had described them both as beautiful and perfect beings, when I had brought them together in an enchanting spot at the entrance of a Gothic chapel under the shade of lofty oaks, I never could get any further. It was not possible for me to describe the emotions of love; I had not a word to say, and gave it up. I succeeded in making them ardently pious—not that I knew any more about piety than I did about love; but I had examples of piety all the time before my eyes, and perhaps even then the germ was unconsciously developing within me. At all events, my young couple, after several chapters of travel and adventure that I have completely forgotten, separated at last, both consecrating themselves to God—the heroine taking the veil and the hero becoming a priest.

Apart from its personal interest the book is well worth reading for its graphic picture of convent life in France. (Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.)

"An Old Beau, and Other Stories," by John Seymour Wood. The first of these pleasant stories is perhaps the most characteristic. The "Old Beau" himself, with his young heart, harmless egotism and cultivated eye for feminine beauty, is a charming fellow. Not the least winning of his traits is the tender and chivalrous affection with which he regards his lovely niece. The scene in which he parts from her for the last time reveals him in a pleasing light, and thrills the reader with real sympathy. "A New England Ingénue" relates the amusing experiences of a young Vermont girl, who goes on the stage in order to help support her family. She makes a hit at one of the Boston theaters and pursues her career as an actress for two whole weeks, when she calmly quits the stage forever. She feels that "there is no art like acting and nothing so fine as applause," but, as her aunt explains, "the air was not pure enough, for Elvira needs awful pure air." Elvira's inherited Puritanism asserts itself even at the thrilling moment when she lets her head rest on her lover's shoulder, for with a sigh of contentment she exclaims: "I don't think this is—right." "How Amasa Snow Got on His Feet" is an entertaining thing, and "A Street Car Adventure" is cleverly told. All the stories, in fact, have character as well as charm. (New York: Cassell Publishing company.)

"The Coming Religion." This little volume, by Thomas Van Ness, is intended to point out the essential feature of Christianity by which, in the author's opinion, the religion of the future is to be characterized. The religion of Jesus is the gospel of love. This is the key-note. The religion of love as taught by Jesus Mr. Van Ness regards as something quite different from the Christianity now generally accepted. It puts doctrines aside and inculcates universal love, and it is reconcilable with the religion of science or the gospel of evolution, and the religion of humanity or socialism. The writer's view is presented in four chapters or parts. It is not specially new, but will interest a class of well-intentioned readers. (Boston: Roberts Bros., $1.)

"No 'Beginning' or the Fundamental Fallacy," is a volume of 166 pages by William H. Maple. The author attempts to show that existing things as to their substance had no beginning, and hence it follows that there cannot have been an intelligent first cause or Creator. The reasoning will satisfy some minds. By many others the premises of the argument will be disputed as assuming the answer to the whole question. (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., $1.00.)

"The Secret of Character Building," by John B. Demotte, A. M. Ph. D., is a volume of considerable originality. It discusses the physical and moral in their relations and points out many practical errors on the part of parents and of society. The reader must give careful attention in order to a just appreciation of the author's treatment of his subject. The volume contains thirteen full-page illustrations. (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.00).

"Son of Man," or "The Sequel to Evolution," by Celestia Root Lang, is a volume which evinces careful thought in the line of religious evolution. The work is divided into three parts—the first treating of psychic evolution, the second of psychic and material evolution, the third of man's place in nature. The author's views of Christian truth are in some respects quite diverse from the common faith of the church. For example, she holds with Swedenborg that every man's resurrection takes place at death by the separation of the spirit from the material body. She claims that her theory of psychic evolution is based upon Prof. Joseph Le Conte's explanation of evolution. (Boston: *Arena* Publishing company. $1.25.)

"At His Feet" is a practical religious book in many sections, by Wayland Hoyt, D. D., author of numerous works of like character. The topics are such as the following: "Christ a Friend," "Pasture Fields," "Withered Hands," "Character Counts," "Going to Heaven Alone." (D. D. Merritt company. $1.)

Literary Notes.

The first number of the *Colorado Magazine* is noteworthy for the illustrations to Mr. Petitdidier's article on "Amateur Photography." The magazine is published at Denver, Colo.

A movement has been started to collect funds for erecting a monument to James Gates Percival, the Connecticut poet, in the Wisconsin graveyard where his remains are buried.

Messrs. Tait, Sons & Co. are about to publish "The Victorian Age of English Literature," by Mrs. Oliphant, and "The Last Sentence," a novel by Maxwell Gray, the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

The leading article in the *Monist* for April is a thoughtful paper on "Religion and Modern Science," by Prof. Jodl. Prof. Jodl's exposure of the hollowness of the so-called "reconciliations" between ancient and modern ideas is particularly effective.

Among the forthcoming publications of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. are: "Many Inventions," a volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling; "The Story of My Life," being the autobiography of Dr. Georg Ebers, the novelist; "The Principles of Ethics, Vol. II.," by Herbert Spencer; "General Greene," by Col. F. V. Greene, and "General Johnston," by R. M. Hughes; "The Art of Taking a Wife," by Prof. Montegazza; and "The United States," by Elisée Reclus, which makes the third volume on North America in the author's work entitled "The Earth and Its Inhabitants."

A collection of letters written by George Eliot will be sold in London next month by Mr. Main, the friend to whom they were addressed. Many of these letters refer to her own literary work. In one, dated Sept. 11, 1871, she writes: "Perhaps you do not imagine me as a writer who suffers much from self-distrust and despondency. If I had not had a husband who is not only sympathetic, but so sagacious in criticism that I can rely on his pleasure in my writing as a satisfactory test, it would be difficult for me to bring myself into print. Especially as I have the conviction that excessive literary production is a social offense!" In another she says: "Every one who contributes to the 'too much' of literature is doing grave social injury, and that thought naturally makes me anxious." In reference to a review of her books she observes: "If it were my habit to read stuff of this kind the effect would be very injurious to me, and I shall not taste of that cup again for a long while." "I can't help wondering at the high estimate made of 'Middlemarch' in proportion to my other books. I suppose the depressed state of my health makes my writing seem more than usually below the mark of my desires."

Books Received.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Bros.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By George H. Clark, D. D. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

IN THE DAYS OF THE MUTINY. By G. A. Henty. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

THE REVEREND MELANCTHON POUNDEX. By Donn Piatt. Chicago: Robert J. Belford.

GERFAUT. By Charles de Bernard. Translated by A. A. Page. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE SON. By Paul Bourget, author of "Cosmopolis," etc. New York: Waverly company.

THE FIRST MILLENNIAL FAITH. By the author of "Not on Calvary." New York: Saalfield & Fitch.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: American Book company.

LES ENFANTS PATRIOTES. By G. Bruno. Edited with notes by W. S. Lyon, M. A. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A. C. McClurg & Co.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

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FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

After forty years of constant endeavor, backed by the money and power of a rich and autocratic church, the Mormons are about to dedicate their great temple. The event is of sufficient importance to justify a sketch of their career and pictures of the leaders and the temple itself, which will be found in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Since the Anarchists were tried and convicted Judge Gary, who presided at the memorable investigation, has been discreetly silent. Now he speaks in no uncertain tones, and an abstract of his article will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Gribayedoff as writer and artist will give some peeps into Czar land in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Col. W. H. Gilder, the explorer, will tell a good bear story to the readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

New York is following in the footsteps of Chicago in the matter of annexation, and Gath will talk about the schemes for a greater Gotham in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Jerome K. Jerome has come to the end of his [illegible]posite novel. It was an untimely death at [illegible], but he tells the story in a funny way and it [wi]ll be cleverly illustrated for its publication in [tom]orrow's TRIBUNE.

[Al]l the youngsters and many of the older chil[dren] will read with interest the story of "Dollie [an]d" and from it may learn something curious [ab]out the manufacture of the dear little children. It will appear, with abundant illustrations, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Some of the quaint and beautiful things to be [seen] in the Canary Islands will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Easter is a holiday celebrated the world over, and hence all will be interested in the stories and pictures about the day which will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The Kahunas are the "medicine men" of Hawaii. A staff correspondent now in the islands sends some curious facts about them, and has also supplied a photograph from life to illustrate the article, which will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Paris, just now, is attracting the attention of billiard players. Sketches of the masters of the cue, with a few of their wonderful shots, will be given in a column or two of billiard gossip in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John Kendrick Bangs has struck the popular fancy with his Jimmieboy stories. The adventures of Jack with the giant furnish some exquisite nonsense, as will be seen when you open up the pages of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THERE is something rotten in the record of the new Minister to Denmark.

UP to yesterday morning the Groverian muzzle had been adjusted gently but firmly on ten editors.

ALL that is needed is a full turnout of the voters and Carter Harrisonism in politics will get its death blow in Chicago.

CARTER HARRISON has permitted another day to go into history without ordering the return of any campaign contributions wrung from the gamblers.

IN his official reply to the slanderers of the Columbian Exposition President Higinbotham has not left them a leg to stand on, but they will continue, doubtless, to lie on.

IT is so long since Mr. John E. Risley, the newly appointed Minister to Denmark, was a Son of Liberty that he may be pardoned for his willingness to forget all about it.

IT appears the Eskimos at Jackson Park object to being deprived of their liberty and protest against being compelled to wear heavy sealskin trousers in mild weather. The untutored child of Labrador pants for freedom.

NEW YORK CITY has begun in earnest the work of purifying its water supply at the source by burning filthy dwellings, barns, pig-sties, etc., along the head-waters of the Croton River. And now if the New-Yorkers will boil the fluid after it emerges from the faucets at the end of its journey they will have almost as good drinking water as Chicago has.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOLONEY has filed another opinion about State officers. This is about all that Moloney will do in reference to the fees and salaries and perquisites which he has fumed about and blustered about for two months. The General Assembly, much to its credit, has declined to make any appropriation to enable Moloney to exploit his foolishness. Moloney is the champion brayer of the Springfield State House.

THIS year the Jewish Pesach, or Passover, nearly coincides with the Christian Easter, while only two years ago the observances were separated by an interval of nearly a month. In 1891 Easter Sunday fell on March 29, and the Passover was celebrated Friday, April 25. In 1893 the Passover supper was eaten in the evening of Good Friday, the day on which the crucifixion is commemorated by all Catholics and some Protestants. This is as close an approximation of time as obtained in the earlier ages of the Christian church. The wider difference usually observable is due to the fact that the Jews and the Christians do not use the same calendar, though with each the date of the festival depends on the position of the moon at the time of the vernal equinox.

THE Chief Medical Inspector at this point is reported as saying that in Chicago the inspection of immigrants was unremitting all through the winter. "Every train bringing immigrants to this city has been met and inspected. Our medical inspectors have absolute authority to detain cars, under such circumstances (as cholera infection or the signs of it), and they would be switched at once to the California avenue hospital." It is well to know that the city is being efficiently guarded from a possible invasion by cholera; also that the United States Government is prepared for any ordinary emergency that may arise in that direction. It has agents at the principal ports of Europe from which emigrants depart for this country, also marine hospital doctors at all the principal quarantine stations here, and the local authorities are cordially coöperating with the government in the enforcing of inspection and quarantine regulations both on the land frontiers and the seaboard.

IS IT in anticipation of the return of a gambling-favoring administration that A. J. O'Conner is permitted to run a crap game in the very heart of the city only one block from the City Hall, where the Superintendent of Police has his headquarters? It appears from a report published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that a bartender named Eckhardt lost $1,100 of his money in this place, and then caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of three of the gamblers who fleeced him. It will be interesting to note whether the three gamblers whose names are given in THE TRIBUNE are voters registered from the gambling hell in question in order to vote for the gambler candidate next Tuesday. It would be more interesting still to ascertain why the police permit the plunder game to go on so close to headquarters and why the Mayor gives a saloon license to the proprietor of the gambling shop in question.

THE St. Paul *Globe* quotes the Chief Grain Inspector of Minnesota as giving the reason why certain wheat sent from that State failed to grade as No. 2 on arrival here. He says the practice in Minnesota is to grade wheat without cleaning it, and the inspector makes an allowance for screenings or dirt. He may make an allowance of as much as three pounds to the bushel. But the Chicago inspection rules make no allowance for dirt, and "through a technical interpretation" of those rules dirty wheat from Minnesota may fail to grade as wished by the owner of the property. This is the exact truth, and it may be commended to the attention of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which has violently attacked the Chicago Board of Trade because these rules, made by State authority and interpreted by State officials with whose appointment the board has nothing to do, were observed by the inspectors. Furthermore, it may be remarked that the inspection rules of the State of Illinois have always required that the speculative grades must be "reasonably clean," and never have provided for a passing of dirty grain into the speculative grade by making deduction for the dirt it may contain. So the Minnesota men who sold their dirty wheat in Chicago in advance of its arrival here did so with their eyes wide open. That they were well aware of the difference is proved by the fact that last winter they made in vain a strong effort to have the rules of the Chicago board changed so as to admit their wheat to be deliverable on contracts for regular grain.

HARRISON'S DISREPUTABLE CAMPAIGN.

Evidence accumulates of the absolute control of the gang candidate for Mayor by the gamblers, groggery-keepers and disreputables. Most people who lived in Chicago at the time that Carter H. Harrison was Mayor before do not want any evidence on this score. Carter was then the friend and protector, or, as he would call it, the "regulator" of the gamblers. He was the friend of the groggery-keepers. The dens of vice and crime flourished during his administration. Their proprietors reciprocated whenever Carter was a candidate for re-election. They contributed to his campaign fund, they assisted in his canvass, they resorted to bulldozing, bribery, perjury, and ballot-box stuffing in his behalf. All this has been proved. But it was not believed, since Harrison has been out of control in city affairs for eight years, that he would be able, though he might be willing, to rally the same disreputable elements to his support in this campaign. He has done so, however.

Last week Michael C. McDonald was placed in charge of his campaign at the headquarters in the same building where McDonald ran his gambling hell during the Harrison administration. From these headquarters he sent out letters to the disreputable groggery-keepers, gamblers, blacklegs, and sporting touts throughout the city to call on him. Most of the letters, it appears, were responded to, and the callers on McDonald were told that they must contribute to the Harrison campaign fund if they were to expect immunity in their disreputable callings during the Harrison administration which McDonald predicted. The callers believed in McDonald's prediction and contributed freely. The Garfield Park gambling combination, of which McDonald is the chief, contributed and so did all the other gambling combinations and all the gambling-house owners in the city.

When it was stated also that the disreputable houses had to contribute through McDonald and his agents there were some doubts about it. But those doubts are now removed by the statement of Sergt. Bruton, corroborated by some of the disreputables blackmailed. McDonald's agent in the collection appears to be a tough saloonkeeper named Munsell, who was accompanied to the disreputable houses by a sergeant of police in uniform. It appears that each house was assessed $100, that the amount was to be paid in installments, and that the whole was to be handed in on or before Saturday (today). Bruton testifies to the collection of $25 from two women by Munsell. And thus it goes. The whole business is so shockingly and revoltingly disgraceful that it is painful to dwell on it.

There is no question that the money was raised in aid of the Harrison campaign. The candidate himself is wealthy but greedy and penurious. He has always refused to pay his own campaign expenses. The money for that purpose had to be raised from the violators of the law, who flourished under his administration. We have the testimony of campaign manager McDonald, published in the Chicago *Times* two years ago, on that score. It is not necessary to look for further evidence.

The reports have it this time that over $100,000 has been raised through the agencies of McDonald and others for the conduct of Harrison's campaign, and that in some precincts $300 will be spent for electioneering purposes between now and the close of the polls. How can this money be legitimately spent? The tickets are now printed and handed to the voters without expense to the candidates. As a rule there are not more than 300 votes in any of the precincts. It cannot be that the money is to be spent in fetching the voter to the polls. How then is it to be spent? Is it to be spent for bribery, for drink, or is it to be paid out for repeaters and for the commission of fraud? The money has been raised in a disreputable way, from disreputable places, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be used for disreputable purposes. Then the question must arise. How can a man elected as a Mayor by such means, by such agencies—by wholesale corruption—be expected to give Chicago an honest and decent government?

He cannot do so. He will be controlled, if elected, by the elements that have contributed to his campaign fund, as he was controlled by them when he was Mayor before. In return for the substantial expression of their confidence now he must, if elected, consent to permit them to pursue their disgraceful calling in violation of the law and of the ordinances of the city. The police officers who have been the collectors of the blackmail and the corruption fund will doubtless be promoted and permitted as a reward for their work to levy blackmail on their own account. Are the citizens of Chicago prepared for such an administration as is threatened by the election of Carter Harrison through the agency of the gamblers, the disreputables, the McDonalds, the Munsells, and the Brutons? If they are not they will have to bestir themselves next Tuesday, turn out in their might and defeat Carter Harrison and Carter Harrisonism at the polls by a decided majority. They have the power to rescue this city from the control of the gang if they will exercise it. If they are supine, negligent of their duties, disloyal to their city, Carter Harrison will be the next Mayor of Chicago, and the depraved and the lawless will have full swing, to Chicago's eternal disgrace. The debauchery of the ballot-boxes as the result of the corruption fund raised from the lawless and the disreputables will triumph in the worst municipal government that has ever cursed this city.

HARRISON'S POOR GOVERNMENT.

A circular issued in behalf of Mr. Harrison and the other candidates on the gang ticket has been sent to all the voters. It says:

> Economizing the city's resources, one of his strongest points in previous administrations, he will be able, without asking for increase of taxation, to give to those physical aspects of Chicago, for which the municipality is responsible, the cleanliness that, while it will assist to conserve the public health, will spare the citizens of Chicago a blush for conditions which have existed without scarce an effort at reform for years.

Many of those who will read this have no personal knowledge of a Harrisonian administration. He was driven, in 1887, out of an office which he had held by admitted fraud since 1885 and probably by fraud since 1881. Those who have become voters during the last six years, and their number is very great, may be caught by the wild statements of this circular, and by those in Harrison's own speeches, and be induced to believe that his reign was a sort of millennial period, when low-taxed citizens dwelt in peace in a city which resembled a flower garden. Those who were voters prior to 1887 know better, and there are few Harrison men among them.

Under Mr. Harrison's successive administrations the pressure of taxation on the people was proportionately far heavier than now. The sum total of collections is greater today, but the people are much better able to pay now than then. A dollar expended by Harrison did not go as far as a dollar expended by Heath or spent at present. The street-cleaning was less efficiently done than now. The removal of garbage was attended to with a slovenliness unknown at present. The population was smaller then. No districts were as densely inhabited as some are now and yet the city reeked with filth. He never gave Chicago cleanliness or health when it was easier to give them than now. Under him a city of 700,000 people had dirty streets and alleys. Unable to govern that number well it will be impossible for him to give a good administration to twice that number.

He is ignorant of the new and improved methods which have been introduced since he was ousted from the City Hall. He will despise them because they are not his methods. He will insist on going back to the old ways and surrounding himself with the old gang. The fact that he used to be Mayor and fancies that he "knows it all" would make him a worse officer than if he were ignorant of the duties of a Mayor.

That which is said in the circular about his "economizing the city's resources" may deceive the newcomers; it cannot the older citizens. His administration was the most wasteful of the city's resources ever known. He gave away without receiving a cent a tunnel, for the use of which the corporation to which it was given could and would have paid a rental of at least $25,000 a year. He extended a number of street railroad franchises for twenty years with no equivalent. He gave with a liberality as incessant as his flow of words. Even Mr. Cregier insisted that street railroads should pay something to the City Treasury when franchises were given them. Mr. Harrison never dreamed of making a demand which would have wounded the feelings of his friends, the corporations.

Mr. Harrison was not an economist. He spent what money the Council allowed him to. At first, while held in check by a reform Council, which insisted on adherence to the wise methods of the Heath administration, he did fairly well. Later, as the Council grew worse, he grew worse, and had it not been for the high license law which forced money into the City Treasury against his will there would have been precious little there when he went out.

From a financial, an economic, a business point of view, the election of Mr. Harrison as Mayor would be a dreadful blunder. If only those who were voters in 1887 were voters now it would not happen. His election is possible only in case the new-comers are fooled into believing that the Harrisonian period was a golden age. It was an era of filthy streets and alleys, a partisan police force, and indiscriminate generosity to corporations.

ELECT DECENT ALDERMEN.

The attention of the voters cannot be called to often too the necessity of marking their ballots for good Aldermen. Whichever way the Mayoralty contest goes it is of the greatest importance that there should be a Council which is at least reasonably decent. If Mr. Allerton is elected a gang Council could with ease thwart many of his attempts at reform. Tough Aldermen would permit him to do nothing which interfered with what they have come to consider their privileges if they could help it. Should Mr. Harrion slip in a decent Council would hold him in check to some extent. It could not prevent his making silly speeches which might please the classic Mr. Brady, though they grieved judicious Chicagoans, but it could prevent his reckless grants of tunnels and franchises to corporations.

Too many of the voters never stop to think what an Alderman is for. All that he has to do, in their opinion, is to come to their relief when they get into trouble with the authorities, to see that water and gas mains are laid for them, and that little ordinances are passed which are for their special benefit, or to get them places on the police force. The duties of an Alderman embrace subjects of far more importance. He has charge of the levying of all taxes and of all public improvements. The water tunnels were ordered built by the Council. No buildings for municipal purposes from the City Hall down to a police station can be built without its approval. But for the Council there would be no inspection of buildings and no fire limits. An examination of the municipal ordinances is necessary to show the multitude of important questions which Aldermen have to pass on and which it is essential they should be able to deal with intelligently.

It does not make the least difference what the politics of an Alderman is. There are no political questions for Aldermen to deal with. There was a time, many years ago, when the Aldermen chose the judges of election. Then there was a political advantage in having the control of the Council. Since that power was taken away it has not been of the least consequence how the Aldermen stood on national issues. It is convenient in populous communities for aldermanic candidates to be put in the field by political parties. But there is no reason why one of them should be voted for merely because of his party tag. The duty of the citizen is to pick out the best man and give him his vote. If that is done a tolerably fair Council can be secured. Otherwise the next one will not be an improvement on the present one.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR.

President Higinbotham has made a short but complete and comprehensive reply to the numerous falsehoods which have been extensively circulated in regard to the proposed treatment of visitors to the World's Fair. The gist of the statements, which were made up from whole cloth, is that visitors will be charged a fee at every turn after having paid for admission to the grounds; that they must pay for entrance into each separate building; will not be able to get even a glass of water, or to obtain other personal convenience, without being charged royally for each and every movement; and, in short, that the program is one great semi-omnipotent scheme for extorting the maximum of money from all who go to the Fair.

The Exposition will be open to visitors the first day of May. From that time forward the admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the Exposition buildings and see everything within the Exposition grounds except the Esquimau village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. Those, and the special attractions on the Midway Plaisance, can only be seen on the payment of a small fee. All the buildings, which have cost the Exposition company nearly $18,000,000, and cover 400 acres of ground, constituting the World's Fair proper, will be open without additional charge to every one who has paid the 50 cents admission fee to the Fair. The eighty acres of State buildings will equally be free to those who have purchased the single right to enter Jackson Park. The numerous private enterprises, located on the Midway Plaisance, will offer many attractions, and a portion of their receipts will go to swell the Fair fund. But the visitor to the Fair need not enter one of those places unless so disposed any more than it is obligatory to patronize any one of the theaters in the city. In the Fair proper he can see exhibits from almost every nation on the earth, and will find there all the conveniences that could appropriately be introduced for the comfort of visitors.

An abundance of pure water will be furnished, free to all who desire it, after having paid the one charge of 50 cents for admission to the Fair. This water will be purified either by filtering or boiling. It is true that hygeia water will be on sale at one cent per glass, but no one will need to incur even that small expense for the quenching of thirst. Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge, and about fifteen hundred toilet rooms and closets will be found at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, all these to be absolutely free of charge. Near these will be placed other toilet rooms and closets, in which washing accommodations will be provided, the fee for admission to which has been fixed at five cents, but no one need incur that expense unless anxious to improve the personal appearance by the external application of water and the use of towels.

The free water will be so copiously distributed that nearly twelve thousand persons can drink at the same instant. Also places have been provided where visitors can eat free the luncheons they have brought with them. If they wish to purchase food on the grounds they can do so, and at any one of several different rates according to the amount of accommodation furnished, but all the charges will be made on a fixed scale, approved by the Fair management, and no imposition of any kind will be tolerated. In addition to all this, free medical and emergency hospitals will be provided, so that no one who is suddenly taken sick on the grounds need suffer for want of proper care.

No one who will read with a candid spirit the statement made by President Higinbotham, as published on the first page of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, can feel like asserting that the management is not prepared to do all in its power for the comfort of visitors and much more than could reasonably be demanded as a matter of right. The Bureau of Public Comfort to be established on the grounds will be so arranged and conducted as to give free a superior class of accommodation to the greatest possible number, and doubtless it will be found ample for all requirements. The snarlers are advised to keep silent in future, and the honestly disposed journals which have copied their wild statements cannot do better than to publish far and wide the fact that they are wiser now than when they aided in the circulation of the groundless charges against the Fair.

NOBODY MINDS THE OFFICESEEKERS.

About every day the Washington correspondents of nearly all the Chicago papers send dispatches announcing the giving out of more offices by President Cleveland, not one of which they state pathetically fell to the lot of Illinois. They seem to be under the impression that the people of this State take an absorbing interest in the fate of the various Illinoisans who have been taken up to the White House by Senator Palmer, Representative Springer, or some other Congressman, and have asked for commissionerships, consulates, and other offices.

This is a mistake on the part of the correspondents. Few are they who care whether Illinois gets many offices or none at all. Only officeseekers and their friends have the slightest interest in the distribution of the offices now going on. It is true that all Illinoisans, irrespective of party, are pleased when some high government position falls to a citizen of this State. They are gratified that there should be a Vice-President, a Chief Justice, a Secretary of State from Illinois. When it is a question of controllerships, auditorships, and commissionerships they do not care a fig. The fact that a Kentuckian was sent as Minister to Peru instead of an Illinoisan does not vex them in the least. It may be that the officehunters now thronging Washington fancy that their fellow-citizens are anxious to learn how they are getting along. If so they are very much mistaken.

There is no reason why a man who wants an office should not bravely go to Washington and ask for it. There is no impropriety in his getting his Senator and Representative to take him to the White House and introduce him to the President, who says a few civil words and then generally forgets him and his application. But it is a waste of space to fill the columns of the papers with the detailed accounts of the hopes and fears of these officehunters or of their stereotyped interviews with the great dispenser of patronage. The majority of the people do not want offices and have only the faintest interest, when they have any, in those who are hunting for them. Nor do they think that their State has been slighted if only a few of its citizens are able to quarter themselves on the public.

EXCEPT just about election time the Election Commissioners of this city have nothing to do. This year they will not have more than four weeks' light work. Next year they may have twice as much. They are paid $1,500 a year. That amount satisfied the Commissioners first appointed, who really had some work to do, for they organized the entire system. At present $500 would suffice. Yet the Commissioners have had the impudence to ask that their pay be raised to $3,500 each. That was too much for the Senate, which cut the sum down to $2,000. That is excessive. It would be better to kill the bill, or better still, to cut the pay down to $1,000 and give a portion of what is thus saved to the Clerk of the Board, who has considerable to do, so much that, unlike the Commissioners, he cannot carry on any private business. The latter do not depend on their salaries for a living. If the Democrats, who are in the majority in the Legislature, are in favor of economy, now is the time for them to show it. Cut down the wages of the sinecurists, or at least do not raise them.

"TO CHICAGO Democrats John M. Palmer stands as Saul among the prophets. They respect and revere him." Thus Carter H. Harrison in his organ yesterday. Two years ago this same organ declared in reference to Harrison: "His overweening vanity stands in the way of self-denial—a vanity so recently wounded by a self-respecting party which repudiated him for many good reasons—among them his opposition to tariff reform, to Palmer, to Cleveland, to any and every man not a Harrisonian." And at that time, too, Mr. Harrison was daily giving evidence of his hostility to Palmer and his dislike of him. Thus, at a meeting held in Battery D, April 3, 1891, Harrison said: "Gen. Palmer says he comes here because he wants to show his gratitude to the 101, but Gen. Palmer comes here to sustain an infamous ring, and no doubt his board bill will be paid by Mike McDonald, chief of the gamblers' trust." The evening before Harrison said at Webb's Hall, in the Town of Lake, "Palmer is here defending fraud and trailing his Senatorial toga in the filth and corruption of a dishonored and discredited gang and a vile and reckless partisan machine." It is this vile and reckless partisan machine, this dishonored and discredited gang, this Mike McDonald, "the chief of the gamblers' trust," that are now supporting Carter H. Harrison for Mayor. And Harrison wants Palmer to make common cause with them to defend the fraud and to trail his Senatorial toga in the filth and corruption of gambler and groggery politics. But Mr. Palmer has decently and discreetly refused to do so. He has refused to speak in behalf of Harrison here and all he could be induced to do was to send a telegram telling the Democrats of Chicago that they "must stand by their organization." Yet Harrison in his eagerness for even the semblance of support from the man whom he denounced and vilified greedily quotes the meager Palmer telegram.

IT is stated that it is quite possible that the Senate will pass a bill giving women the right to vote at township elections in this State. If it does it is to be hoped that the House will not countenance any such foolishness, at least as far as Chicago is concerned. Every year the voters of the different towns within the city limits elect Assessors, Supervisors, Collectors, and Clerks. Although it is exceedingly important that the first named officers should be first-class men, especially in such towns as South and West Chicago, comparatively little interest is taken in these elections. Great numbers of those voters who, having the most at stake, ought to go to the polls do not do so. The only ones who are sure to turn out are the toughs. There is not one woman in a thousand in Chicago who cares about voting, especially at a town election where only the four officers named above are to be chosen. The only ones who would go to the polls would be those whom the toughs would get to go there. The disreputables of the male sex would organize the disreputables of the other sex and vote them in a body for gang tickets. The decent candidates would gain one vote where their opponents would gain a hundred. To pass this bill therefore would amount to debasing the suffrage in Chicago and providing the ward bosses with ignorant and unscrupulous allies and female repeaters. If the women in the country districts wanted to vote at town elections there might be some excuse for passing a bill "emancipating" them, but they have asked for nothing of the sort. The women of this city have not asked for that privilege and should not have it.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for an editorial expression by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the character of what has been called the "clever deal" in the stock of the Indianapolis breweries which were sold out to an English syndicate some three years ago. It is reported that the plants were sold for $1,250,000 and bonded for just twice that amount. The ordinary stock was sent across the Atlantic for investment and sold to about 700 English and Irish stockholders. Those poor dupes have not since received a single cent of profit and as a consequence the stock declined to 10 or 15 per cent of its face value, at which figures much of it has been bought up by the American with a German name who engineered the original deal. Now that the foreigners have been frozen out and three-fourths of the brewery stock is controlled by parties in Indianapolis a change may be looked for. The correspondent says this is "highway robbery, and of the most infernal kind." He is correct in principle if not technically. As a result of such operations many foreigners think the average American is a tricky rascal. Yet one fact should not be forgotten. The numerous schemes by which persons of small means in the British Islands have been victimized by investments in American properties capitalized at two or three times their actual cost were mostly got up by English "promoters," so that the blame does not entirely rest on this side of the ocean.

HE laughs best who laughs last. Mr. Gladstone has had the best of it in his fight with the obstructive Tories thus far in this Parliamentary session. It is true that the second reading of the home rule bill has been postponed until after Easter—that is to say, until next Thursday. But the postponement has enabled the Liberals to advance several of their important English measures. When Parliament reassembles Thursday it will be to take up the second reading of the home rule bill. The consideration of that bill and of the political schemes of the government will have precedence over all other measures. This is what the House of Commons agreed to Thursday by a vote of 163 to 75, an unprecedentedly favorable vote for the Gladstonians. The Parliamentary vacation has been cut short. It is not usual to keep Parliament sitting until the Thursday before Easter or to resume the session the Thursday after Easter. Mr. Gladstone insisted on this course to make up for the time wasted by Lowther, Boles, and the Tory obstructives. In the meantime Lord Salisbury and the Ulsterians will have not much opportunity to "fire" the country against the home rule bill. The fine old Parliamentary hand has not lost its cunning.

THE *Arkansas Gazette* quotes THE TRIBUNE as "boldly advocating the selling by the government of the idle thousands of tons of silver in its vaults for what it will fetch in gold and the redemption with that gold, as far as it will go, of the legal tenders." Then it quotes from the same article the statement that "Congress must come to this alternative sooner or later," and adds that it will be later, "much later," before such facing is done. The *Gazette* seems to be in favor of going on in the present slipshod, dishonest way of dealing with silver by the government till the country is forced by the accumulated load of silver to adopt the 64-cent silver dollar as the unit of currency value. And apparently it thinks the country would be better off as a consequence of the change. If so it is laboring under a great delusion. The debasement of the currency unit is one of the very worst things that could happen to the American people outside of war or a general crop failure, and it is a very low order of intellect that can reason out any other conclusion from the premises.

THE street cleaning department is reported to be "making efforts to secure suitable dumps" for garbage and other offal collected in this city, and that "there are several under negotiation now." It is said "that will obviate long hauls and will save much time and money." This saving would appear to be by comparison with the present method of disposing of garbage, but not necessarily with the plan of burning it up in suitably located crematories. Also it is reported that already the new Superintendent knows every member of the City Council. Presumably they have visited him for the purpose of recommending protégés for places on the street cleaning force, and that in doing so few of the Aldermen have had so much regard for efficiency as to the placing of a "friend" where the latter can gain the largest amount of pay for the smallest amount of physical exertion. It is to be hoped that in this matter Mr. Welles will adhere to his announced policy of hiring for efficiency rather than for a political "pull." Some of his friends profess to believe he will be able to dispose of the garbage and other filth gathered by his scavengers in a way that will cause little offense to the public without cremating the refuse. But that is exceedingly doubtful.

THE Mobile *Register* intimates a belief that "cotton is played out." This in introducing a letter written by Senator George, who claims that cotton will never again, but in exceptional cases and for short periods, be high enough in price to warrant the producer in relying upon it as a means of purchasing supplies that can be raised at home. But, even if the Senator be correct in his position, the fact does not justify the headline, as quoted. Cotton is a pretty respectable crop yet, and must become more so if it be true, as stated, that a single State could raise a quantity of cotton equal to the present total production of the South. Cotton is produced more cheaply than it used to be, but so are most if not all of the things the cotton planter buys with the money received for the sale of his crop. The cheapening process has gone much further in manufacture and transportation than in the production of raw cotton, grain, lumber, metallic ore, or coal. The talk about cotton being played out is of a piece with the foolish declaration of a Kansas man two or three years ago to the effect that wheat raising was played out, his prediction of partial famine being closely followed by the reaping of the biggest wheat crop ever raised in the United States.

Harrison's Appeal.

An appeal signed by a number of Democrats has been issued in behalf of the Harrison gang city ticket. The following is a list of those who have signed it:

A. O. Slaughter,	Henry F. Donovan,
William P. Rend,	John P. Hopkins,
Lyman Trumbull,	*Lawrence E. McGann,*
E. S. Dreyer,	Julius Goldzier,
Daniel Corkery,	Allan C. Durborow,
John G. Neumeister,	Stephen D. Griffin,
Austin J. Doyle,	Leo Austrian,
George Edmanson,	Thomas Gahan,
Peter Kiolbassa,	*Adolph Kraus,*
William Loeffler,	Z. P. Brosseau,
Paul O. Stensland,	Knute Nelson,
Samuel B. Chase,	John Anderson,
Andrew J. Weber,	Erskine M. Phelps,
William M. Hoyt,	*L. W. Kadlec,*
Washington Porter,	George A. Weiss,
Rudolph Brand,	*William C. Seipp.*

This is a sorry showing for such a bloviant candidate as Mr. Harrison. Those whose names are printed in italics held office under or through the favor of the Harrison administration some time between 1879 and 1887. Of the others Lyman Trumbull has been leading counsel for the Garfield Park and trust gamblers in all their important cases during the last two years. Mr. Goldzier and Mr. Durborow are Congressmen who were aided by the gang in their election. Stephen Griffin, George Edmanson, Thomas Gahan, Peter Kiolbassa, William Loeffler, and Samuel B. Chase are at present officeholders by the grace of the gang. Austin J. Doyle, whose name is attached to the call, is not a resident of Chicago, nor a voter here.

This disposes of most of the signers. Of the others Col. William P. Rend was one of the most vigorous opponents of Harrison when he was Mayor before. Col. Rend paid out of his own pocket a large sum of money for the printing and distribution of a circular addressed to the Irishmen of the city urging the defeat of Carter H. Harrison at the municipal election of 1883. Leo Austrian vigorously opposed the nomination of Harrison by the Central Music Hall convention, and denounced him. Andrew Weber and George A. Weiss are chronic officeseekers. The appeal is little more than a plea by old officeholders for the reëlection of the man who gave them places once and from whom they expect them again.

South Carolina Democracy.

A short time ago the daughter of B. W. Crowe, a reputable white citizen of Nebo, S. C., earned her living by teaching a school for negro children. This made the Crowe family unpopular around Nebo, it being the opinion thereabouts that negroes are not susceptible to the refining influences of education. Mr. Crowe was warned that his daughter was not proceeding in accord with popular sentiment. Not much notice was taken of these threats and the school teaching went on. But it has lately been suspended indefinitely. The outraged citizens gathered in force, overturned the schoolhouse and destroyed all the books and maps and other aids to education. Mr. Crowe himself was waited upon and courteously informed that the influence of himself and daughter was not regarded as good in that locality, and they were given until April 1 to move on. They have decided to go and have gone, glad, no doubt, to escape with their lives. And this is Mr. Cleveland's Cradle of Civil Liberty!

This is the State from whose political dogmas the Democratic party has drawn its fundamental principles, such as State sovereignty and national inferiority; that the Union is a mere league of sovereign States and that any one of them may withdraw from it at its "sovereign" pleasure; that a State Legislature has a right to nullify acts of Congress; that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, and that notes to pass as "money" may be issued by private persons acting under State charters; and that negroes may be rightfully and properly deprived of their liberty and property and reduced to chattel servitude by white men. It is in accordance with this latter Democratic doctrine the above-described outrage was perpetrated.

ONE of Carter H. Harrison's associates on the Democratic ticket has just got out of trouble through the good offices of a Justice of the Peace whom he publicly thanked "by going up to the bench and shaking the Justice by the hand for having dismissed the charge against him," that of having scandalously maltreated a woman. "The testimony in the case," we are told by the reports, "was squarely contradictory, but the Justice had no trouble in summing it up. He said that if the charges were true, the defendant being one who had double cause to respect the law, ought to be doubly punished, but he could not see that the Alderman was guilty and discharged him." It was after this little episode that the Alderman demonstratively thanked the Justice as heretofore related. Another Aldermanic associate of Harrison has got into trouble anew. He has not paid his license for some time, and the police officers, whose duty it is to enforce the law in his case, have neglected that duty. It has been found necessary on several occasions to threaten this city father with arrest in order to make him meet his obligations. Mr. Harrison is to be congratulated on his associates. They are a sample of his leading supporters. They are also worthy the support of McDonald and the gang committee which is assisting in the Harrison campaign.

DIFFERENT industries are clamoring for space at the World's Fair; but the Milwaukee brewers get space for eighty-seven bars without making any clamor about it.—*New York Voice.*

This is true, except that there are to be no bars whatever at the World's Fair. The *Voice* is too vociferous.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS thinks he sees a conspiracy among the Judges of the courts to attack all the labor organizations. If Mr. Gompers will notice he will see also an infamous conspiracy among the Governors, Sheriffs, and other [illegible] hirelings of the subsidized courts to enforce [illegible] barbarous and oppressive laws that disgrace [illegible] statute books of this highly objectionable [illegible] public. Let Mr. Gompers order an attack [illegible] along the line.

ACCORDING to the Kansas City *Times* [illegible] young man of the period is prevented from [illegible] rying by the wild extravagance of the [illegible] woman of the period in the matter of dress. [illegible] this be true it would seem as if the real [illegible] were the father of the period.

CHICAGO must mend its ways before [illegible] opening of the Fair.—*Buffalo News.*

With the aid of the new street-cleaning [illegible] Chicago is making some progress in that [illegible]tion.

EASTER is in sight. But all agree that [illegible] bonnets are out of sight.

ARRANGEMENTS are about completed [illegible] corner in charcoal. In the great hereafter [illegible] may be a particularly warm corner for the [illegible]jectors.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Place of Danger.

"How did this happen?" asked the surgeon, [illegible] he dressed the wound in the cheek and applied [illegible] soothing poultice to the damaged eye.

"Got hit with a stone," replied the patient.

"Who threw it?"

"My—my wife," was the reluctant answer.

"Hum—it's the first time I ever knew a [illegible] to hit anything she aimed at," muttered the [sur]geon.

"She was throwing at the neighbors' hens," [ex]plained the sufferer. "I was behind her."

Thoroughbred Wanted.

Horse Dealer—"Well, sir, I've shown you [illegible] horse we have for sale. I'm sorry none of [illegible] please the lady."

Young Husband—"There are some very fine [ani]mals here, my dear. What particular kind [illegible] horse had you in mind?"

Young Wife—"I wanted a nice carriage [illegible] of the kind I've seen so many pictures of [illegible] I think it is called the Gray-Parker horse."

To the Point.

Upguardson—"Old fellow, I'm sorry to see [illegible] coming out of a saloon. Didn't you tell [illegible] month ago you had sworn off?"

Atom—"Yes, I did, but I've got down [illegible] luck. Lost my grip, I reckon."

"Did you expect to find it in a saloon?"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Cleveland drives a pair of dock-[tailed] bays, but as there are no flies on them the [illegible] to animals folks cannot complain.

Prof. Garner has written from Africa [illegible] he has hypnotized a gorilla and that a pet [chim]panzee has fallen in love with his valet.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is devoted [illegible] science, is going to make a study of the Indians of New Mexico and Colorado when he comes [illegible] the World's Fair.

Louis Kossuth, who is more than 90 [illegible] old, is said to be enjoying excellent health. Prince Bismarck, who will be 78 years old today, is [illegible] to be seriously ill.

Gen. George W. Gordon of Memphis [illegible] introduced in the Tennessee Legislature a [me]morial from the Confederate Historical [illegible] asking that an annuity for life of $500 be granted to the widow of Jefferson Davis.

Dietrich Rieke has been bass violinist [illegible] Mobile theater for fifty-three years. [illegible] stands nightly by his big instrument and [illegible] calmly and as steady as if he were a part of [illegible] musical machinery; he never misses.

Mrs. Potter, who is running for Mayor [illegible] Kansas City, Kas., wears diamonds of surpassing size and brilliancy. No mention is made of [illegible] other qualifications for the high office she [illegible] but it is probably safe to say that she will have [a] new bonnet Easter.

John Street, a negro 77 years old, is [illegible] for a divorce in Evansville. He told the [illegible] that he had been married twice and was the [fa]ther of twenty-seven daughters, twenty of [illegible] were still living and married, and that by them [he] had become the grandfather of 160 children.

Li Po Tai, the most noted Chinese doctor [in] the country, has just died in San Francisco. [illegible] came from Canton about 1850 and built up a [illegible] practice, having white people as well as [illegible] countrymen for patients. The Emperor [illegible] years ago sent him the highest Chinese [illegible] diploma.

Susan Trainer of Hoboken has made [illegible] attempts to kill herself, but still lives. [illegible] been a chronic drunkard for four years, [illegible] most of her time in jail, and whenever [ar]rested tries to kill herself. The police [illegible] attempts are genuine and say they have [illegible] several times when she was very near death.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes confesses [illegible] the convenient little cheap stereoscope [illegible] served as an adjunct to the family album [illegible] means of entertaining visitors in countless [illegible] pretentious front parlors was invented by [illegible] He declined to patent it, because, as he says, "did not care to be known as the patentee [of a] pill or a peeping contrivance." There is a [illegible] touch of vanity in that remark which shows [the] good doctor to be as human as folks of [illegible] assured position.

To a beggar in Chattanooga who held [illegible] him the other day an arm from which the greater part of the hand had been amputated Gen. O. [O.] Howard, holding out his own empty sleeve, [re]marked smilingly: "You are better off than I, for you have your arm left while I lost mine." [The] beggar gravely searched in his tattered [illegible] pocket, produced 15 cents, and turning to [Gen.] Howard said: "Here, this is all I've got, [but] you're welcome to it." While the bystanders laughed the General got out a silver dollar [for the] beggar.

CURRENT NOTES.

"She is very high church, isn't she?" "Why, she bows her head whenever the [illegible] rector's name is mentioned."—*Life.*

Thirsty Tourist—"Isn't 50 cents [illegible] steep for a lemonade?" Montana Bartender—"Steep? Naw! W'y, you went an' et the lemon!" —*Puck.*

Hicks—"What do you think? Will [illegible] match?" Wicks—"It ought to be. He is a [illegible] lar stick and she's all fire and brimstone." —[Bos]ton *Transcript.*

Father (looking up from his paper)—[illegible] the public schools of Austria they now [illegible] chess." Boy—"I'd rather stay here and [play] football."—*Good News.*

"What is the shortest day in the year?" asked the professor. "The day before my allowance gets here," answered the youth with expensive habits.—*Washington Star.*

Young Man—"I wish your opinion, sir, [as] to whether your daughter would make me a good wife." Lawyer—"No, sir, she would not. [illegible] dollars, please."—*Boston Bulletin.*

Spoggles—"How's this, Mrs. Suddsy? [illegible] collars look very limp and dejected this week." Laundress—"P'raps it's because I used a [cold] iron on 'em, sir."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Papa," suggested Mary, as she listened to her father and mother talking about the [gar]den for the coming spring, "don't you think [illegible] nuts would be just as pretty as flowers growing in the front yard?"—*Harper's Young People.*

"Well, my dear, how would [illegible] Brown suit you for a husband? He seems [illegible] mon sweet on you lately?" "Perhaps so, [illegible] but his hair is so red that——" "True, [illegible] child; but you should recollect that he has very [lit]tle of it."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE STATE PRESS.

Decatur *Republican:* Now that the Democrats are in the majority in the Legislature [of] this State and in Congress it is wonderful [with] what alacrity the malcontents do kick.

Alton *Telegraph:* If the Legislature [should] adjourn without passing the apportionment [bill] it is said that Gov. Altgeld will call it [in extra] session for that purpose, and thus add largely [to] the expense account.

Springfield *News:* An average of [illegible] Democrats of the House are absent from [ses]sions all the time. If a list of absentees was [pub]lished there would be less victims of the [illegible] desire of legislative paralysis.

Springfield *Journal:* In obedience to Gov. Altgeld's Arbor day proclamation all Democrats should plant weeping willows as a reminder [to] future generations of the existence of a [illegible] administration that did not reform.

Champaign *Gazette:* Recently we have [illegible] the demagogical exhibition of a municipal [holi]day in Chicago on St. Patrick's day and [illegible] the birthday of the Emperor of Germany. [No] reason has been given why there should not [be a] holiday in honor of the Mikado of Japan, [and] especially why there should not be one [on All] Fools' day.

Springfield *Journal:* The firm of [illegible] & Springer, office brokers and purveyors [to] anxious Illinois Democrats who want jobs, [does] not seem to be transacting a large [illegible] business. Telephonic communication [illegible] with the august ear at the White House, [illegible] while the men who built up 30,000 plurality [for] Cleveland in this State are wondering [if it] was worth while to go through with [illegible] get so little.

G. I. BURROUGHS SUED

UNCLE SAM WANTS $13,000 ON A TRANSPORTATION BOND.

The Defendant Shipped Eighty Barrels of Alcohol to Detroit Duty Free for Export Into Canada—No Notice of Arrival Was Received by the Collector, So He Could Not Make Out a Certificate for the Cancellation of the Bond—The Railroads Blamed.

Suit has been brought by the United States Government against George I. Burroughs of the Calumet distillery for $13,000 on a transportation bond given for the conveyance of eighty barrels of alcohol duty free from Chicago to Detroit for exportation to Canada. The shipment was made in January last, when the bond was filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue here. No notice of the arrival of the shipment in Detroit was received by the Collector of Customs at that port, and consequently he could not make out the certificate to forward here for the cancellation of the distiller's bond. In accordance with the regulations suit was brought for twice the amount of tax which would have been paid on the alcohol had it been removed from bond for domestic use. Mr. Burroughs places the blame at the door of the railroad company, which he says failed to notify the Collector at Detroit. The shipment was made over the Illinois Central and the Wabash routes. The defendant has already appealed to the Treasury Department at Washington to be permitted to furnish proper proof of the receipt of the spirits in Canada. This will probably be allowed.

Sues His Brother-in-Law.

Seth J. C. Luther, a farmer living near Lemont, began suit for $75,000 for damages in the Superior Court yesterday against his brother-in-law, John Elsey. The suit is the culmination of an old family feud. Some months ago Elsey had Luther arrested for assault with intent to kill, but Luther was acquitted in the trial before Judge Adams. He claims now that the arrest and prosecution were instigated by malice and asks for damages for false imprisonment. Elsey is a retired merchant and lives on York street. Both of the parties are over 70 years of age.

Files a Creditor's Bill.

The Louisville banking company filed a creditor's bill for $9,249 yesterday against J. J. Shafer. J. S. Patterson & Co. and the Illinois Central railroad company are named as defendants in the suit. Shafer is a member of the firm of Patterson & Co., which has a contract for the construction of a number of subways for the Illinois Central railroad company.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,813—M. Adams vs. B. J. Leslie. Asst., $4,000. P. L. Shuman, atty.
22,814—Ayer et al., trustees, vs. George Hancock et al. Pet. to estab. and conf. title. Thornton & Chancellor, solrs.
22,815—United States vs. G. T. Burroughs. Suit on transp. bond. T. E. Milchrist, Dist. Atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

147,098—Martin F. Dunn vs. John M. Walsh. Appeal.
147,099—Anna Thompson vs. David Thompson. Bill for div. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.
147,100—De Witt C. Butts vs. Josephine C. Mitchell et al. Conf. jdgt. $133. A. W. Martin, atty.
147,101—The Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co. vs. The Hughes Lithographing Co. Conf. jdgt. $1,148. Sidney Smith, atty.
147,102—Elno Olsen vs. Frank Engstrom. Appeal.
147,103—Charles P. Geudtner vs. Gustav H. Klotz et al. Conf. jdgt. $911.21. Blank & Chytraus, attys.
147,104—Same vs. Pete Thiesen et al. Conf. jdgt. $567.50. Same.
147,105—Bettie Dohlberg vs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co. Case, $500. E. S. Curtis, atty.
147,106—Roods & Ramsey Co. vs. George F. Montgomery. Asst. $1,000. Burk, Hallett & Tinsman, attys.
147,107—Magdalene Jenks vs. Zigmunt Schmidt et al. Conf. jdgt. $252. W. W. Jacobs, atty.
147,108—Frederick Grabmer vs. Weldon Clark. Appeal.
147,109—Carl Schirenzel vs. Jacob Schultz. Appeal.
Withheld suit—147,091—The Louisville Banking Co. vs. J. J. Shafer et al. Credrs. bill, $9,249.01. H. S. Mecartney, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

113,783—J. A. Odell vs. M. A. Donohue et al. Appeal.
113,784—Gust Anderson vs. F. Herhold et al. Case, $15,000. L. H. Craig, atty.
113,785—B. H. Bower vs. T. V. Herbert. Case, $600. Moffitt & Chittenden, attys.
113,786—L. Klein vs. M. S. Silverman. Appeal.
113,787—Alex. H. Caryl et al. vs. David Dundencover. Asst. $500. Tatham & Webster, attys.
113,788—William A. Miller vs. Genett Air Brake Co. Case, $5,000. E. Maher, atty.
113,789—A. Speight vs. John Coyer et al. Bill forc. trust deed $266. A. J. Eling, solr.
113,790—Edmund J. Marx et al. vs. R. E. Barker. Asst. $800. Paden & Gridley, attys.
113,791—Detroit Stove Works vs. A. F. Latt. Same. $600. Same, attys.
113,792—Richard J. O'Herlund vs. George W. Hoyt et al. Bill for mech's. lien. Barker & Church, solrs.
113,793—Max Nickel et al. vs. J. M. Bredt. Appeal.
113,794—William McCowan vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Thomas B. Lantry, atty.
113,[illegible]—Laura Kuster vs. Albert Kuster. Bill for div. G. S. Foster, solr.
113,[illegible]—James Foster vs. Elizabeth Chester. Conf. jdgt. $84.64. Cruikshank & Atwood, attys.
113,[illegible]—W. H. O'Dell vs. O. Paulson. Same, $2,914. [illegible] & Schumacher, attys.
113,[illegible]—J. C. Kibbey vs. S. W. Adams et al. Bill forc. mtge., $1,054.44. Moore & Monerick.
113,799—Daniel H. Kochersperger vs. H. C. Bennet. Asst. $600. Newman & Northrup, attys.
113,800—Same vs. F. J. Schulte. Same, $1,200. Same attys.
113,801—Devonshire House Co. vs. F. C. Barnard. Case, $172.50. J. A. Phelps, atty.
113,802—R. Bridgewater vs. August Dohnlon et al. Appeal.
113,803—Annie Collison vs. August Dehlow et al. Same.
113,804—Lillian B. Pomeroy vs. Kate W. King et al. Asst. $50,000. C. M. Hardy and J. C. Essick, attys.
113,805—Christian Walters vs. C. F. Robins et al. Confd. judgt., $580. E. C. Westwood, atty.
113,806—Charles G. French vs. Charles P. Notte et al. Bill forc. trust deed for $1,500. Geo. B. Shattuck, solr.
113,807—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. W. C. Williams. Creditor's bill for $11,755.50. F. L. Brooks, solr.
113,808—William Palmer vs. Philip Naughten. Asst. $1,000. A. W. Martin, atty.
113,809—First Nat. Bank vs. Hughes Lithographing Co. Confn. judgt., $6,378.85. O. Peckham, atty.
113,810—Same vs. Same. Same, $2,730.20. Same attys.
113,811—Lyon & Healy vs. W. S. Bryan. Same, $542.50. Cratty Bros., attys.
113,812—T. C. Snodgrass vs. L. Armstrong et al. Case, $1,092.50. Same attys.
113,813—Samuel A. French et al. vs. Geo. S. Allen et al. Bill forec. trust deed, $1,500. A. B. St. John, solr.
113,814—Helen B. Hildreth vs. American C. and S. Co. et al. Case, $1,200. E. Maher, atty.
113,815—Emma Botteson vs. Peter B. Botteson. Bill for div. H. Olsen, solr.
113,816—C. Wilcox vs. Wm. Chaplin. Asst., $2,500. L. Kessler, atty.
113,817—Estella Schaffler vs. Adam Schaffler. Bill for div. Harry Brown, atty.
113,818—In re appeal of Jacob Russler from County Court.
113,819—Bridget McDermott vs. City of Chicago. Case, $50,000. G. S. Foster, atty.
113,820—Simon Alkins vs. Rachael Alkins. Bill for div. Blum & Blum, solrs.
113,821—Salmer & Grasjean Mfg. Co. vs. H. S. Paulsen. Conf. of judgt., $300. Paden & Gridley attys.
113,822—Bill. Suppressed.
113,823—Attch. Suppressed.
113,824—William J. Martin et al. vs. Gustav Schneider et al. Bill for inj. Greenacre & Brigham, solrs.
113,825—Mary Palorek vs. John Szaslakowski. Appeal.
113,826—Francis Halewenski vs. John Czwik. Same.
113,827—S. Schollmann vs. Bernard Pitler. Same.
113,828—S. H. Kerfoot vs. James Barker. Same.
113,829—James Haas vs. Chi. and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. Same.
113,830—St. Luke's Free Hospital vs. T. P. Connell. Bill for inj. G. S. Dada, solr.
Withheld cases—113,748—Abel Bliss vs. Werke Domby et al. Bill to forc. trust deed for $3,675. Frederick C. Hale, solr.
113,754—Charles F. Brunnis vs. Samuel G. Whitney. Attch., $1,875.02. J. C. Trainer, atty.
113,769—Robert H. Boyd et al. vs. Walter Hill Co. Bill for inj. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,639—Orville M. Powers vs. M. F. Gallagher. Asst. $500. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.
10,640—Alaska Fur Co. vs. James E. Purnell et al. Appeal.
10,641—S. R. Harris vs. Josephine Hubbard et al. Appeal.
10,642—Marinette Iron Work Co. vs. G. S. Meservey et al. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—111,669—Kretchmer vs. Meyer; on ver., $12 and sat.
JUDGE BAKER—14,413—Goddell Co. vs. Corbett; on ver., $571.67.—111,839—In re. est. of Donohue; on fdg. $435.54.—7,427—Graff vs. Seigh C. & Co.; on fdg., $20.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—4,291—Cranston vs. Thompson; dec.—4,549—Kelly vs. Robillier; dec.—4,661—Chandler vs. Mortimer; dec.
JUDGE STEIN—3,726—D. P. B. Ass'n. vs. Morley; dec.—2,184—Harding vs. Ramsey; dec.
JUDGE TULEY—4,529—Barling vs. Field; final dec.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No courts.
JUDGE EWING—In chambers.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorces at 9 a. m.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No court.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE WINDES—No court.
JUDGE SCALES—At 10 a. m. In re J. C. Carew. No. 10,322 and city spl. 11,433.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1—Criminal Court. All pending motions.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 2—Nos. 256, 1,781, 1,794, 1,850, 679, 1,440.

Court Calls for Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No announcements.
JUDGE EWING—No call. No. 317 on trial.
JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Short cause calender.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No court.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calender.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calender.
JUDGE WINDES—Criminal Court.
JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause calender.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 9,940 and balance of city spl. calr. No. 22 at 10 a. m. and in re. S. A. Brown at 2 p. m.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:
110—Eppenstein vs. Elgin National Watch Factory; transferred to Central Grand Division; leave to withdraw record denied.
111—Eppenstein vs. Elgin Watch Case Co. Same order.
12 R. H.—Furber vs. Page; rehearing denied.
13 R. H.—Seibert vs. People; rehearing denied; slight amendment to opinion.
32 R. H.—C. and N. W. R. R. vs. City of Chicago; rehearing denied.
33 R. H.—Day vs. Donahue; rehearing denied.
5 R. H.—Young vs. Clapp; rehearing allowed and cause taken.
38—Springer vs. West Chicago Street Railway Co.; motion to vacate order granting supersedeas denied and cause taken.
173—McDearman vs. Burnham. Dismissed on short record.
27 R. H.—Eddy vs. Gage. Cause taken.
1 R. H.—Lester vs. People. Rehearing taken under advisement.
2 R. H.—W. W. Ry. Co. vs. Friedman. Same order.
Opinions have this day been filed in the following cases:
Advisement Docket, 9—Corrigan vs. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.
24—Mullaney vs. Duffey. Affirmed.
27—Henning vs. Eldridge. Affirmed.
36—Vail vs. Arkell. Affirmed.
39—Cummings vs. City of Chicago. Affirmed.
47—North Chicago Ry. Co. vs. Cook. Affirmed.
52—Wolfer vs. Hemmer. Reversed and remanded.
56—Miller vs. Wilson. Judgment of Appellate Court reversed and decree of Circuit Court affirmed.
65—People ex rel. vs. Board of Auditors. Peremptory mandamus awarded.
66—Kopp vs. Reitter. Affirmed.
71—Payne vs. Irvin. Affirmed.
72—Evanoe vs. Jurgens. Reversed and remanded.
73—Gitchell vs. The People. Affirmed.
82—Hale vs. Hale. Affirmed.
84—Hale vs. Hale. Affirmed.
85—County of Cook vs. Gilbert. Affirmed.
90—Benton vs. Brotherhood of Railroad Brakeman. Reversed and remanded.
96—Schweiker vs. Husser. Affirmed.
97—City of Chicago vs. Lawk. Affirmed.
110—Peoria and Pekin Union Railway vs. People. Affirmed.
114—Shaw vs. Chicago Sash, Door and Blind Company. Judgment of Appellate Court reversed and decree of Circuit Court affirmed.
120—Clark vs. People. Affirmed.
127—Lagger vs. Mutual Union Loan and Building Association. Reversed and remanded.
131—Munson vs. Jacques. Affirmed.
133—Wright vs. Griffey. Affirmed.
137—Bemis vs. Horner. Reversed and remanded.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The Texas Court of Appeals has just rendered an important decision bearing on the question of insurance compacts. The case was one where an injunction had been brought by the Attorney-General against the Green and other companies to restrain them from combining to maintain rates and commissions. The suit was brought under the trust act of 1889 and decided against the companies by the Circuit Court. The Court of Appeals in its decision disregarded all questions as to the constitutionality of the law against insurance compacts to maintain rates and commissions and dealt solely with the right of the State's Attorney to prevent any injury to the public. It decided that the attempt of the companies to maintain 15 per cent commissions tended to create a monopoly and therefore was an injury to the public and should be restrained. The court said that the Texas Insurance club had adopted what was known as the 15 per cent agreement, the effect of which was to advance rates. It decided that such an object was injurious to the public and should be prohibited.

The insurance combine was not to be dissolved, but to carry on its purposes legitimately and not to form a monopoly. Underwriters generally are much surprised at the reasons for the court's decision, inasmuch as the 15 per cent commission rule is generally supposed to result in a reduction of rates.

Advices from the East tell of the reëstablishment in Baltimore of a new order of the Iron Hall. Back of the scheme are Somerby and his friends who were involved in the collapse of the old order in Indianapolis. The new order already includes sixty-two lodges scattered throughout the United States and has a membership of 5,000. The reorganization proceeds with the greatest secrecy, and is particularly successful in New England. Nine lodges, embracing one-eighth of the membership, have been formed there. The plan to recover old members is as follows: A man whose claim matured in 1894 is required to pay $30 in cash and give his note at 6 per cent for $200. Claims maturing in 1895 pay $5 and give a 6 per cent note for $145, while claims maturing in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899 simply give a $30 note. On the maturity of their claims members receive $250 on account and at intervals of three months $250 until the $1,000 is all paid up. To make the plan attract it is given out that no certificates are to be paid that mature earlier than 1894. On the other hand, to stimulate applications it is announced that none will be received after June 1.

Local underwriters are much exercised over the discovery that a plant has been established at the World's Fair for supplying crude petroleum as fuel for the power-house adjoining Machinery Hall. This fact was brought to light through a report made by Fire Marshal Murphy a few days ago. The rules of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association forbid the use of petroleum as fuel where the oil is conveyed to the boilers by gravity pressure for fear of an explosion. The association rule requires that the oil pipe's outlet shall be higher than its inlet. As policies invariably contain clauses prohibiting the use of petroleum without a specific permit, the question arises as to the value of the insurance on the power-house of the Machinery Hall and contents under the circumstances, since the use of an inflammable oil like petroleum without a permit voids the policies. It is probable that this question will be brought up for action at a special meeting of the association, which will be called in a few days.

The impairment in the capital of the Globe of Cincinnati, as shown by its annual statement last January, is said to be causing the company considerable annoyance in the matter of obtaining a license from the State Commissioner of Insurance. The deficit, it is said, is not large enough to warrant an interruption by the authorities. There is much speculation in local insurance circles as to the course that the Globe will pursue to remedy the impairment. It will probably be determined at the annual meeting of directors this month.

A committee of three has been appointed by the Cook County Cabinet of the National Union to act in harmony with the fraternal congress in securing the passage of the new bill introduced to protect and regulate beneficial insurance organizations. The committee consists of F. M. Gage, B. F. Chase, and Leo Canman. A meeting will be held next week.

John Rupp was sentenced yesterday to seven years in the penitentiary for setting fire to his saloon in Steubenville, O. Rupp and Byrne were partners who a few months ago bought a saloon at Steubenville. Shortly afterwards they increased their insurance and then had a fire.

Robert Dickson, Pacific coast manager of the Connecticut and Queen, is in the city to visit his com[illegible]s' general agents and the World's Fair grounds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—[Special.]—In answer to an inquiry from Auditor Gore as to whether an insurance company organized with an authorized capital stock of $200,000 can organize and begin business when $100,000 or more of its capital stock has been paid up, Attorney-General Moloney has given an opinion answering the question in the affirmative. He says insurance law does not require the capital stock to be paid up in full, and holds that when the $100,000 capital required by law has been paid the company can be authorized to begin business. Chief Clerk Hubbard of the Insurance Department of the Auditor's office has refused to admit the Good Templar Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N. Y., to do business in Illinois, because one assessment on its members will not pay a maximum certificate in full.

Y. M. C. A. for the West Side.

The West Side department of the Young Men's Christian Association had secured up to Thursday $36,000 in subscriptions, conditional on raising $50,000 for the purchase and equipment of the La Salle club property on Monroe street near Ashland boulevard for the uses of the association. Subscriptions may be telephoned or left in person at the office of the General Board of Managers, No. 148 Madison street, or with any member of the West Side Committee of Management, or at the rooms occupied by the West Side department, Paulina and Madison streets. If this building can be secured for the association the young men of the West Side will have one of the most desirable association homes to be found in the country.

Charleston, S. C., to Have Electric Railway.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—[Special.]—Charleston is to have an electric railway. It is learned today from President Passailaigue of the Enterprise Street railroad, the longest street railway in the city, that the Great Western Electrical Manufacturing company of Chicago has made an offer for a controlling interest of the stock in the road with a view of converting the line into a trolley system. The majority of the stock of the Enterprise road is owned by Morris K. Jessup of New York, and the information is received that he will accept the offer.

No Cholera on the Lake Superior.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—Dr. Wyckwire, Port Officer, and Dr. McDowell, representing the United States Government here, telegraphed the agents of the Beaver Steamship line in New York this evening that their steamer the Lake Superior left here with a clean bill of health and that none of its immigrants had cholera or any other contagious disease.

Uniform Rank Pythians Elect Officers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 31.—[Special.]—Officers of the Second Regiment Uniform Rank of Pythias met last night and elected the following officers: Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hart of Ashland, to be Colonel; Maj. E. B. Morley of La Crosse, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. John J. Atkinson of Superior, to be Major.

Edward Parker Deacon at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—Edward Parker Deacon, maid, and daughters, who recently arrived from Paris, have taken up their residence here.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL PAID UP.................$500,000
SURPLUS.........................50,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice or at a fixed date and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they remain with the company. Executors, administrators or trustees of estates will find this company a convenient depository for money. *It does not receive deposits payable on demand nor does it do a banking business.*

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company.

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"ROOKERY" BUILDING
CAPITAL & SURPLUS
$3,500,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

JAMIESON & CO.,
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On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.
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At Current Rates On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY will be held at the general office of the company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors of said company, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 16th day of March and remain closed until the adjournment of said meeting.
STEWART SPALDING, Secretary.

England (Hampshire).
FOR SALE—A small and delightfully situated residential estate in a most healthy locality within a few miles of Southampton and the Isle of Wight. Good hunting, yachting, and society. Commodious residence and pleasure farm of about 220 acres, with good bailiff's house attached. For further particulars apply to MESSRS. PERKINS & SON, Above Bar, Southampton, England, or to MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON & OAKLEY, 10 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, Eng.

WANTED.
Energetic and capable business-man desires position; age 38; fifteen years' experience in Chicago; good executive ability; competent to take entire management or charge of department; used to handling men; would go to World's Fair; could travel; first-class bank and other references.
Address G H 178, Tribune office.

BIG BEER PRODUCT.

STATISTICS SHOW AN OUTPUT OF 220,000 BARRELS FOR MARCH.

Clearings of Chicago Banks for March Show Gain of 9.5 Per Cent—The Stock Market Was Buoyant—Street Railways Advance Substantially After a Weak Opening—Lake Street Elevated Shows Much Strength—Breweries Were Dull and Firm—General Market Reports.

The production of beer by the Chicago breweries has shown one of the greatest increases that have ever been recorded for a single month. For March the internal revenue statistics of Chicago show a production of 220,000 barrels, against 183,810 for March, 1892. This is an increase of nearly 37,000 barrels in the one month, and is at the rate of over 20 per cent. As compared with the preceding month the increase is even greater. The output in February this year was 169,557, showing an increase in March over February of 60,500 barrels. This gain is equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the breweries.

Chicago bank clearings for the month of March make a favorable comparison with the clearings a year ago. This year the total for the month was $442,964,000. Last year it was $404,246,000. This is an increase for the month of $38,718,000, and is at the rate of 9.5 per cent. Considering the fact that money has ruled extremely tight through a portion of the month this statement is decidedly satisfactory. The extent of present business, as indicated by bank clearings, is hardly understood clearly by making only a single comparison with the clearings a year ago, for the clearings a year ago were showing enormous increase over the preceding year. The total bank clearings for March, 1891, were $333,991,000. The total this year, compared with 1891, shows a gain of $108,073,000, or at the rate of over 32 per cent.

The Chicago Stock Exchange was the only stock market in session yesterday, either in this country or abroad. Good Friday was everywhere else observed. At the opening it looked as if our market might have been also as well shut up. Later in the day, however, trading became more active and the total day's business footed up to a respectable volume. After a weak opening the market was decidedly strong. West Side opened at 206½, which was a decline of ¼ from the closing price Thursday. The stock became very weak and quotations sagged off to 205⅞ at the close of the morning call. The first sale in the afternoon was at 207, and from that the stock advanced to a strong close at 207⅞. It is not easy to account for the apparent change in settlement. Nothing special had occurred. As soon as a few buying orders appeared, however, it seemed as if all the stock that had been for sale was withdrawn, and it was difficult to bring out anything except at a substantial advance over the last quotation. North Chicago opened slightly lower and remained steady through the morning call, but in the afternoon it took a sudden jump upward. The opening price was 284¾ and the closing 286⅛.

Another stock that was exceedingly strong was Lake Street Elevated. The first sale was at 27½ cash. The stock closed at 30⅛ for the account and the market was decidedly strong. There were some large orders on the floor from close insiders it was said. One reason for the sudden revival of faith in this property, it is said, can be found in the practical settlement of the downtown loop matter. Frontage has been secured so that the way seems clear to completing the downtown terminal, and this fact is used in the market as a strong bullish point.

Trading in miscellaneous stocks was on a small scale, but prices were generally firm and in some cases showed advances. The brewery market was dull, but prices were rather firmer. There were no sales of the common stock of either company. Settlement price was fixed at 40¼ for Brewing, and Malting and 35⅞ for Milwaukee and Chicago; the former being strong and the latter a shade heavy.

The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 D M Co. Ill.	136	200 C & O C & D act.	67¾
3 do.	137	100 L St E R R cash.	27½
10 Am T & S B cash	136		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 L S El R R act.	28⅞	50 N C S R R Co act.	284¾
200 do act.	29	50 do act.	284⅞
10 do cash.	28½	150 do act.	285
50 do	28½	100 W C St R R act.	206¼
50 do b 30.	29	20 do s 10.	204⅞
75 do.	28⅞	150 do act.	206
50 do act.	29⅝	20 do.	204⅞
50 N C St R R Co ac.	284⅞	50 do act.	205⅞
100 do.	281	10 D Match Co Ill.	136
100 do act.	284⅞	50 do.	136⅜
50 do cash.	281½	50 Strt's W C L act.	30

SALES SECOND CALL, 2 P. M.

50 L S El R R act.	29⅜	50 Street's W C L.	30
100 do act.	29⅞	50 do act	30
50 do act.	29⅞	50 do.	30
100 do.	30	50 do.	30¼
50 do act.	30⅛	50 M & C B Co pfd act.	43
100 do act.	30⅜	50 C & O C & D act.	67¾
10 Dia M Co Ill.	136	50 N C St R R act.	286
20 Street's W C L.	29⅞	100 W C S R R act.	207

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 W C S R R.	204⅞	50 N C S R R act.	286⅛
50 do act.	207⅝	50 do act.	286⅜
50 do act.	207⅞	50 L S El R R.	29⅞
50 do act.	207⅞	50 do act	30⅛
50 Street's W C L.	30⅜	20 C & S S R T Co.	90

The sterling market was dull and quotations unchanged. It was a kind of half holiday market on account of many offices being closed in New York. There were no reports of gold exports.

As illustrating the commercial situation in Argentina there is much interest in the operations of a local manufacturer of "headers" who has sold his machines in that market. This Chicago manufacturer of agricultural implements sent the first of his machines to that country in 1882, sending that year four machines. In 1883 the number was 111; in 1884, 300; 1885, 400; 1887, 520; 1888, 800. The increase in 1888 was rather abnormal, the result of the boom that came with inflation. The next year the grip of coming liquidation was felt and sales dropped off to 300. In 1890, the year of the Barings crisis, not a single machine was sold. In 1891 there were some signs of life, the total sales of the year being 75. In 1892 the firm sold 1,424 machines, showing a sudden and great revival. The prospects for this year, as indicated by orders so far received, make it seem likely that the trade for 1893 will far exceed the great total of last year. The inference naturally to be drawn from these figures is that commercial affairs are rapidly being adjusted there, and that the recovery has now gone a long ways toward a completely healthy situation.

There were no new conditions in the money market as the result of the last day of the month; all necessary arrangements seem to have been pretty well provided for. The demand has been sufficient to keep money decidedly firm, but at the same time the supply has been ample for all legitimate needs. Bankers generally agree that the situation will become much easier within a short time.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Temple Association, which is reported elsewhere in this issue, was held yesterday. The report was a satisfactory one and the outlook seems excellent.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

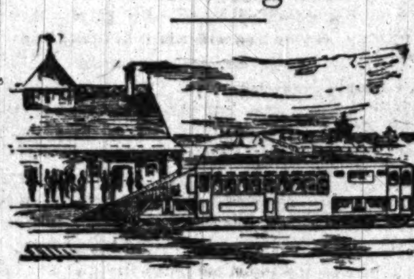
	March 31.	March 24.
New York	$119,188,387	$98,270,962
Chicago	15,834,000	15,151,000
Boston	16,245,659	12,420,705
Philadelphia	....	9,092,797
St. Louis	....	3,387,546
Baltimore	....	1,997,363
New Orleans	....	1,573,559

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c premium; Boston, 5 to 10c discount.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 30c; Best & Belcher, $1.30; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Mexican, $1.25; Mono, 25c; Ophir, $1.50; Potosi, $1.50; Savage, 55c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 70c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 45c; Commonwealth, 5c; N. Belle Isle, 10c, Belcher, $1.00.

BOOKS NOW OPEN.
The Last Issue of Stock at this Figure.



CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
Electric Railroad Co.

HAS LET CONTRACTS FOR THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION OF ITS ROADBED and now offers an additional issue of fifty thousand shares of its capital stock at SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, FULL-PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, PAR VALUE TEN DOLLARS. The capital stock is Seven Million Dollars, divided among seven hundred thousand shares.

A considerable portion of this issue has already been applied for, and will be allotted to these and other advance applicants. The balance of this issue is now offered to the public and the subscription books will be FORMALLY opened at the offices of the company, 915-916 "The Temple," Chicago, on the 1st day of April, at the hour of 10 a. m., and will close on the 10th DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:
20 Per Cent on Application.
30 Per Cent on Allotment.
50 Per Cent in 30 Days After Allotment.

Allotments will be made immediately after the close of the subscription books.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription in whole or in part. If any subscription is wholly rejected the amount deposited on application will be returned. If only a part of the amount applied for by the applicant is allotted to such applicant the surplus amount paid on application will be applied on the sums due under the allotment.

Preferences in the allotment of shares to applicants will be given in the order of the receipt of such applications.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY REVENUE.

Passenger business (at low estimate of 600 passengers per day at $5.00 each)	$1,095,000	
Mail business	300,000	
Express business	500,000	
Light and power distribution (5,000 horse-power, allowing an average of $200 per year per H. P.)	1,000,000	
		$2,895,000

YEARLY EXPENSES.

Operating expenses, depreciation of plant, wear and tear, etc., per year	$450,000	
Interest on $7,000,000 of bonds at 6 per cent per annum	420,000	
		$870,000
Net earnings		$2,025,000

Equivalent to 29 per cent on capital stock.

It is believed by competent judges that the stock of this Company will, in a short time, demonstrate to the holder that it is second to none other in this country as a dividend-producer. It is a well-known fact that the electric telegraph, the electric telephone, the electric light, and the electric street railway securities of this country have, in the main, proved superior to all others.

REGISTRAR AND TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDS:
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., New York.
TRUSTEE FOR THE STOCK:
ST. LOUIS TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS.
PERMANENT DEPOSITORY:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.

Since work was begun on the roadbed Oct. 6, 1892, the progress of the road has been of a most satisfactory nature. While, perhaps, slower than enthusiasts might desire, yet the progress has been steady and sure, and of a character to engender confidence in the skeptical. A contract was let at first calling for grading through Christian County, but since then a contract for the complete roadbed from Chicago to St. Louis has been awarded to Bagnell Bros. of St. Louis and Garvey Bros. of Memphis. It includes grading, ties, rails, steel bridges over rivers, culverts, steel bridges over railroads, overhead crossings of all wagon roads, and, in fact, a complete standard, double-track roadbed between the cities named, everything being of standard steel construction. This contract is most valuable, as the contractors accept ONE-HALF OF THE TOTAL PAYMENTS IN FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANY AT PAR. Moreover, the contract price is well within the first estimates of the company, and stops the adverse criticism that was aroused by the low figure at which the cost of the road was placed. While coming well within the estimates upon which the financial plan of the company has been laid, the specifications have been so added to and improved as to make the road far superior to the one first contemplated. Seventy-two-pound steel rails are to be used, all bridges over railroads are to be of steel, spanning the right of way of the road which is crossed.

The financial condition of the company is excellent, and ample funds are on hand to carry on the work contemplated, such as procuring the rest of the right of way, and getting things in condition to begin work in earnest this spring.

The Chicago & St. Louis Electric Railroad company at first had the honor of calling itself the pioneer in long-distance rapid transit by electricity, but today we have rivals, for the press of this country states that enterprising little Belgium will run trains at nearly 150 miles an hour during the coming summer, and that France and Germany are each to have a road over which trains will be run at more than 100 miles an hour. Six months or a year ago there were very few persons who would admit the possibility of running trains at 100 miles an hour. Happily for us the sentiment has changed, and it is now admitted almost universally that the only question is one of finance.

The company will be glad to furnish illustrated prospectus upon application at this office.

The Chicago & St. Louis Electric Railroad will be built and trains will run over it at the rate of *100 miles an hour.*

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
ELECTRIC RAILROAD CO.
WELLINGTON ADAMS,
Secretary and General Manager.
FRANCIS E. NIPHER, President.

Those who want to make certain of securing some of this present issue of stock at this figure may make Advance Application at the office of the Company.

Money may be sent by registered letter, P.-O. money order, express, draft, or bank cashier's check, to C. E. BLEYER, Asst. General Manager.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
ELECTRIC RAILROAD CO.,
915-916 THE TEMPLE, Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

Good Friday was observed as a holiday on the Board of Trade and there were no markets. A small number of traders congregated in the corridors of the building, but did little beyond discussing the possibilities of crop damage. It was a close holiday in other commercial centers, both in this country and in Europe, hence there was little news. Some advices from the Southwest indicated a probability of needed rain, but no particular disposition was shown to do business in July wheat, the future which would be most affected by the advent of moisture in Kansas. A cable to Milmine-Bodman indicated no business in foreign markets, but suggested that they appeared a trifle steadier. Trading in privileges was small and showed no particular change in the situation. Puts on July wheat sold at 73⅛@73⅝c and calls at 74⅛c early and subsequently at 74⅜c. Calls on May wheat were at one time offered at 80c and puts were nominally 77c. Puts on May corn sold at 41⅜c and calls at 42⅜c.

The inspection sheet to be published this morning will show receipts of about 142 cars wheat, 142 cars corn, and 163 cars oats. The out-inspection: Wheat, 16,751 bu; corn, 110,590 bu.

"It seems the bull combine does not want good wheat," writes a Detroit shipper, who complains because of the strict interpretation of the grain inspection rules. "And as it appears they own the inspector, they need not take much wheat even if the price is forced to a dollar. It is generally understood that the inspection of wheat there as well as the price can be manipulated." Referring to the charge that the inspection is manipulated the writer quoted fails to recognize the fact that all inspection of grain at this city is done by an official grain inspector appointed by the Governor of Illinois, and neither the bulls nor the bears have any voice in the matter. The inspection department is an institution entirely separated from the Board of Trade of this city or from any other commercial body in the State.

The dullness of the week gave place yesterday to something like the usual activity along South Water, and, while there were no marked changes in prices, the tone of the markets was firmer and all-around trade was rather brisk. The demand for choicest butter readily took up the supply, with prices quotably ½c lower. The market for bananas is overstocked, with prices low on account of the desire to dispose of them. Cheese was steady, with the demand mainly local. Game was plentiful and about steady, and poultry was firm and in good demand. In fruits the trade was better, though quiet, and vegetables were active but without change in prices. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise there was fair firmness and a liberal trade. Sugar made further slight advances, and the indications are that the figures will become much higher. Coffee and sirups were steady. In morphine and opium there were further noticeable advances, the former being quoted at $3.25, an advance of 75c, and the latter gaining 10@15c. All drugs are strong in the line of these advances. Oils were steady and quiet. Hides are dull, with no sign of regaining the recent decline of ½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 28½@29c; fair to good, 26@27c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 27@28c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 17@19c; roll, good to choice, 17@20c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 21c per lb; fancy creamery, 19½@20c; extra dairy, 18@19c; dairy, 15@17c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, and pea beans, $2.05@2.10 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.95@2.05; low grades, $1.25@1.75; California lima beans, $3.75@4.50 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 5@6c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@5½c; choice green carpet brush, 5½@6½c; green self-working, 4½@5½c; inside and covers, 4½@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11½@11¾c per lb; flat shapes, 11½@11¾c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; slightly skimmed, 8@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 15@16½c, Brick cheese, 13@14c.

COAL—The retail price is $7.25 per ton for large egg, and $7.50 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00; egg, stove, and nut, $6.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.75; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.00@2.10 at the mines.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 8½@10c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, 5@6c; blackberries, 6½@7½c; raspberries, 24@25c; California dried fruit—Apricots, 16@18c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@14½c; peeled peaches, 22@24c; prunes, 9½@13c; raisins London layers, $1.50@1.85 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 23@28c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.50; cubeb berries, 50c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 52@57c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 55c; glycerine, 14½@24c; gum arabic, 30@75c; morphine sulph, $2.05@2.45; gum opium, $3.25; quinine, 20@30c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.24 per gal.

EGGS—Good fresh-laid stock, 14@14½c per doz.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.40; teal ducks, $2.00@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl and fair to good, $2.50@3.00; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.50 per box; California navel oranges, $3.00@3.75 per box; strawberries, $2.00@3.00 per case of 24 pts.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.86c per lb; cubes, 5.39c; powdered, 5.49@6½c; granulated, 5.24c; confectioners', 5.11c; extra C, 4⅜@4½c; yellow, 4@4⅛c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 21½@22½c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and santos, 18@19½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5½@6½c per lb; choice do, 4½@5¼c; fair do, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 5½@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 20@28c per gal; standard sugar, 16@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 5@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½@5c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 7¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 8¾c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¼c; benzine, 6¼c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 50c, and boiled, 53c; turpentine, 37½c; extra W. S. lard oil, $1.00; No. 1 lard oil, 68c; No. 2 do, 65c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 63c; salad oil, 74c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 6½c; do 15 cold test, 8½c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin on track, 70@75c; Hebrons, 72@74c; Burbanks, 75@78c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $3.75@4.50 per brl; Rose 73@75c; Peerless, 68@72c.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 14@14½c per lb; fancy, 15@16c; dressed chickens, 12½@13c; roosters, 7@8c; dressed ducks, 13½@14½c; dressed geese, 8@13c; live geese full feathered, $6.00@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Old cabbages, $10.00@15.00 per 100; yellow and red onions, $1.25@1.35 per bu; white turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; rutabagas, 25@35c per bu on track. New vegetables—Cucumbers, $1.25@1.75 per doz; celery, 25@40c per doz; green onions, 75c@$1.00 per third-bu box; lettuce, $4.00@5.50 per brl; pie plant, 50c@$1.00 per doz bunches; radishes, 30@50c per doz bunches; spinach, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb, good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wool—Lowest grade, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LUMBER.

Ready for the Opening of Navigation—Bright Outlook.

The first cargo of lumber of the season is expected Monday from Manistee, and by the middle of April other ports will witness the movement of their fleets. Thursday a cargo of lumber was moved from the yards here to the World's Fair grounds. The market is very firm and all lumber is higher by about $1 than it was at the opening of last season. This is due to the large demand during the winter. The trade anticipates an active season, with probably firmer prices. Quotations at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$43.00@51.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@51.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.50
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.50
Flooring, A and B	37.00@38.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft.	17.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft.	14.50@17.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft.	14.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft.	15.00@18.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.60@2.75
Lath, dry	2.75

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Trade Active, but the Market Closes Lower—Demoralization in Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 27	19,330	323	17,060	9,323
Tuesday, March 28	5,380	927	10,725	14,177
Wed'day, March 29	12,575	246	17,478	7,577
Thursday, March 30	11,074	435	17,922	9,944
Friday, March 31	5,500	200	16,000	6,000
Week thus far	53,839	2,131	79,185	47,021
Same period last wk	43,581	1,811	83,036	48,225
Same period 1892	55,950	2,195	112,051	31,506
Shipments—				
Monday, March 27	4,118	......	6,435	1,685
Tuesday, March 28	1,642	......	5,516	2,891
Wed'day, March 29	2,819	1	6,524	2,015
Thursday, March 30	4,012	11	7,363	1,328
Friday, March 31	2,400	......	6,500	2,000
Week thus far	14,991	12	32,338	9,918
Same pr'd last week	14,229	36	32,670	7,902
Same period 1892	20,963	17	52,780	5,982

Receipts March 31, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	5,500	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,500	2,800
Omaha	2,500	4,500	1,000
St. Louis	2,000	5,000	500
Totals	16,000	34,000	10,300
Cor. day last week	16,200	27,700	10,800
Cor. day 1892	13,500	35,300	8,900
Cor. day 1891	8,500	33,100	9,200
Cor. day 1890	10,900	27,700	8,800

Today's receipts are estimated at 7,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 3,000 sheep, against 6,131 hogs, 1,001 cattle, and 2,245 sheep one week ago, and 9,628 hogs, 1,260 cattle, and 1,975 sheep one year ago.

During the last month Chicago received 245,000 cattle, 408,000 hogs, and 223,500 sheep, being a decrease of 26,000 cattle and 204,000 hogs, and an increase of 36,000 sheep, compared with arrivals for March, 1892.

CATTLE—The general market opened strong, and some sales of "handy" steers were at 5@10c advance, but later the strength was lost, and heavy steers closed fully 5@10c lower than Thursday. Native cows closed weak and a shade lower. Texas cattle sold at $3.00@3.50 for bulls, cows, and yearlings, and $4.10@4.40 for steers. Native cows and heifers sold at $1.75@4.15, bulk at $2.40@3.30. Stockers and feeders sold at $3.00@4.50. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs.	$5.60@6.10
Good to choice steers, 1,250@1,480 lbs.	4.70@5.55
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs.	4.30@4.95
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs.	4.00@4.50
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.10@4.10
Common to good cows and heifers	1.50@3.00
Stock steers, 600@800 lbs.	2.75@3.55
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs.	3.50@4.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.25@7.00

HOGS—Prices averaged about 30c lower than Thursday. The market opened slow and weak and kept getting worse. Heavy sold at $6.40@7.10; bulk, $6.70@6.90; mixed, 6.40@6.90; bulk, $6.60@6.75; light, $6.25@6.80; bulk, $6.55@6.70. Pigs sold at $4.00@6.75. Best heavy closed at $6.95.

SHEEP—Trade was active and values without quotable change.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, March 31.—BEEVES—Receipts were 2,600 head, including 26 cars for export, 24 cars for the market and 124 cars direct to slaughterers. The trading was slow but firm and the yards were fully cleared at an early hour. Poorest to best native steers sold at $4.60@5.85 per 100 lbs; bulls and dry cows $2.25@4.40. Dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb for native sides. Shipments tomorrow, 727 beeves and 6,800 qrs of beef. Receipts of calves were 216 head. Market dull and weak, and sales were fully ½c per lb lower. Veals sold at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 6,160 head, including 8 cars direct. The trading was active and the market generally steady and unchanged. SHEEP—Sold at $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs; clipped do at $4.75@5.25; lambs, $6.75@7.40; a bunch of clipped do at $5.25. Dressed mutton firm at 8½@10c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9@10½c. HOGS—Receipts were 1,034 head, all consigned direct. Nominally steady at $7.50@8.00 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; market strong on all kinds; Texas-fed steers, $4.60. HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; market 10@20c lower than yesterday; heavy, $6.80@7.00; mixed, $6.60@6.90; light, $6.50@6.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; market steady, unchanged. Holiday and no shipments of any kind.

Kansas City, Mo., March 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 8,000. Market was quiet; choice heavy steers steady; medium and common, 5@10c lower; cows steady to 10c lower; feeders and Texas and Indian steers about steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.90@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.35; Texas and Indian steers, $3.65@4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.45. HOGS—Receipts, 8,400; shipments, 1,800. Market 25@40c lower, closing 40@50c lower; all grades, $5.00@6.75; bulk, $6.40@6.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 600. Market was active, strong, and 10@15c higher than last week. Representative sales: Muttons, $4.00@5.00.

Omaha, Neb., March 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; 5@10c higher; steers, $3.75@5.20; cows, $1.80@4.00; feeders, $2.90@4.10. HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; 20c lower; heavy, $6.55@6.75; light and mixed, $6.40@6.55; bulk, $6.50@6.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; stronger; $3.75@5.15. Lambs, $5.00@6.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats, choice to fancy clipped, 43½@44½c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3, 43¼c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 53½c; steamer mixed, 53c. BUTTER—Creamery Western extra, 31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 25@27c; dairy Western firsts, 22@23c; dairy Western seconds, 18@20c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 24@25c; Western ladle packed firsts, 22c. EGGS—Michigan firsts, 16c; Western firsts, 16c; provincial, 15½c; Southern, 15½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 31.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: The larger capacity in service last week resulted in pushing the flour output up a notch. Last week's production was 187,000 brls, averaging 31,167 brls daily, against 174,025 brls the week before, 166,090 brls for corresponding time in 1892, and 130,125 brls in 1891. This is probably the heaviest run the mills ever made for the last week in March. A considerably lighter capacity is in motion this week. Several of the mills are holding off for a better water power, and besides this the flour market is in a most unsatisfactory condition. It will probably be a week or ten days before there is plenty of water for all. Wednesday thirteen mills were running, grinding at the rate of about 25,000 brls per twenty-four hours. Good water would permit some of the larger firms that have quite extensive orders on hand to increase their output at a reduced cost for power. The lack of shipping directions on a large amount of old orders, however, causes the millers steady and excessive annoyance. The flour market is exceptionally dull and unsatisfactory. For a week back local mills have lacked a good deal of selling as much as they ground. Cash wheat in the last three weeks has advanced 5@7 cents in the Minneapolis market and the flour buyer, not having any confidence in the higher prices, sits back and awaits developments. This is particularly true with the foreigner. The export business done the last week was very small and was largely confined to a limited quantity of patent for London and of bakers' for the continent. When cash wheat was selling in Minneapolis at 62c exporters began to show some interest in flour, but when quotations were advanced to correspond with 65@67c these people were frightened off. The low grades are weak and slow of sale, being quotable at $1.10@1.20 per 196 lbs. The direct export shipments by the mills last week were 42,140 brls, against 47,630 brls the preceding week.

Six Men Supposed to Be Drowned.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 31.—The fishing schooner Ada K. Damon arrived yesterday. Capt. Vera reports that Tuesday he had four dories with trawls set ten miles southeast of Highland Light when a snow-storm set in. One dory succeeded in finding the vessel, but the other three, containing six men, could not be found. It is supposed that they rowed in shore until they made land and were capsized in the heavy surf and all drowned.

Sea Salt.

Two per cent of sea water is common salt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 31.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State issued incorporation licenses today to the following new stock companies:

The American Car and Railway Construction Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $1,200,000; for the manufacture of motors and locomotive engines, rolling stock appliances, and supplies for railways; incorporators, Watson Franter, William A. Conover, and J. G. Wolfe.

Excelsior Showcase and Cabinet works, at Quincy; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of store fixtures and furniture; incorporators, Joseph Knittel, Carl Steingreb, and Emil Knittel.

The Canal Boat Equipment Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; for the manufacture of canal boats; incorporators, Alonzo C. Mather, J. B. Alexander, William T. Coe, and Jesse M. Watkins.

World's Fair Banquet Hall company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to build and improve houses and hotels and to increase transportation facilities by water; incorporators, Henry Delaney, James Flanigan, and Gustav E. Treelear.

Peoria Cement Walk company, at Peoria; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of walks and floors; incorporators, R. M. Elliott, E. L. Martin, and Belle Elliott.

The Miller Railway Incandescent Signal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of electric signals and for signal engineering; incorporators, Alexander C. Miller, Thomas Banning, and Samuel H Gibbon.

The Tyndale Eucalyptus company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of eucalyptus oil, antiseptic and proprietary articles; incorporators, William C. Tyndale, Eugene H. Dupee, and Arthur A. Bliss.

The Lake Worth Fruit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to raise fruits and vegetables and operate a canning and preserving factory; incorporators, George F. Swift, Daniel F. Flannery, and William D. Kent.

The Spanish Export company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for a general exporting, importing, and commission business; incorporators, Hiram Baldwin, Clyde D. Lee, and B. L. Lee.

The Woman's club of Princeton, Ill.; without capital stock; for moral, educational, and social purposes; incorporators, Margaret D. Trumble, Eliza J. Warfield, Mabel S. Priestly, Elizabeth L. Elliott, Emma D. Baley, Victoria Richardson, Onie R. Cunningham, Mary S. Horton, and Annie T. Virden.

The World's Fair Teachers' Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the entertainment and protection of teachers; incorporators, Jennie McBride, William M. Kaull, and J. H. McCracken.

World's Fair Picture company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to make pictures and frames and deal in materials; incorporators, Charles A. Gaither, Clarence E. Provost, and Clara A. Gaither.

The Valfer & Walsh Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; for merchant tailoring; incorporators, Clara B. Valfer, E. W. Walsh, and S. L. Alexander.

The Classic Underwear company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of underwear; incorporators, Edward Murphy, Byron E. Glaser, and Aaron Wolff.

The Pontiac Electric Light, Heat, and Power company, at Pontiac; capital stock, $40,000; for electric light, heat, power, and steam service; incorporators, Henry A. Foster, C. M. Hamilton, and A. P. Foster.

Carbon Hill Brick company, at Carbon Hill, Grundy County; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of clay goods; incorporators, R. J. Roberson, Joseph Lynch, and John Wormley.

The Crown Coal and Tow company, of St. Clair County, increased the number of its directors to seven.

The Kankakee Electric Railway company, increased its capital to $60,000 and removed the location of its principal office from Chicago to Kankakee.

The Goss Printing Press company, at Chicago, decreased its capital stock from $400,000 to $155,000.

The Chicago and Dakota Jasper company, at Chicago, increased its capital stock to $500,000.

The Building and Aid Society, at Chicago, changed its name to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children and increased the number of its directors from seven to twenty-four.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, March 31, 1893:

Warren-av., between Fall-st. and California-av., n f, 22x122 ft, March 1 (W. M. Stanley to J. C. Kilner)	$6,000
Woodside-av., 261 ft s of Roscoe-st., w f, 37x125 ft, March 29 (Cook Co. Bldg. & L. Assn. to C. A. Stekman)	2,800
Milwaukee-av., 205¼ ft s e of Wood-st., s w f, 24x100 ft, March 9 (E. W. Fishburn to R. Spier)	3,550
W. 17th-st., 120 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x124¼ ft, March 1 (B. Vorce to A. Martinek)	2,700
Wayne-av., n w cor Sacramento, s f, 30 8-10x100 ft, March 29 (O. G. Blair to G. C. Buts)	2,563
Houston-av., 255 ft n of 90th-st., w f, 25x140 ft, March 15 (L. Arp to J. Hilgason)	4,000
Union-av., 258¼ ft s of Lansley, s f, 25x120 ft, Feb. 21 (M. A. Ford to W. Bulowa)	4,000
Ellis-av., n w cor 56th-st., e f, 24x130 ft, March 28 (V. Johnson to L. Getting)	3,200
Oglesby-av., 224¾ ft s of 69th-st., e f, 25x179¾ ft, March 22 (W. H. Barrington to W. Warthy Jr.)	1,500
Wallace-st., 243¾ ft n of 71st, e f, 25x125 ft, March 25 (M. J. Belshaw to A. Johnson)	2,500
Paulina-st., 48 ft n of 52d, w f, 200x125 ft, Feb. 15 (J. D. Greenebaum to D. S. Greenebaum)	11,000
W. 42d-st., 141 ft s of W. Harrison, e f, 50x126 ft, Feb. 27 (Estate of W. H. Thompson to W. Lyonnais)	1,000
Ayers-av., 222 ft n of W. Ohio-st., w f, 24x121 8-10 ft, Jan. 10 (J. Barry to C. Engel)	1,800
Oak-st., 125 ft e of N. Market, n f, 25x100 ft, March 30 (E. Stock to W. Loeffler)	16,000
Michigan-av., 240 ft s of 2[illegible]th-st., e f, 21x178 ft, Feb. 15 (T. A. Hill to W. H. Moore)	19,000
South Park-av., 103¾ ft s of 31st-st., e f, 25x125 ft, March 30 (S. Shampier to A. Linsky)	4,500
Portland-av., 148¾ ft n of 27th-st., e f, 24x119 ft, June 13, 1892 (C. Happel to W. Happel)	2,500
McMullen-st., 140¼ ft w of Fisk, n f, 25x100¾ ft, March 28 (J. Benes to B. Hand)	2,350
N. May-st., 98¼ ft n of W. Indiana, e f, 24x116 ft, Oct. 15, 1886 (A. S. Johnson et al. to E. M. Lawson)	2,650
Sholto-st., 191 ft n of W. Taylor, e f, 25x100 ft, March 13 (M. Kenneally to L. Balletto)	1,850
S. Halsted-st., 200 ft n of Madison, e f, 26¾x120 ft, March 22 (M. D. Hecox to C. O. Spong)	17,625
The premises No. 67 Tilden-av., March 10 (L. Balletto to H. Boeze)	3,608
Morgan-st., 50 ft n of 62d, e f, 37¾x124 ft, March 29 (P. H. Mulder to G. Jones)	3,000
Jefferson-av., 25 ft s of 74th-st., w f, 24x125 ft, March 30 (W. H. Saxe to E. T. Head)	3,000
Throop-st., 50 ft s of 85th, w f, 50x124 ft, March 28 (W. Haugh[illegible] to L. Schaefer)	1,000
Kenwood-place, 207 ft w of Vincennes-av., n f, 25x124 ft, March 28 (C. J. Walter to F. Peterson)	17,000
Clark-st., n w cor South, e f, 55x189¾ ft, Nov. 21, 1892 (R. Clark to A. Johnson)	3,000
Douglas-blvd., n w cor W. 12th-st., e f, 96¼x123 ft, with 49x112 ft on West 12th-st. bet Douglas-blvd. and Jan Huss-av., March 29 (W. Loeffler to J. Feinberg)	14,000
Peoria-st., 133¼ ft n of 72d, e f, 25x124¾ ft, March 17 (E. J. Dickson to M. M. Wilson)	7,000
Wolfram-st., 49 ft w of Herndon, n f, agg. 68x125¾ ft, March 30 (G. R. Allen to L. Henry)	13,750
Wilson-av., s w cor Wright-st., n f, 35x133¾ ft, Jan. 16 (A. W. Wright to M. Worst)	1,300
83d-pl., 225 ft e of Lawndale-av., s f, 50x125 ft, with 33 other lots in same subdivision, March 13 (W. G. Clark to D. P. Baldwin)	10,800
Kedzie-av., between Division-st. and Eberhart-av., w f, aggregate 62¼x125 ft, March 18 (W. Wilson to R. J. Dixon)	6,500
Courtland-av., 200 ft n of Blanchard, s f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 2, 1892 (N. C. Schmidt to C. G. H. Anderson)	1,300
Milwaukee-av., 148¾ ft n of Hudson, s w f, 25x114¾ ft, Feb. 11 (H. Kremer to A. Dorsey)	1,200
About 3 acres, more or less, in s e ¼ 3, 40, 12, March 30 (C. L. Lowe to C. Wutzke)	4,500
Samuel-st., 168 ft s of Emily, e f, 24x124 4-10 ft, March 30 (F. Sobel to F. Piotrowski)	3,000
168th-st., 204¼ ft w of Prairie-av., n f, 17 79-100x42 ft, March 27 (J. M. Van Sicker to E. A. Beach)	5,000
Ewing-st., 182 ft w of Francis, s f, 24x126 ft, March 20 (W. N. Shaw to H. Schuckhardt Jr.)	1,125
Schell-av., n w cor 74th-st., e f, agg 125x125 ft, March 28 (K. A. Beach to W. L. Allen)	5,000
Kenwood-pl., 232 ft w of Vincennes-av., s f, 25x124 ft, March 28, imp. (C. J. Walter to G. E. Gehlert)	20,000
Marianna-st., 48 ft e of Ward-st., s f, 24x118 ft, March 27 (J. Munda to S. Nuedlaff)	1,700
Logan-av., 150 ft n of 92d-st., e f, 50x150 ft, March 30 (G. Roessner to S. Meister)	3,200
Logan-av., s w cor 98th-st., e f, 123 ft to alley, March 29 (S. B. Mead to W. L. Allen)	1,343
Lots 1 and 2 Purple's sub of lots 6, 9, 10, Blk. 4, Washington Heights, March 30 (S. Ten Eyck to A. Schneider)	3,800
The premises 1027 Noble-av., March 14 (G. McGee to M. Hirsch)	3,800
Melrose-st., n w cor Perry-st., s f, 25x125 ft, March 31 (F. Meyer to C. H. Fiedler)	2,800
Girard-st., 168 ft n of W. North-av., w f, 24x121 ft, March 27 (J. Christian to L. Heuer)	2,400
21st-st., 25 ft e of Wentworth-av., n f, 50x87 ft, March 20 (G. G. Newbury to F. J. Gerber)	5,000
Michigan-av., 291 ft s of 13th-st., w f, 23x120 ft, Dec. 30, 1891 (J. W. Farwell to C. H. Deere)	23,000
Michigan-av., 244 ft s of 13th-st., w f, 23x120 ft, Feb. 18, 1892 (J. W. Farrell to same)	20,000
De Koven-st., 100 ft w of Clinton, s f, 25x100¾ ft, March 30 (A. Walla to H. Kadison)	3,100
W. Jackson-st., 43⅓ ft e of S. Francisco, n f, 25x125 ft, May 8, 1889 (F. E. Miller to W. B. Lathrop)	1,000
Owasco-av., 51 ft e of W. 41st, s f, 50x124 ft, March 30 (J. H. Brewster to W. Lyonnais)	1,450
Tripp-av., 240 ft n of Courtland-av., e f, 25x125, March 21 (H. W. Ames to W. Vollmer)	1,400
Clarkson-av., between Armitage and Courtland-avs., w f, 25x125, March 25 (J. Heubner to W. C. Gerhardt)	1,000
Wilcox-st., 140 ft w of W. 42d-st., s f, 25x121¼, with three other lots in same subdivision, Oct. 17, 1892 (D. S. Place to S. C. Andrews)	5,500
Constance-av., s w cor 90th-st., e f, agg 74¼x125, March 3 (B. F. George to M. E. Wanner)	1,700
Lake-av., 50 ft n of 45th-st., w f, 25x125, March 30 (J. W. Venable to E. P. Fassett)	16,000
The premises No. 931 W. 17th-st., March 29 (W. C. Wendt to F. Kosina)	1,225
Lot 6, block 4, Avondale, Dec. 23, 1892 (G. W. Warr to L. J. Hansen)	1,475
Kenwood-place, 286 ft e of Grand-blvd., s f, 25x124 ft, March 13 (F. A. Anderson to O. A. M. Schulze)	3,000
Coles-av., 50 ft s of 75th-st., w f, 119¼x204 ft, Feb. 24 (G. B. Gehlert to A. P. Ingram)	15,400
Storms-av., 150 ft n of 84th-st., w f, 50x124¾ ft, March 27 (J. S. Hoffman to L. L. Holden)	2,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

John Truligh, two-story frame store and flats, 4722 Ashland-av.	$3,000
F. Frederich, two 2-story frame flats, Union-av. and 120th-st.	3,000
Fritz Keihl, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1087 South California-av.	6,000
Frederick Rentner, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 1293 West 22d-st.	12,000
M. McGlinn, 2-story frame store and flats, 9555 Commercial-st.	3,000
Phil Sommer, 2-story frame store and flats, 119th and Union-sts.	2,500
Ellen McDonald, 2-story frame stores and flats, 9146 Commercial-av.	3,500
C. N. Soucks, two 2-story frame hotel, 69th and Oglesby-av.	12,000

CLAIRVOYANTS.
A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologist and business clairvoyant known; tested by the nobility of Europe; 40 years' practice; consultation by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., few doors north of Madison; fees, 50c and $1; gents, $2.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

CLOTHING.
A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.
L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.
WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—TEN (10) 4-WHEEL STORE PLATform trucks. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 80 So. Water-st.

SCALES.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st. Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BUGS—IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INFESTED CALL on COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st.
IF LOOKING FOR GOOD ORIGINAL OPERA COMposer address G 32, Tribune office.
THE M. W. SIMONS ELECTRIC CO. OF PLYmouth, Ind., are prepared to contract for all classes of light machine work; correspondence solicited.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3614.....G. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 41st.....J. H. Mogey.
Cor. 47th.....C. Marshall.
Cor. 37th.....T. H. Patterson
Cor. Oakwood.....Frazier W. Hurlburt.
4115.....L. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d.....Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—
2000.....A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th.....F. J. Hondle & Co.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison.....Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200.....Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st.....W. S. Forsyth.
3150.....H. J. Holthoefter.
Cor. 35th.....Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th.....W. F. Gray.
4700.....Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 63d.....C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th.....T. H. McInnerny.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. Wentworth.....Charles P. Braun.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Center.....J. & R. Simms.
123.....
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth.....Charles P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
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Cor. Ladin.....W. T. Mason.
Cor. Rober.....O. F. Fischer.
Cor. Francisco.....F. H. Kellett.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage.....Frank B. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley.....G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th.....A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
Cor. Clark.....R. H. Hanks.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland.....A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut.....White Bros.
Cor. Division.....E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe.....E. Rhoda.
Cor. North avenue.....Hinrichs Bros.
Cor. Center.....C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster.....Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick.....C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey.....C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted.....Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak.....H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie.....Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.....R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland.....E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
2356.....M. K. Dorsey
LINCOLN AVENUE—
834.....Henry Schaller
Cor. Belden.....F. B. Leonard.
1162.....Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. W.) Fullerton.....R. F. Barlow.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845.....A. M. Boe.

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ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av.....E. T. Stowits.
65th and Wentworth.....H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue.....E. G. Bird & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Tinsmore ave. and Rock Island tracks.....I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD.....A. E. Bierstedt.
IRVING PARK.....Elch Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN.....Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY ABOUT MIDNIGHT, on West Side cable cars, between 22d and 35th sts., fox-terrier dog. Prince; all white except tan spots each side of head covering ears and eyes; return to office of the Columbia Theater and get very liberal reward. WILL J. DAVIS.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF Irish setter, with owner's name on collar. 296 Ogden-av.

DISAPPEARED—MARCH 20, ISAAC STURM, 54 years old; grayish hair and mustache; florid complexion; wore a cutaway coat and brown chinchilla overcoat; liberal reward for any positive information. MAX G. STURM, 212 Market-st.

LOST—IN NORTHWESTERN DEPOT POCKET-book with means for collection. Reward to left with P. M. Wolsieffer, 75 State-st.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—ON STATE, NEAR MADIson. March 31: return the papers and checks to 2303 Prairie-av. and no questions will be asked.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 1305 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—OF INTEREST TO LADIES—OUR "Health Book" will teach you how to get well and keep well; sent free upon application; also consultation and examination free. Address Vlavi Co., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—CASH PAID FOR LIFE INS. POLicies. G. C. WELLIVER, Room 6, 331 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 30. With good character, quick and accurate at figures, plain penman, and thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, permanent position with good house. A1 city references. Been in city two years. Address G 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24 with 4 years' city experience as bookkeeper; am not afraid of long hours and hard work; will accept any position where business ability as are required; moderate salary acceptable. Address G 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, in commission or insurance office, with chance for advancement. References. Address D 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND general office man of ten years' experience; competent, reliable; best of reference; lumber, foundry, or manufacturing. Address G H 171. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20 as assistant bookkeeper or collector; best of references; can furnish bonds. Address G 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, or in credit department; previous experience as such in manufacturing company, city. Address G L 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT or office work by good penman; A1 reference. Address G H 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—Bookkeeper or office work; honest and reliable; good city references. Address G 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST YOUNG man as clerk or any office work; good penman. Address G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE OR shipping clerk in wholesale house or factory, city references. Address G H 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 IN office; 2 years' experience; references and bond if required. Address G 3, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business habits, as salesman; speaks English and German. Can furnish good references. Address G H 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman, well acquainted jobbing and retail dry-goods trade; 7 years' references. G L 166, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 YEARS to take care of lawn and garden, and be useful about house. Address B E 56, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHEMIST; BEST EXperience in the manufacturing of heavy chemicals, as acids, etc.; first-class references. Offers stating salary, etc., address G H 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS, PRACtical, experienced cutter, by May 1, in a first-class tailoring establishment. Reference. Address G H 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL ENgineer can fill position as chief engineer or superintendent. Address G 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GLASS ENgraver; 14 years' experience; can furnish lathe. Address H. LORENCE, P. O. Homestead, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class man of long experience in taking care of fine horses and carriages; good driver; sober and reliable; bwede; age 35. Address G W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; knows take care of fine horse; good reference; married man. Address G 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—S COACHMAN; SINGLE, German; understand the care of carriages and horses; city reference. Address G 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swilling and trustworthy man; understands his business; well recommended. G 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GENTLEman as coachman in private family; 4 years' city experience. Address J E 12, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND General office work; now employed; change for cause; best of references, present and former employers; have had railroad and other experience. Address G W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; best of references; three years' experience. Address M., box 464, city. W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS lady's companion or governess; willing to take charge of children; can teach English, French, music, and painting; best references. Address Box 380, General Postoffice, Adelaide-st., Toronto, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER; SEVeral years' experience in best Michigan hotels. Address Miss JOSIE ROTH, Kalamazoo House Kalamazoo, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, boarding-house, or private family; best of references. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GERMAN Odomestics. Call at MATHEWS', 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GERMAN Odomestics. 7 Call at MATHEWS', 147 N. Clark.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT DRESSmaker solicits sewing in families or at her own rooms; satisfaction guaranteed. G H 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ON CHILDRENS Clothes and plain sewing. Call or address 256 W. North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES AND Sewing; $1.25 per day. Address G 55, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who has had 20 years' experience in the banking business, employment in a bank or other financial company; is competent to fill any position and can give the best of references and furnish bond. Address Z, 1705 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL ANY GENTLEman engage a well-bred and highly connected young man as companion, correspondent, or valet (who has been disinherited for becoming a theosophist) and enable him to gain an honest livelihood; he is educated and refined and a gentleman. Address "ALONE," S 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF good address, who speaks fluently Spanish, French, Swedish, and English, and has traveled extensively in South America, desires an interview with view of employment. G H 162, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH business ability and first-class references; speaks four languages and will also give bond or invest money in the business; I want good job. Address G 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN BUSIness for himself during day wishes a position of trust for evening and Sunday work; can furnish satisfactory references to any one. G H 168, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; knows take care of fine horse; good reference; married man. Address G 63, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GENTLEman as coachman in private family; 4 years' city experience. Address J E 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG lady cashier and bookkeeper desires to make a change; several years' experience in the office of one of the leading insurance companies; excellent references and private bond furnished if desired. Address G L 158, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY; BY RESPECtable woman with a 10-months-old quiet child to make herself useful in private family at low wages; handy to do anything; good seamstress. Address C W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS lady's companion or governess; willing to take charge of children; can teach English, French, music, and painting; best references. Address Box 380, General Postoffice, Adelaide-st., Toronto, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER; SEVeral years' experience in best Michigan hotels. Address Miss JOSIE ROTH, Kalamazoo House Kalamazoo, Mich.

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SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND General office work; now employed; change for cause; best of references, present and former employers; have had railroad and other experience. Address G W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; best of references; three years' experience. Address M., box 464, city. W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, APRIL 1; 5 experienced stenographer; willing; own machine; $15; understand bookkeeping. V 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR bookkeeper by young man; experienced; good city references; salary moderate. G 80, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who has had 20 years' experience in the banking business, employment in a bank or other financial company; is competent to fill any position and can give the best of references and furnish bond. Address Z, 1705 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT, WITH A1 CITY reference. Room 46, 34 Monroe-st.

CLERK—SHIPPING: MUST BE EXPERIENCED and have unquestionable references. HYMAN, BERG & CO., Jewelers, 122 State-st.

GROCERY CLERK—GOOD GERMAN. 381 23D-st.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE of a manufacturing company, who has passed through a business course in some high school; knowledge of bookkeeping and general office duties. Applicants may show their handwriting by stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address G H 155, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—ASSISTANT; FOR STORE; to come well recommended; wages $10 per week Address G H 170, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN (20)—FOR OFFICE WORK; GOOD references. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MEN—2 FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE work for responsible position in hardware office; references. Address G 31, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—GOOD MEN WANTED TO SELL SHOW cards and new novelties in the show card line; we have the best window letter on the market. We want only those who can devote a small deposit for samples; money returned if you can't sell. J. W. CAMPBELL & CO., 125 Clark-st., Rooms 63 and 64.

MEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL A NOVELTY; will pay salary or commission; just the thing for side line. Call for W. H. Stebbins, Clifton House.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STETSON & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—SHOE—BY EASTERN MANUFACturer of men's, boys', and youths' wheap and medium grades; territory, Illinois and Western Indiana; must have recent experience on the road with shoes and willing to travel on commission; full samples ready. Address P. O. Box 2,136, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CHIcago and adjoining territory, by one of the oldest and best-known houses in the U. S.; only first-class, experienced men with acquaintance in the territory need apply. Address G B 46, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OPTICAL SALESMAN FOR RETAIL store; must be able to fit all cases of refraction as well as a good frame fitter; must be of good appearance and address. Address A. S. ALOE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—AT ONCE, A YOUNG MAN TO SELL window and door screens on commission. Address G W 18, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS TO TRAVEL IN AN Eastern State for a specialty; references required. Address G H 144, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN PROMINENT REAL ESTATE office; experienced real estate salesman to work on commission. Address G 86, Tribune office.

SALESMAN. CALL 9 TO 12, 99 VANBUREN-ST.

SALESMAN—NO. 1 CITY SALESMAN. CALL AFTer 10 a. m. at 45 W. Adams.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, OUT-TOWN. APply 167 Dearborn-st., Room 516.

SALESMEN—3 OR 4 FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING, to represent a large glove and mitten manufactory; will be paid a liberal commission on sales; fine opportunity for successful salesman. Address for particulars G W 29, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, FIRST-CLASS; $75 A week made by others; fine side line. C. H. BETTS, 199 Randolph-st., 3d floor.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; TO SELL NEW SOAP as side line. 418, 84 La Salle-st.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager; 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—THREE FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISing solicitors for old-established, high-grade illustrated paper; must be of good address and first-class in every respect. Room 412, 269 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS — EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING Solicitors; good chance for good men. 511, 36 La Salle-st.

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO REPRESENT GOOD, reliable house. Refs. required. 181 Toledo, Ohio.

WORKERS—FOR INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE. Room 518, Royal Ins. Bldg., between 12 and 3 today or 8 to 9 a. m. Monday. Inquire for Haffner.

YOUNG MAN—ENERGETIC, TO REPRESENT A well-established house as salesman, to solicit the retail drug trade of this city; liberal salary and permanent position to the right party; references must be stated with application. G L 147, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD TO CARE FOR Bhorse and cow and work in house; must know how to milk cow; bring references. 2548 Indiana-av.

BOY—GOOD BOY 16 YEARS OLD IN CIGAR store; one living with parents and can furnish good reference. Apply 36 E. Van Buren-st.

BOY—ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD THAT HAS experience in packing goods. The Evilo Co., 358 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—IN LAW OFFICE; STATE AGE, REFERences, and salary expected; answer in own handwriting. Address G 31, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT YOUNG BOY, LIVING ON SOUTH Side, for office work. 80 Dearborn, R. 4.

BOY—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BOY. ROOM 812, 100 Washington-st.

BOY—FOR KITCHEN WORK. 5636 LAKE-AV.

BOYS—GOOD NEAT BOYS ABOUT 15 YEARS OF Dage and residing on South Side for messengers at World's Fair grounds. Apply Monday after 10 a. m. to W. R. BENZIE, Postal Telegraph Cable Co., corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Trades.

ASSEMBLERS — GOOD ASSEMBLERS AND wheel makers. Steady work for good hands. Apply AMES & FROST COMPANY, Blackhawk-st. and Cherry-av., Chicago.

BUILDERS—FREIGHT CAR; 50. APPLY MANDager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BUILDERS—PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS — 1235 WABASH-AV. M. COLLINSON.

CARPENTER—CONTRACTOR TO FIGURE ON Cjob work. 400 State-st., Hotel Dearborn.

COAT-MAKERS—FIRST-CLASS UNION MEN; Cgood pay steady work. CHARLES SCHONLAU, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB—JOHN MORris Company, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

DRAFTSMAN—AN EXPERIENCED ARCHITECtural draftsman. Steady employment to the right man. State age. Address JAS. F. BRUFF, Architect, Kokomo, Ind.

ENGINEER—NIGHT. THE OZARK, CORNER Wabash-av. and 35th-st.

MAN—TO TRACE ON SIGN WORK; STATE EXperience and wages expected. Address G 21, Tribune office.

MAN—OF EXPERIENCE WHO IS FAMILIAR with all the details of manufacture of playing cards. BROWN, 510 Monroe-st.

PAINTERS—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE GEAR Ppainters, blacksmith helpers, and trimmers; good wages. Apply at once to C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Michigan-av. and Harmon-ct.

SHOEMAKER—ONE WHO CAN SPEAK ENGlish, does not drink, and who can wait on customers; no Sunday work. Address G 12, Tribune.

TAILOR—TO SEW AND LEARN TO DO CUTTING; I would like good helper; best wages. Apply at TAYLOR'S, Merchant Tailor, Room 22, Adams Express Bldg.

TAILOR—BUSHELMAN. INQUIRE 34 N. CLARKst.

WOOD WORKER—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD Worker on fine carriage work; must be capable of drafting out work. Dubuque Buggy Top Co., Dubuque, Ia.

WOODWORKERS — INSIDE FINISH. APPLY Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—WITH CITY REFERENCES; AT once. Call at 4433 Greenwood-av.

Stenographers.

ATTENTION—BUSINESS MEN—CALL OR SEND Corders to Room 708, 17-21 Quincy-st., for satisfactory work, stenographer and copyist.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST—TO DO PEN AND INK SKETCHES. Address G H 127, Tribune office.

CANVASSER—ADVERTISING; EXPERIENCED; Con commission; weekly; guaranteed salary or commission. Room 38, 76 Dearborn, mornings.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED—$3 PAID PER C1,000. Malena Co., Warriorsmark, Pa.

FRENCH EXHIBITEE OF METALS DESIRES Csecure employment to place his exhibits and attend same during World's Fair. Address Metal, P. O. Box, 390, New York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $300 per month apiece; why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK W. FLEMING, Western Agent. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE MAN—UNUSUAL OPPORtunity; local or exclusive territory in Western States. Hartford Life and Annuity.

MANAGER—FOR RESTAURANT, IN A FIRST Cclass dry goods store; state experience, salary, etc. Address G W 26, Tribune office.

MAN—WIDE-AWAKE MAN EXPERIENCED IN Cadvertising or advertising; permanent position; good salary. The Werner Co., 315 Wabash-av.

MAN—TO COLLECT INSTALLMENTS ON Cbooks; must know the city perfectly and give bond; salary low to begin. 535 Temple Court Bldg.

MEN—$40 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID Cgood men for taking orders; steady work. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

PORTER — EXPERIENCED; CLEANING PAINT Cwork. 400 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIERS — FIFTEEN YOUNG LADIES FOR World's Fair; must be neat and bright. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

CASHIERS—THREE LADIES FOR HOTEL WORK; Cmust be experienced. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESLADIES — EXPERIENCED MILLINERY Csaleslaides; none other need apply. The Emporium, 152 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK—WHO IS COMPETENT WILLING TO AS-sist in general housework; no washing; reference. 4810 Kenwood-av.

COOK—GOOD; REFERENCES. WESLEY HOSCpital, cor. 25th and Dearborn-sts.

COOK—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; SALARY $8. CRoom 11, 5636 Lake-av.

GIRL—NEAT GERMAN, WITH REFERENCE. Gfor second work in private family; no small children. Call Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 5 p.m. Belden-av.

GIRL—FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS; ALSO SECGond girl to assist with care of 6-mo.'s baby; private family. 534 Orchard-st.

GIRL TO DO SOME SECOND WORK AND TAKE Charge of two boys as companion and instructor; references required. Apply 3313 Vernon-av.

GIRL—FOR COOKING AND LAUNDRY WORK. G3258 Wentworth-av., corner 33d.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; ONE THAT Can understand to submit propositions for fair. 2804 Michigan-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL Gfamily. Inquire at 3820 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL. JAMES HP. BROWN, 5523 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 206 Forty-fourth-st.

NURSE—WHO UNDERSTANDS HOW TO TAKE Ncare of a baby, is no good cook. 3301 Vernon-av

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—YOUNG; NOT 30. FOR A 20-room hotel. Will pay good wages to one that understands her business. Address G B 62, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—WORK Cat night; speed not over 60 words; accuracy and intelligence necessary; wages $7. Apply by letter to 1117, The Rookery.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; CALIGRAPH; C$10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OR HAMMOND; C$12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OR SMITH CPremier; $18. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—100 TALL, WELL-FORMED GIRLS FOR GKiraly's Great Spectacle. Call today, 11 o'clock, Second Infantry Armory, next door to Battery D, Michigan-av.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISLasion, to sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science. Only our valuable preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago

LADY—(ATTRACTIVE ONE) WITH FEW HUNLdred capital, as-ist light manufacturing, take charge small World's Fair exhibit; subscriber (English) stenographer; would prefer some one to room and board accommodations, or take flat; nice opportunity. Address G W 4, Tribune office.

LADY—AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY AT Llendant at World's Fair; references required; salary $10 per week. Call today, 35 E. Van Buren-st. E. OSCAR HART.

LADIES WHO WILL DO WRITING FOR ME AT Ltheir homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed, stamped envelope, MISS MILDRED MILLER, South Bend, Ind.

MANAGER—FOR RESTAURANT, IN A FIRSTMclass dry goods store; state experience, salary, etc. Address G W 27, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—LADY—TO INTERVIEW WEALTHY Speople concerning a unique article of constant consumption; instantly recognized as indispensable. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, W 81, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with very e ert stenographers from our special list; also with less experi. ped stenographers; from our advanced dictation class, representing all shorthand systems, who are familiar with the Remington, Smith Premier, caligraph, and Yost; some are good penmen, some bookkeepers; a few own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. This is the only bureau in this city which maintains standing advertisements informing business men where they can obtain reliable stenographers and does not annoy advertisers for stenographers with obtrusive letters abjectly begging permission to send them amanenses.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS With stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND OFFICE Gfurniture; a 5 ft. desk $25; chairs, letter cabinets, letter presses, and letter press stands at lowest prices. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FACTORY PRICES; LATGest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF BANK OF Grand Crossing and Chicago Savings Bank at Englewood, consisting of safes, counters, desks, etc. A complete banking-house outfit at each place. Apply CHAS. L. FURRY, Assignee, 403 and 404 Bort Building, 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

WANTED—FINE OFFICE FIXTURES AS PART Wpayment for safety. Address G 98, Tribune.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—3,000 SQ. FT. POLISHED ITALIAN Fmarble slabs; 6, 8 and 10 ft. long, 9½ ft. wide, 1¼ inches thick; also iron frame supports. E. E. HOSKINS & CO., 50 S. Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO Agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 300 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., 214 La Crosse Wis.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE Aagency in their town for one of the best pay ng articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS — WORLD'S FAIR ADVERTISING Amachine; $25 daily; steady work; visit stores only; stamp; samples. The ARC, Racine, Wis.

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TO LEASE—168 ACRES—63D-ST., DREXEL AND Ellis-avs.; 900 feet on 63d-st. A. T. GALT, Chicago Opera House.

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WE HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of second-hand delivery goods, confectionery, grocery, and express wagons in the city. We also carry a full and complete line of double and single harness. Every job is guaranteed for one year; call and look our stock over before buying; cash or time.

Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., 430 and 432 Wabash-av.

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ALL CAN SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING a Cosch, Driving Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other horse goods. Largest supplies of any house a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main 2,565. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

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DOCTOR GRAHAM — LADIES' SPECIAL PHYsician. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st., hours, 9 to 5.

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THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 8 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

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THIS CELEBRATED COLLECTION, the fame of which is universal, includes ART TREASURES of Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance Period.

The catalogue comprises 3,369 numbers. Auctioneer: M. PAUL CHEVALLIER, 10 Rue Grange Batelliere, Paris.

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A LAWYER—E. EVERETT, 1114 ASHLAND BLOCK, Clark and Randolph. Fees moderate; advice free.

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846 W. Randolph-st., 13-room frame 40.00
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DRESSING THE HAIR.

PRETTY WAYS OF ARRANGING WOMAN'S "CROWNING GLORY."

There Is No Foundation for the Chignon Scare—American Women of Refinement Will Not Think of Adopting It—A High Style of Coiffure Is, on the Contrary, Demanded by the New Hats—Front Hair Is Either Waved or Parted or Falls on the Forehead in a Single Curl.

Will the chignon be worn?

Now that the crinoline scare has somewhat abated this is the question that is agitating the feminine portion of the world. There is not a woman living who would welcome that revival—not an American woman certainly. From English maids and matrons one expects vagaries in the matter of taste. Time and an artistic dressmaker might reconcile most women to distended skirts, but nothing would make the cross of being obliged to fasten a great wad of hair on the back of the head easy to bear. Death would be preferable to such disfigurement.

The report that at a recent drawing-room chignons were worn has given rise to much

speculation on the subject. Not a few fears have been expressed that the world might have to bow to this idiosyncrasy of the hairdresser, but there really seems to be little foundation for such gloomy forebodings. Along with an appreciable amount of common sense women have also accumulated a degree of good taste and independence these last fifty years. The chignon may have been worn by a few empty-headed individuals in London. It may enjoy a brief, sporadic existence in New York and Chicago, but it will never be adopted by women of refinement. As easily might the "Grecian bend," which furnished capital for professional humorists forty years ago be revived.

In the matter of hair dressing straws show which way the wind is blowing. This spring the old saw may be taken with literal signifi-

cance, for it is the new straw hats that serve as indicators of the way in which fair woman will arrange her "crowning glory" during the approaching season. And they demand a high coiffure.

Notwithstanding this fact women show a disposition to cling to the fashion of doing the hair low on the neck just at present. When the spring bonnet shall have begun its reign in earnest they are willing to make almost any sacrifices to it. But until it does they reserve the right to gather it in a knot half way between the crown of the head and the base of the brain if they want to. They realize that the simplicity of this style is becoming and they are, consequently, loath to give it up. Besides, there is a youthfulness about it that is grateful to most women. The smooth braids which not so long ago were the essentials of fashionable hair dressing are in these days seldom seen. The "Catogan" twist, which has superseded the other method, serves a double purpose—that of keeping the hair in place and of giving it the appearance of being carelessly coiled—and is used quite as much as it was last season in producing artistic effects. For evening wear, a modest "Psyche" knot encircled with a bandeau and fluffy bow of ribbon or velvet is much worn.

In front little hair is worn on the forehead and that little is waved and often parted. Women who are "in training" for the

high coiffure are assiduously cultivating a small lock, that is intended to curl in the center of the forehead when the time is ripe, and reign supreme there, all the other hair being loosely drawn back into the coil.

An exaggerated "1830" mode of coiffure has found favor in London and Paris, although it is chiefly confined, in both places, to fancy balls. The hair is tied on the top of the head and then arranged in three bows, one at each side and one towering to considerable height in the center. A few pearls and small cornflowers are sometimes used to dress the hair and are in most cases effective.

A pretty reception coiffure is arranged with long hair that is first waved about the head, and then twisted, Catogan fashion, into a long

rope. This is arranged in a coil and fastened with tortoise shell hairpins.

A simple way of dressing the hair is to wave it all over the head, giving it as light and fluffy a look as possible. The hair is then lightly tied at the back and arranged in bows in different directions. A gold rattlesnake and a small gold comb are used to keep the arrangement in place.

For evening nothing is prettier for long, thick hair than an arrangement of knots placed low in the neck and ornamented with two small tortoise shell combs.

CHILDREN ORGANIZE FOR CHARITY.

"League of Pity" Formed for the Aid of Unfortunates in London.

English children—the happy, well-clothed, comfortably-housed, tenderly-cared-for ones—have formed a league for the purpose of helping little ones who in the great, cruel City of

LADY CLEMENTINE HAY.

London may be in need of kindness expressed both in word and deed. The London papers refer to the fact that the little Lady Alexandra Duff, one of the Queen's great-grandchildren, is the first member of this "League of Pity" as "interesting and touching." It certainly reflects credit on the

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF AND HER MOTHER.

head and heart of her mother, the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, who is patron of the association.

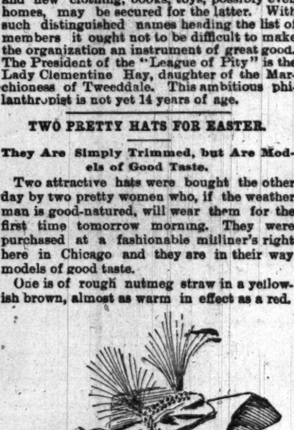
The object of the league is to "enlist the active sympathy of happy children on behalf of less fortunate mites who are subject to cruelty and suffering." It is thought that through the intercession of the former old and new clothing, books, toys, possibly even homes, may be secured for the latter. With such distinguished names heading the list of members it ought not to be difficult to make the organization an instrument of great good. The President of the "League of Pity" is the Lady Clementine Hay, daughter of the Marchioness of Tweeddale. This ambitious philanthropist is not yet 14 years of age.

TWO PRETTY HATS FOR EASTER.

They Are Simply Trimmed, but Are Models of Good Taste.

Two attractive hats were bought the other day by two pretty women who, if the weather man is good-natured, will wear them for the first time tomorrow morning. They were purchased at a fashionable milliner's right here in Chicago and they are in their way models of good taste.

One is of rough nutmeg straw in a yellowish brown, almost as warm in effect as a red.



It has a rolling brim, which is so bent as to make a becoming frame for the face and is caught coquettishly at intervals with big rosettes of black satin ribbon. On the side just peering over the edge of the brim is a cluster of black ostrich tips, one of which curls gracefully over the hair in the back.

The other hat is one of the modified poke shapes in a fine flexible straw. It, too, is brown—a pale shade bordering on a wood tint. It is trimmed simply with folds of bright green satin and wheat ears, also in

green. Aigrettes of brown nod in front, and strings of brown velvet tie it under the chin. The wide brim is faced with brown.

A Woman Keeps the Jail.

In East Greenwich there is a woman jailkeeper, whose father and grandfather kept the jail before her. So insecure was the old place that some years ago it was no unusual thing for the prisoners to remark that they could escape, but they were treated so well they didn't care to. To one of the prisoners who spoke of the matter of escape Mrs. Smith replied that she had asked for an appropriation, whereupon the prisoner called for pen and ink and wrote to the Governor of the State a characteristic letter, which is kept among the archives. It is headed "East Greenwich Jail," and continues: "If you don't send some one down here pretty quick and patch up this place for Mrs. Smith as she wants it I'll leave."

Tailor for Dogs.

A Paris woman has found a new field of activity. She is a tailor for dogs. Her reception-room is fitted up with rugs, water-bowls, and biscuit-jars for the delectation of pet poodles and terriers. Water-color pattern books from which to choose the costumes for the pets are among the conveniences, and these patterns are executed in anything from chamois to sealskin.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN

F. MARION CRAWFORD WRITES ABOUT CHANGES IN HER.

He Says That in the Last Ten Years She Has Become Taller, Stronger, Better Looking, and Better Bred—The Improvement in Taste Has Been Remarkable—"Daisy Miller" and Her Mannerisms Have Given Place to the Married Woman and Her Companionableness.

If I am to be privileged to say what I think of the change I find in the American woman after an absence of ten years it is necessary that I should judge her in some way or other, by some standard, some measurement, some criterion, which may lead to a definite result, writes F. Marion Crawford in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. And how is a woman judged? Eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, and figure—those are the common answers; but the facts within, undreamed, unknown, not manifested to all the world, are those which give the measure. If the tree be judged by its fruit, and man by his deeds, woman must be judged from the heart and the feelings. From these proceed the circulation which animates the woman's being.

And what are feelings? Let the grossness of the simile be forgiven—the feelings are the raw places where the burden of life has lain heavy and has scarred us and drawn our blood. We may hide them or they may force themselves into view, according as some of us harden or soften on the surface, but they alone modify the inborn instincts as distinguished from the outward character. With each of us our character, as the world knows it, is a mere shell affected by the social atmosphere in which we live, as the material of a building in which the same family dwells for one generation or many, is acted upon by sun and rain and wind and weather. The more womanly woman is the stronger are those natural instincts, the less is the process of life a hardening one, and the less is the outer shell formed and modeled by contact with the world. In all good respects the American woman of today seems to be more womanly, and not least in her bodily development and physical growth.

It strikes me very forcibly that the American girl of today is taller, stronger, and better looking than her immediate predecessor of ten years ago. Perhaps it is true, after all, that charm is but real womanliness; and if this be admitted it is no wonder that the American woman has more than she used to have.

Her Sphere Is Broader.

The sphere of the American woman today is broader, and at the same time more clearly defined than it used to be. The discovery of her natural occupations has led her to find out her natural talents. There was a time, not very long ago, when frantic housekeeping was spasmodically interrupted by frantic gayety, when the young wife or the young daughter danced half the night and rose pale and hollow-eyed at seven in the morning to give the man of the house his breakfast. Women drove a sort of tandem existence, with gayety for a leader and the vanity of useless duty for the hard-worked wheeler. Occasionally the one or the other kicked, plunged, and behaved in a diabolical manner, to the extreme annoyance of his fellow and the confusion of the driver. But even our American men have discovered that one cannot do everything in the course of one human life. The generation that ate its luncheon standing, with its overshoes on, and almost expected its wives and daughters to do likewise, has begun to pass away within a recent period. Men still make haste to be rich, but they are discovering that haste alone is not a source of wealth. Woman is one of the sensitive plants, and is affected immediately and directly by the atmosphere which others create around her. With a little opportunity she creates an atmosphere of her own infinitely more pleasing to men than the one they bring with them. And that is what the American woman of today has at last a chance of doing; she has begun to create her own atmosphere, is breathing it and flourishes accordingly.

The growth and improvement in taste have been enormous, and I do not believe that good taste is to be attributed only to good education. It is the natural outcome of womanly nature which refines itself as soon as it has the opportunity. There used to be an extraordinary stiffness, if I may call it so, in American taste, which contrasted strongly enough with the grammatical license of the speech of those days. Within the last ten years the language of what calls itself society has improved by resuming something, if not all, of the Anglo-Saxon rigidity. Taste, on the other hand, has grown more facile, pliant, and graceful. An astonishing number of women now know the difference between a good etching and a bad one, between a picture and a daub, between a portrait painter and an unscrupulous impressionist.

Reign of the Married Woman.

The married woman plays a much larger part in our society today than she did ten years ago, and the almighty girl has lost some of her supremacy. We are not ruled by Daisy Miller, as we once were, though the foreigner still seems to think so, and makes the girl the central point in most of his sketches of Americans abroad. But Daisy Miller was a real and living person when Mr. Henry James immortalized her. It was thought at the time by many that she represented a tendency in the future. It seems to me, on the contrary, that she was even then becoming a relic of the past. The omnipotence of the pert maid is most complete in the village, where she necessarily has more leisure, a lighter heart, and less to think of than the farmer's wife or the laboring man's helpmate. The impression she produces comes from her vitality, not from her intelligence. In the pastoral state none but the very young had time for much sentiment. But we have changed all that, and Daisy Miller no longer plays the "leading lady" in the comedy.

Woman's intellectual and artistic development, instead of being crushed, stunted, and chilled by marriage and the course of married life, proceeds, on the contrary, nowadays almost without interruption to its next stage, bringing with it, as a natural consequence, that increase of power over immediate surroundings which only intellectual development can bring. Daisy Miller was developed by the transition from the village to the city, from the country to the capital, and could never be a permanent personage in society. No doubt it has been a great disappointment to her to find this out, but it has been a great relief to other people. Man turns with a sense of rest and satisfaction from her noisy and thoughtless conversation, and even from the contemplation of her "pretty ways," to associate with a being far better fitted to be his companion.

Men, as a rule, take the best they can get where women are concerned, and are not always thankful, for though easily pleased, because easily flattered, men are not easily satisfied in the long run, because they are not easily amused. I would not have it thought by this that I conceive woman's mission to be the amusement of men; but if she cannot amuse him she will find it exceedingly hard to have any mission at all where he is concerned, and she will find it most easy to play a part in his life if he plays one in hers. The mutual relations of men and women are most likely to be pleasant, and will afford most charm to both parties when they know each other well; in other words, when they have grown beyond the stage of the village boy and girl.

Mother and Daughter.

In the present state of things the young American girl has a great advantage over the European. She has the companionship, in many cases, of a mother who has seen and instinctively understood the defect of the old order and the change it is undergoing. The old-fashioned parental authority of the mother over the daughter is turning into something much more like the influence of an older sister over a younger, and that is a distinct improvement. There is more real confidence between them than formerly; there is more real community of interests, of likings and dislikings. The young girl is less precocious, but she is more formed, better educated, in the true sense of the word, which is ethic rather than esthetic.

I am not rash enough to talk about the rights of women, but I am not foolish enough to deny that they have many; and I am quite willing to concede that the chief of all their rights is to have a "good time," because if they do not they will make things as uncomfortable for us as they can. The woman of our age seems to be going about it in the right way, for she does not mean to have it all to herself, but shows a readiness to part with a modest share in our favor. Socially situated as we are it is distinctly the American woman's province to show the American man how to live, to make him care for those elements of existence which are good in themselves and good for him, until he instinctively connects all that is really worth living for with his natural companion. That companion, I repeat, is not girl but woman, grown up and developed, cultivated, clever if need be, but always appreciative and never capricious beyond the bounds of tact.

In Conclusion.

Let me here conclude this attempt to express what has most struck me on returning to my own country after a long absence. That absence has given me the opportunity of seeing a contrast which must escape unbroken observation, and is my only excuse for speaking upon the subject. But it is a pleasant contrast. It is pleasant to find that we are approaching nearer to a settled state of society, in which, though the overflowing vitality of the half-childish girl may be missed by some as it loses influence, yet the great majority of men welcome gladly the advent of full-grown woman—of her who knows taste from fashion, wit from smartness, pride from vanity, and social distinction from ballroom popularity—of that rounded and satisfying feminine element in life to which the young turn for inspiration, the strong for healthy converse, the weary for rest which is more delicious than idleness, and the old for the fresh fragrance which alone recalls life's outlived spring.

ALTERNATIVE OF THE HOOPSKIRT.

The Elizabethan Petticoat Comes to the Relief of the Conservative Woman.

What has been called by English dressmakers the Elizabethan petticoat promises to be the compromise adopted by the conservative woman who eschews the hoop and despises the crinoline but yet aspires to fashionable estate. It also obviates the difficulty, which will become more apparent as the season advances, of lining the lighter crêpons, silks, and challies with horsehair and stiffening. This petticoat has a deep silk yoke in front reaching most to the knees, to which is plaited a fluting of horsehair. The back is entirely of horsehair cloth. The material comes in white, black, and gray, and may be made up with a covering of silk, if so desired. It will not be the most comfortable garment for summer wear, still the martyrs to fashion have submitted to worse suffering.

Concerning the insertion of stiffening in skirts it may be said that grass linen, horsehair cloth, and barred crinoline are all used in the facing of gowns. When the skirt has a silk lining the stiffening is put in from the knees down between the outside and the lining. When there is no lining the stiffening runs up to the last row of trimming on the skirt and is fastened in place beneath this trimming. Silk ruffles may be put inside as they are in other skirts. In some skirts, too, a flexible wire is run in at the bottom, or is sewed into the hem of the lower ruffle. The matter of crinoline is one in which every woman must work out her own salvation. The hoopskirt dangles its seductive wires in the shop windows. As yet it has not ventured

ELIZABETHAN PETTICOAT.

out upon the street. Whether women submit to its tyranny depends upon their own strength of mind and artistic sincerity.

SHE MARRIED AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Unexpected Outcome of a Romance in Which an English Girl Figured.

"Some of the Washington romances are very queer," said a woman who had lived for many years at the capital to a New York *Tribune* reporter. "English people, you know, are apt to be more eccentric in their fads and their fancies than Americans, and sometimes they take very odd likings. Some years ago there was a young English girl stopping at the British Legation in Washington and this girl, together with the lofty scorn of American men peculiar to the insular English maiden, had a proportionate although entirely theoretical admiration for the aboriginal red man, of whom, however, she had never seen a specimen.

"Just at that time there was some trouble in the West and the Indians were performing their ghost dances and other war antics, and to Miss ——'s great delight a deputation of chiefs was sent on to Washington to have a pow-wow with the President. A very small 'invited' reception was given by the latter to his savage visitors, at which the corps diplomatique were present, and Miss ——, whose romantic little head was full of nonsense, announced herself in love with a solemn young chief, who was one of the party. He was evidently flattered by her very obvious attentions and presented her with some Indian trinkets, with which she seemed perfectly delighted. We all teased her about her Indian sweetheart and laughed among ourselves about her evident infatuation; but her visit to America coming to an end she went home and I thought nothing more about it until a few years ago, when I heard the end of the story.

"It seems that she was genuinely gprise with the dusky young warrior, and Sattage Bean, or whatever was his name, was equally smitten. So the matter was finally arranged by the girl, who had money of her own, returning to this country with her brother, who seemed to accept the situation without demur; and after a visit to her chief in the Far West they were married and settled down upon a ranch in a game country. This delighted the brother, who is a great sportsman, and I am told that they live very pleasantly indeed."

Cruel Fate of a Lenten Penitent.

A certain metropolitan belle on a bitterly cold day chanced to be crossing town in a Fourteenth street car with a number of home-going workmen. An old Irishwoman, laden with a bulky market basket, stood upon the platform loudly lamenting their slow progress: "Me hands ull be froze aff me," was her frequent exclamation. A Lenten opportunity to mortify the flesh, thought the society girl to her pretty self. "Your hands will keep warm if you give me your basket to hold." The old woman struck a meditative attitude and gave a long searching glance over the other's tailor-made person. She shook her head decidedly. "I guess not. Me pocketbook's inside that basket." The blushing penitent deemed it unnecessary discipline even for Lent when a rough fellow opposite took up her cause with the protestation, "Ah, she's all right."—*New York Times.*

To Wear When Pouring Tea.

A pretty tea gown for a matron is made of crimpled crepon in a soft heliotrope tint, made with the barest suggestion of crinoline in the skirt and a train. The sleeves are full at the top, but fit the lower part of the arm snugly. In front

TEA GOWN FOR A MATRON.

there is a fall from a yoke of deep yellow lace of heliotrope velvet. A wide collar of lace falling over the shoulders finishes what every woman will recognize as a charming frock.

OVER LARGE SLEEVES.

CAPES INSTEAD OF JACKETS WILL BE WORN THIS SPRING.

The Broad-Shouldered Gowns So Much in Vogue Demand Wraps That Can Be Thrown Easily Off and On—Even Cotton Dresses Will Be Made with Cape-like Arrangements for Out-of-Door Wear—Velvet and Satin for Afternoons—For the Street Capes Are of Cloth.

The popularity which the cape is at present enjoying is only second to that in the sunlights of which the shirt waist has flourished and waxed prosperous the last three seasons. The cape itself is ubiquitous. It meets the observing woman everywhere—at the theater, on the street, on "lightning express" trains, as a concomitant of cloth dresses and silk ones. Later it will get itself made up in cottons and wash goods of all kinds, making the women who wear it look as fresh and dainty as their grandmothers in their country prints used to be.

There are, it goes without saying, capes and capes. Those reaching coquettishly to the

CAPE WITH STOLE ENDS.

waist will take precedence over those of greater length, and the fuller they are, the broader they make the shoulders look, the better they are liked. A black satin cape reaching to the waist in very full folds, with a frill round the shoulders and a ruff round the throat, tied in front with ribbons, attracted attention at the matinée the other day. Another worn by a tall blond girl was cut almost on the same lines, with the collar of violet velvet hemmed with jet; and yet another had the shoulders sloping and plaits less aggressive, and was trimmed with a frill of lace round the throat. Capes there were here by the dozen, each one with some special charm.

Three good-looking capes suited to as many distinct occasions are shown by a leading dressmaker. One is a full length arrangement of black transparent grenadine or net, covered with fine jet in horizontal lines. This hangs straight from a square yoke of cream guipure, with ruffles of jetted net and bows of black satin ribbon with jet studs. The collar is of black ostrich tips.

The second is a three-quarter cape of black satin, edged with rich lace flounce and set in flat plaits into a yoke of heliotrope velvet. A handsome boa of thickly ruched lace passes over the shoulders and edges the fronts of the mantle. From the velvet yoke hangs a straight fringe of fine jet to below the waist, forming a sort of vest. A high velvet collar with lace frills finishes the garment.

The third cape is an opera mantle in heliotrope velvet shot with green. This is in double capes, very full, and cut into deep Vandykes, edged with a ruche of heliotrope velvet. It is completed by a collar of bows of velvet and Frou Frou lace fronts.

A cape designed for a young girl is of fine broadcloth, in a light biscuit shade, gathered very full about the neck, and falling in soft, graceful folds to the waist. It is lined through-

FOR THE STREET.

out with bright plaid silk, in which scarlet and white predominate, and it has a shirred high collar and falling ruffle of the same silk.

Still another is in black net over shaded brown silk. The effect of this is round, with a full double plait at the back, which hangs outward gracefully. The net is covered with silk galloon set on in plain rows, except at the edge, where it is arranged in a series of whorls. The flaring collar, a suggestion merely of the Medici, is of velvet, like the silk, doubled, and put on quite full. Large bows of the velvet are on the shoulders and at both back and front.

A cape that is characterized by every woman that sees it as a "perfect beauty" is in green velvet which shades just a bit, and almost imperceptibly, toward red. The back is in two plaits, cut in a deep point, the extreme length being just short of the waist line. The fronts are cut like a stole, and are brought around to the back, fastening under a velvet bow with a handsome jet buckle. The fronts are edged with a superb silk guipure lace, and the full standing ruffle at the throat is of the same. Beautiful jet ornaments are at the neck, one on each shoulder, one in front and one at the back. The lining of this exquisite garment is of pale Nile green silk.

There are simpler forms of the cape for common wear. Many are made in single,

FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

double, or triple ruffles, very full, indeed, reaching just over the shoulders, or, more often, to the waist-line, and sometimes touching the hips. They are made of the dress material, with edges simply stitched or banded with black satin ribbon, and have a turned-over collar, buttoned at the throat.

It may be just as well for women who are about to buy spring garments to remember that jackets are to be shorter than they were last year, at least ten inches and in some cases fifteen being deducted from the skirts of those made last year. The modish jacket will have large sleeves and unusually broad shoulders.

BORN AND EDUCATED IN KANSAS.

Facts About Miss Nellie M. Peffer, Who Holds a Unique Governmental Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Miss Nellie M. Peffer is a native Kansan, her birthplace being Fredonia, Wilson County. Conspicuous among her childish traits were quick sympathy for her companions in trouble and her ready response to appeals for help. She was educated in the public schools of Kansas. After leaving the high school at Topeka she took a full course of instruction at the Randebush Business College there and entered the office of the Kansas *Farmer*, with which her father had been connected many years.

She remained as stenographer and subscription bookkeeper until summoned to Washington by her father at the beginning of the last session of Congress to assist him in taking care of his correspondence. He appointed her his private clerk, and as such she opens and reads all his letters and notes on the first fold the name of the writer, the postoffice address, and the date, with a brief statement of the contents. So accurate is her briefing that only in exceptional cases—extremely long communications, for example—is it ever necessary for Senator Peffer to read any part of

MISS NELLIE M. PEFFER.

the contents of the letter. In addition to taking care of her father's correspondence with his constituents and with persons in all parts of the country she writes from dictation letters to heads of departments and bureaus of the government, sorts and classifies business letters, those relating to claims, pensions, and the like; looks after requests for seeds, directs and franks public documents, and keeps a record of books sent.

When her father was placed at the head of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service he appointed Miss Nellie the committee's clerk. This is said to be the first instance of the kind in the history of Congress.

Disadvantages of Being a Woman.

So much is said and written of the glorious progress of women, the victories gained, the privileges and prerogatives acquired, that it is forgotten sometimes under what disadvantages women still labor. In the higher institutions of learning in this country and abroad women by no means enjoy equal privileges with men. The facilities for medical study are still far from equal or adequate. Particularly in experimental study and practice in the hospitals women have few and unsatisfactory opportunities. Law schools are rarely open to them, and in many States women cannot be admitted to the bar. Only two of the orthodox denominations allow women to preach with the sanction of the church, and the great body of Methodists refuse to the women of their denomination a voice in their councils. Above all, in nearly all professions and callings, women receive smaller salaries and inspire less confidence in their ability than the men in the same lines of work.

Must Be Furnished with a "Character."

A remarkable instance of official regulation of morality in women has been reported from New Zealand. An important bill has been brought before the House of Representatives, which, if passed, will make it necessary for washerwomen to show to the Minister of Public Works a certificate of character signed by four Justices and a policeman. This certificate having been indorsed by the censors of feminine morals and the woman's premises having been inspected, provided the august authority is satisfied, she will receive a certificate of merit to scrub out soiled linen. Apropos of this report, which may be unfounded, a caustic woman writer says: "The aspect of policemen and Justices furnishing certificates of moral character to any human being is edifying, unless the New Zealand product differs radically from that of New York, Chicago, or Boston. It seems more like an instance when a comparison of the respective disqualification of motes and beams would be in order."

Why Married Women Were Admitted.

An ancient legend tells us that the angel on guard at the door of heaven was once asked by an inquisitive passer if more married or single women passed through.

"More married ones," he promptly answered.

"Indeed!" said the questioner, who was a man, and who immediately began to plume himself. "Their husbands' virtues, of course, admitted them. That was right. The stronger should aid the weaker."

"No," replied the angel, "that is not the reason."

"Then what is it?"

"Well, if you must know," said the angel confidentially, "we pass them first on their own merits; lots of 'em get through that way. Then when we can't find any other recommendation for a married woman, it is written against her name. 'These are they which have come up out of great tribulation!' and the gates fly open."—*Eleanor Kirk's Idea.*

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Swiss Women Wake Up.

The women of Switzerland have made arrangements with the Zurich *Post*, one of the most prominent Swiss papers, to issue every fortnight a supplement entirely under the control of women and edited by Dr. Emily Kempin. The purpose of the paper is to discuss the work of women, to arouse in women a feeling of responsibility regarding their unions, to justify the cooperation of women in all fields of human effort, in anticipation of the time when women shall participate in politics, and, above all, to give adequate expression to the dignity of woman as wife and mother in all her legal rights.

Compliments of the Season.

Mrs. Hen—"Chick! Chick!"
Duckling—"April Fool!"—*Puck.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Worth While.

I pray thee, Lord, that when it comes to me
To say if I will follow truth and thee,
Or choose instead to win as better worth
My pains, some cloying recompense of earth—

Grant me, great Father, from a hard fought field,
Forespent and bruised, upon a battered shield,
Home to obscure endurance to be borne,
Rather than live my own mean gains to scorn.

Far better fall with face turned toward the goal,
At one with wisdom and my own worn soul,
Than ever come to see myself prevail,
When to succeed at last is but to fail.

Mean ends to win and therewith be content—
Save me from that! Direct thou the event
As suits thy will; where'er the prizes go,
Grant me the struggle, that my soul may grow.
—*Edward S. Martin in Scribner's.*

Spring Cleaning.

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed
An' clean yer barn in every part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow bank from yer heart,
Jes' w'en spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
But rake yer fogy notions down
An' sweep yer dusty soul of gloom.

Sweep ol' idees out with the dust
An' dress yer soul in newer style,
Scrape from yer min' its wornout crust
An' dump it in the rubbish pile,
Sweep out the hates that barn an' smarr,
Bring in new loves serene an' pure,
Aroun' the hearthstone of the heart
Place modern styles of furniture.

Clean out yer morl cubby holes,
Sweep out the dirt, scrape off the scum;
'Tis cleanin' time for healthy souls;
Git up an' dust! The spring hez come!
Clean out the corners of the brain,
Bear down with scrubbin' brush and soap,
An' dump ol' Fear into the rain,
An' dust a cozy chair for Hope.

Clean out the brain's deep rubbish hole,
Soak every cranny great an' small,
An' in the front room of the soul,
Hang pootier pictures on the wall.
Scrub up the winders of the mind,
Clean up, an' let the spring begin;
Swing open wide the dusty blind
An' let the April sunshine in.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once froze an' hard
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.
Yes, clean yer house an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head
An' sweep the snow banks from yer heart!
—*Sam Walter Foss, in the Yankee Blade.*

The First Robin.

You've given one quite a surprise, little bird;
I feel like doubting my eyes, little bird;
With the weather so cold,
Are you not rather bold
And just the reverse of wise, little bird?

Aren't you a little too previous, dear?
The ways of our spring times are devious, dear.
The weather is various,
And food is precarious,
And the cold just a little too grievous, dear.

Don't put too much trust in the vernal, my love,
Spring is not, as yet, supernal, my love,
To chirp and to twitter,
While March winds are bitter,
Is out of the order eternal, my love.

You're as welcome to us as the roses, my dear,
Tho' you seem as waif-like as Moses, my dear.
May the sun shine out brightly,
And the zephyrs blow lightly,
Before you have frozen your toes-es, my dear.
—*Boston Journal.*

A Reconciliation.

I do not know
If I were wrong or you;
It grieves me so
To think I gave you pain
That I my gift must rue,
And take it back again.

I do not know
If you or I were right;
Your tears have caused me woe,
And if you weep again
I shall grow more contrite,
And covet all your pain.

I do not know
Nor care which one was right;
For when your dear eyes flow
I cannot speak for pain,
And tear-mists blind my sight
Until you smile again.

So let it go—
We may have both been wrong,
Or partly so;
But sin is purged by pain,
And royal souls are strong
To wound and heal again.
—*Ella Dietz Cooper in Harper's Bazar.*

Waiting.

As those who, on some lonely mountain-height,
Watching through all the weary hours of night,
Await the pale rose of the morning-light,
I wait for thee.

As one who, waking on a bed of pain,
And helpless in his agony, is fain
To wait the sweet return of sleep again,
I wait for thee.

As he who, in some vast cathedral, dim
With shadows, silent waits, on bended limb,
The music of the Eucharistic hymn,
I wait for thee.

As deaf men crave for song, and blind for sight,
As weary sons of toil long for the night,
And as the fettered spirit longs for flight,
I long for thee.
—*Arthur T. Froggatt in the Spectator.*

After the Quarrel.

Nay, nay! not "friends," seeing what once we were,
Seeing that once I held thee to my heart;
Nay, nay! not "friends," for ah! I could not bear
That we, so near, should be so far apart.
The hope, the thrill, the joy thy presence lends,
How could I hold within the bounds of "friends"?

Nay, let me be thine enemy, and so
Have foeman's right thy stronghold to attack;
Perchance from out my absence there shall grow
Such force of arms as yet shall win thee back.
Nay, nay! not "friends." O, cruel heart, thy least
Call me but "foe," and I shall be content.
—*George H. Westley in New England Magazine.*

The Climbing Rose.

Beside a stunted oak a wild rose grew,
A pale, sweet, climbing thing, that softly threw
Her reaching tendrils out in search of rest,
And found it on the oak tree's rugged breast.

The jealous breeze strove hard to part the two,
And, failing, called the spiteful blast, who blew
A challenge to the oak. The latter heard,
And his long-stagnant veins were strangely stirred.

His stiffened arms, though new to love's sweet art,
Defied the blast. The rose against his heart
Heard murmur low: "I am a stunted tree,
But I will live, dear rose, or die for thee."

And, thus begirt with new-born love and pride,
He did, each day, new battle for his bride;
And while he fought, the rose fresh blossoms blew,
And smiled, and clung to him, and grew and grew.

"She grows so fast, so fast!" the poor oak said;
"Full soon she'll tower above my stunted head.
And then, alas! some taller, finer tree
Will come a-wooing my dear rose from me."

Then drank he every nourishment at hand,
And strove he every fiber to expand;
Deep drove his roots into the earth below:
"Dear God, I want to grow," he prayed, "to grow!"

And nature smiled, and whispered to the rose:
"Behold, sweet one, thy work! the scrub oak grows!"
—*Carrie Blake Morgan in Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Hours.

Time is a deathless vine, whose flowers
Of varied beauty are the hours.
We watch their punctual blossoming,
And breathe the happiness they bring.
But heed not how the petals all—
The fragrant minutes—fade and fall,
And, drifting down life's day, at last
Are lost forever in the past.
—*Frank Dempster Sherman in Harper's Weekly.*

Heart Growth.

In early days we passing fancies take,
Our love is changing, and our hearts untrue
As butterflies that flit from flower to flower,
For fickle childhood ever seeks the new.

But as the years go by we come to feel
That scenes and faces strange and all the rest
Can never be the same as those we've known,
And that "old times are sweetest, old friends best."
—*Cornelia Redmond in Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Touch of Art.

Sometimes the day is dark, and all goes wrong,
And clouds hang dull and heavy o'er the land,
While lonesome longings lie about the heart.

Then, by and by, they shape themselves to song
And chords, awakened by the master hand,
Soothe other souls to peace—and this is art.
—*Albert Bigelow Paine.*